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MESSAGE

OF THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

AND

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

v.2

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1867.

REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PART II.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN AFFAIRS,

BY THE

ACTING COMMISSIONER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor, in the absence of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who is now and has been for some time past engaged in the discharge of duties devolved upon him, under the act of Congress of 20th July ultimo, creating a commission to establish peace with certain hostile Indian tribes, to submit the usual annual report of the Indian Bureau.

Most of the tribes, particularly those settled upon reservations, who are friendly and peaceable, have, to a considerable degree, made advances in the attainment of many of the benefits of that condition of civilization to which the government, by treaty stipulations, and under a sense of its obligations as their guardian and protector, has sought to raise them. Although their progress has been slow, hardly answering the expectations of those who have looked for more general and marked results, yet the instances are frequent, as the facts in their history develop, of a decided change, indicating the practicability of their being brought from a state of barbarism and ignorance to the possession of a nobler and higher style of life. The reports of the various Indian agents, not only for this year but of preceding years, show the good spirit that prevails with many in regard to their moral, intellectual, and social elevation, and their willingness to engage in industrial pursuits. But so long as the red man remains in a position where he is subject to influences more numerous and potent for evil than those put in motion for his good are capable of counteracting and overcoming, no great progress in these respects may be realized or even expected. No doubt the greatest obstacle to the consummation of ends so much desired is to be found mainly in his almost constant contact with the vicious, unscrupulous whites, who not only teach him their base ways, but defraud and rob him, and, often without cause, with as little compunction as they would experience in killing a dog, take even his life. Another cause or hindrance is the fact that the Indian has no certainty as to the permanent possession of the land he occupies and which he is urged to improve, for he knows not how long he may be permitted to enjoy it. Should it be in a region of remarkable fertility, or in a country abounding in rich mineral ores, it may be wanted for the white man's occupany or use. The plea of "manifest destiny" is paramount and the Indian must give way, though it be at the sacrifice of what may be as dear as life. If the incentives to build up for himself and family a pleasant home are not provided by his condition and prospects, he becomes discontented or indifferent as to his future welfare, and if he does not really retrograde

makes no advance. Evidently the remedy for these evils lies in securing to the Indians a permanent home in a country exclusively set apart for them, upon which no whites or citizens, except government agents and employés, shall be permitted to reside or intrude; in the granting to them allotments of land as individual property, to cultivate and improve; in the appointment of moral, honest, and efficient agents, with a fair compensation for services; and in the prompt fulfilment by the government of its treaty and other obligations, furnishing the necessary aid required for teaching, and placing them in the way of becoming self-sustaining and eventually independent of the government.

With other tribes, however, noted for their warlike disposition and wandering habits, an unfortunate state of things has prevailed during the past year or more. A spirit of hostility has been strongly manifested against the government and its citizens, arising from alleged injustice or wrongs practiced towards them, or incited by the desire of rapine and love of war. Doubtless causes existed which naturally engendered dissatisfaction, distrust, and purposes of retaliation. It may not be asserted that they have not had some good and just grounds of complaint. Without undertaking to refute the charges against them, of what it is believed they are not guilty, nor to defend or palliate in any degree the atrocious acts they did commit, it will only be the purpose of this office, at present, to set before the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, in this report, such a general statement of facts, ascertained and communicated by authorized agents of both the military and civil branches of the government, as will, it is thought, furnish a true account of our Indian difficulties of late, and tend to enlist such serious attention by the department and Congress upon the subject of the management of our Indian affairs as will result in the adoption of measures that are justly due to a people struggling feebly and vainly against the irresistible course of events.

The late civil war afforded an extraordinary occasion for the development of the inherent war spirit among a large number of Indians; frequent murders, raids, and the destruction of much valuable property resulted therefrom. About the close of the war endeavors were made to turn the most disaffected to the interests of peace. Commissioners were sent in 1865 to the hostile Sioux bands in the north, between the Platte and Missouri rivers, and to the unfriendly Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches and Comanches, south of the Platte, who entered into treaties with these tribes for the settlement of all difficulties, and obligating peaceful conduct. Scarcely had the compacts been proclaimed when depredations and hostilities were again renewed. Among various bands in Dakota serious disaffection was exhibited in the fall of 1866 in the commission of repeated outrages. Emboldened by their successes a large number banded together for the purpose of breaking up certain military posts, and driving the soldiers and citizens out of the country. A considerable force (about 96 men) sent out against this party in December last from Fort Phil. Kearney, one of the new posts established for the protection of the route of travel by emigrants and others to Montana, through what is called the Powder river country, were unfortunately drawn into ambush and barbarously massacred. The determination to wage a desperate war was apparent, and likely to extend far and wide. On the 18th of February last the President appointed a commission of military officers and civilians to visit the scene of hostilities and investigate the difficulties. They were instructed to ascertain who were the actors in the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney; what portion of the Indians in that section were hostile; what friendly, and to separate these classes by placing the latter upon reservations. The commissioners (Generals A. Sully, J. B. Sanborn, N. B. Buford, Colonel E. S. Parker, and Messrs. J. F. Kinney and G. P. Beauvais) have finished the duty assigned them, and submitted several reports, which not only communicate facts in regard to the special matters they were directed to examine into, but ably present their different views as to the policy that should be adopted

in regard to hostile Indians. Some of the reports, with other papers from different government officers pertinent to the matter, were furnished to Congress on call of a resolution of the Senate of 8th of July last, and will be found embraced in Senate executive documents, fortieth Congress, first session. Reports since received will, no doubt, with the proceedings of the commission subsequently appointed to arrange for peace with all the hostile tribes, be hereafter also communicated on a similar call and published. For that reason, and, further, because the including these papers with the documents accompanying this report would render the volume entirely too bulky, I have deemed it proper not to submit copies of the same herewith.

In the opinion of this office the statements and facts presented in the report of the commissioners referred to, show the origin of the hostilities in the Platte country to have been principally, if not altogether, the opening of a road for travel by emigrants, miners, and others, from Fort Laramie to Montana, through the hunting grounds of the Indians; the march of troops in July, 1866, towards that country, which was regarded by some of the chiefs as a declaration of war, and the manner in which the treaty at Fort Laramie in 1866 (one of its chief objects being to secure that road) was negotiated, some of the most influential chiefs refusing to sign it and in displeasure leaving the council. The making that treaty impressed the military and citizens with the belief that the road in question was safe, and parties unprepared to defend themselves sought to pass over it, but were resisted and driven back with the loss of a number of lives and much property. It has been conclusively ascertained that the Indians engaged in the several acts of hostility committed north of the Platte belong to the Minneconjou, Brulé and Ogallalla bands of Sioux, northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes, aided by young men from other bands, whose impelling motive, doubtless, was the desire of plunder and of fame as brave warriors.

The commission before named, of which General Sully was president, met in council a large number of friendly Sioux, under chiefs "Spotted Tail," "Big Mouth," and others, who promised to remain friendly and go upon a reservation; they kept their promise, and were provided subsistence pending military operations. Part of this commission, (General Sully and Colonel Parker,) by agreement with the others, went up the Missouri river, with a view to prevent the Indians in that river country from becoming involved in the hostilities of those on the Platte and Powder rivers, apprehensions being entertained that they would be drawn into them by various influences. They met with many friendly disposed Indians, who yet complained of the bad treatment of the government in not providing for their wants, and compared their destitution with the abundance of horses and other property possessed by the hostile. The commissioners also met many who had participated in the massacre of Fort Phil. Kearney, who professed a desire to be friendly, and talked about peace, but wanted it only upon condition of the soldiers being taken out of their country, and that roads should not be made through it; some of them even demanded the stoppage of navigation on the upper Missouri. This portion of the commission also reports that all the Indians on the east side of the Missouri are friendly at present, but that a change may take place on account of the establishing a military and post road through their land, which is being done without their consent.

Another part of the commission (Judge Kinney) proceeded to Fort Phil. Kearney, and there met the Crow Indians inhabiting a portion of the country west of the Powder river, and who may be relied upon as friends of the government. The country claimed by the hostile Sioux, they assert, belongs to them, and they ask that it be restored, and protection be given them against their enemy the Sioux.

In regard to the difficulties with the Cheyennes and others south of the Platte, we may properly look for their origin in the bad feeling produced by the massacre of friendly Cheyenne women and children, as well as men, in December, 1864,

by Colorado troops under Colonel Chivington. Suffering by the treatment received, and exasperated, these Indians sought the aid of the warlike Comanches and Apaches; then followed combinations for mutual protection, and perhaps of hostile design, which more or less affected all the tribes of the plains. It was to remedy the then unfavorable condition of affairs that commissioners were sent to the Platte and Arkansas, who succeeded in negotiating the treaties heretofore noticed. But it is evident the arrangements made were not satisfactory to all of the Indians. As resistance was offered by a part of the Indians at Fort Laramie in 1866 to the right stipulated in the treaty then concluded to open a road through the Powder river country, so opposition was made by a portion of the Cheyennes at the treaty of 1865 to the granting the right of travel through their hunting grounds, by the Smoky Hill river route. The main dependence for these Indians for support is the buffalo, and they feared it would be cut off by the whites travelling through their country where the buffalo then ranged. Thus it may be understood why many of them became disaffected and disposed to commit wrong deeds. True, depredations were numerous, and in several instances life may have been taken, yet the opinion is held by this office that matters were not so difficult of settlement as to require a large military force to be sent against the Indians, and the adoption of measures calculated in their execution to inflict wrong and suffering upon the innocent, and yet fail to reach the guilty. The military branch of the government, however, viewed these matters differently, and undertook to do the work of correcting existing evils and restoring order by show of armed force.

Preceded by the announcement to their agents that the military were able to chastise any tribes who should molest people crossing the plains, and that the Indians would be required to keep off the main lines of travel, a large expedition, under General Hancock, marched into their country. Some of the results of that expedition, as far as this office has been advised, were, the destruction of a large village of Cheyenne and Sioux, the burning of its effects, and the dispersing of its terrified occupants. The agents in charge of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Comanches, and Kiowas, insist that it cannot be shown that hostile demonstrations were made by any of them as tribes or bands, or by any considerable number of them, but that they should be regarded as peaceable, excepting the few uncontrollable and vicious, such as may be found in all communities.

With a view to securing peace with the hostile tribes, and to effect other important objects, Congress, by act of July 20th ultimo, authorized the President to appoint a commission, consisting of the Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. J. B. Henderson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, Messrs. S. F. Tappan and John B. Sanborn, together with three officers of the army, not below the rank of brigadier general. The scope of this mission comprehended the ascertaining of the alleged reasons for acts of hostility, the negotiating of treaties for the removal of just causes of complaint, the peace and safety of the whites, security of public thoroughfares, public and private property, and the selection of reservations for Indians east of the Rocky mountains—not now occupying any peacefully—to be their permanent home, and so located as not to interfere with public highways established by the United States, nor with routes of railroads to the Pacific.

The commission has recently effected very satisfactory treaty arrangements with the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Arapahoes and Cheyennes. In this matter much praise is due to Superintendent Murphy, Agents Wynkoop and Leavenworth, as also D. R. Butterfield, an influential trader, for their promptness and efficiency in the discharge of the important and hazardous duty devolved upon them, of visiting the disaffected Indians, to induce them to meet the commissioners. Latest advices report the commission to have reached Fort Laramie, upon the upper Platte, where they met the Crows, but did not

make a treaty with them. The Sioux sent in word that they desired to meet the commissioners, but could not until next spring. It is hardly possible for the commission to accomplish all that is required by the act in question within the brief period of a few months, as the objects to be considered are so important (not to say difficult of attainment) that longer time will be needed than was at first supposed.

As the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report to you, in answer to Senate resolution of 8th July last, expressed what, in his judgment, should be the policy of the government with respect to the management of Indian affairs, I deem it proper to embody that expression in this report. He suggests that the Indians, as now situated, can only be saved from extinction by consolidating them, as rapidly as it can be done, upon large reservations from which all whites, except government employés, shall be excluded; by educating them intellectually and morally, by training them in the arts of civilization so that they may become, at the earliest practicable moment, self-supporting, and then, at the proper time, clothe them with the rights of citizenship. Accordingly, he recommends that the government take such steps as may be deemed proper to set apart a territory, somewhere north of the northern line of Nebraska and west of the Missouri river, for the exclusive occupation and ultimate home of all the Indians north of the Platte and of Iowa, and east of the summit of the Rocky mountains, and that appropriations be made at once to prepare for such Indians as are now ready to enter upon pastoral and agricultural pursuits in said territory; that a large territory be set apart south of the southern line of Kansas and west of Arkansas, including the present "Indian territory," the country known as the Stake Plains of Texas, and so much of New Mexico as may be necessary for all of the Indians south of the Platte river and east of the Territory of Arizona; also the selection, on the Pacific coast and in Arizona, of reservations for all the Indians west of the Rocky mountains.

In addition to the recommendations made in the remarks upon the condition of affairs in the several superintendencies and agencies, as they appear in regular order in this report, and now submitted for favorable consideration and action, in the event they are not rendered inexpedient, in part or in whole, by a change of policy which may hereafter be determined upon, the following are also presented, several having been recommended in the last annual report:

1st. The service could be more effectually managed with regard to offences and crimes, were the laws fully adequate to meet all the occasions where the administration of justice and the punishment of offenders are required for the maintenance of order and the common good. I beg leave to ask your attention to the views contained in the annual report of this office of last year upon this subject, and express the hope that Congress will so revise and amend the laws pertaining to Indian matters as to make them effectual to the accomplishment of the desired end in these respects.

2d. It is recommended that so much of the law of 30th June, 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, as relates to the matter of depredations by Indians, be revised and altered so as to clearly express the intention of the law with respect to the satisfaction and payment of claims preferred therefor. This being done, the department would be relieved from embarrassment in adjudicating claims in cases where the offenders belong to tribes not in amity, strictly speaking, with the United States, and yet who may not be regarded in a state of hostility unless their treaties are declared abrogated by proper authority. And it is desirable, further, that the law define more particularly in what sense it is to be understood that losses by depredations are to be indemnified out of the annuities of the Indians—whether those distributed in cash only are applicable, or whether those for specific objects may also be held liable.

3d. I renew the recommendation of last year that the system of trade and

licenses, as now carried on, be revised, and that Congress be impressed with the necessity of making more stringent enactments for the protection of the Indians against the unscrupulous and overreaching men who may be licensed to trade with them. If it be practicable to devise and put in operation a system which, sustained by authority of law, will more effectually, with less of the difficulties and evils of that at present in use, meet the wants of the Indians, and save them from unfair dealings of unconscionable traders, sound policy and a just regard for the interests of the Indians require that it should be done. From observation I am satisfied that the law of 26th July, 1866, allowing any loyal citizen, of proper character, to trade with the Indian tribes, is rather a disadvantage to the Indians than otherwise. The department having no authority to restrict the number, nor discretion to decide as to the fitness and ability of the applicant for a license, it follows that any adventurer, however loyal or honest, with an unsuitable or insignificant stock of goods, may engage in the trade. Licenses, in my judgment, should be allowed only to as many responsible and competent traders as the needs and circumstances of the Indians may require. I recommend a repeal of that law.

4th. Attention is called to the propriety of increasing the compensation of the head of this bureau, by making it equal to that received by some other officers of like grade, who, it is believed, have no more important trusts devolved upon them, nor more arduous duties to discharge, than appertain to his office. Also to the necessity of a reorganization of the clerical force of this office, and of the superintendencies and agencies, and of the propriety of increasing the pay of the superintendents and agents for the more efficient management of the business of the Indian service. Recommendations of these objects, with strong reasons in their support, were made in the annual reports of the Commissioner of the past two or three years, and action to some extent has been taken in the matter by Congress. I beg leave to renew those recommendations, in the hope that Congress will favorably act upon them, by passing bills similar to those heretofore submitted to that body.

5th. Should there be no general reorganization provided in reference to the superintendencies and agencies, as recommended in the preceding paragraph, it is respectfully suggested that Congress authorize the appointment of superintendents of Indian affairs, severally, for the Territories of Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Dakota. The reasons for this are obvious. By law, the governors of these Territories are made *ex officio* superintendents. Necessarily, much of their time and attention must be taken up in executive duties and by sessions of their respective legislatures, precluding their giving always the personal and frequent investigations which the important interests of the Indian service under their charge require. I see no good reason why there should not be regular superintendents for these Territories, thus placing them upon a footing with New Mexico, Utah, Arizona and Washington Territories, which, with the State of Nevada, are each provided with such a superintendent. I also recommend that three full agents be authorized by Congress for Arizona, one for Nevada, and an additional one, each, for Washington, Utah, and California superintendencies.

6th. For the want of sufficient means, this office has not always had the power to carry into effect its purposes and plans for the benefit of Indians not provided for by treaty stipulations; especially has it been so with regard to those in Arizona, New Mexico and Nevada. The appropriations hitherto made have been entirely inadequate to meet the pressing need existing in many parts of the service. Measures adopted for the improvement and relief of the Indians have been either not carried out, or but partly executed, and the consequences have been disappointment of hopes, with suffering and trouble in many instances. I therefore recommend that the appropriations applicable to the payment of general incidental expenses, the purchase of agricultural imple-

ments, presents of goods, provisions, and other useful articles for the next fiscal year, be reasonably increased.

I now proceed to notice more particularly the condition of affairs of the superintendencies and agencies, in the following order:

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

In this superintendency there are about 15,000 Indians. Improvement in moral culture and industry is observable, especially in those located upon the Yakama, Chehallis, Lummi, and Puyallup reservations. It is gratifying to learn that many of them have given up the practices of gambling, polygamy, and other vices. There does not seem to have been much good accomplished by the few schools established among them. Better results are, however, expected when the increased means and facilities which it is proposed to furnish shall have been brought into requisition. The Tulalip school is promising; and that at Simcoe, on the Yakama reservation, presents an example of what right-directed efforts can produce.

Upon several of the reservations but comparatively few of the Indians, for whom they were intended as a permanent home, have located; and, for the reasons given by the superintendent, I favor, as he recommends, a sale of the land and the transfer of the Indians therefrom to other reservations already established.

Of tribes having no treaty relations with the government, there are the Spokanes, Colvilles, and others in the northeast part of the territory, who are liable to be dispossessed of their country by the advance of the whites. The necessity of a treaty is apparent, and I recommend negotiations with them at an early day. A suitable reservation for these tribes will doubtless be found at old Fort Colville.

A full agent is needed for the Indians on the Tulalip reservation, it being impossible for Agent Elder, temporarily in charge, to efficiently discharge the duties pertaining thereto and those of his own agency at the same time.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

Dissatisfaction exists on the part of some of the Oregon Indians. Especially is this the case with the Coast Indians, who complain, and not without good reason, of the want of faith in the government in regard to the treaty made with them in 1855, which has never been ratified. They then ceded their lands and removed to the Coast reservation, (Siletz agency,) expecting that the government would fulfil its part in carrying into effect the stipulations of that treaty; but in this they have been greatly disappointed. As the matter has been enlarged upon, and their claims to a more favorable consideration than they have received urged, in former reports of this office, I will only add that, in my judgment, if it be deemed inexpedient to ratify the treaty referred to, some other arrangement should be entered into, with a view to securing to these Indians a permanent suitable home, and to supplying them with such things as their necessities require.

Superintendent Huntington again renews his recommendation that the agency for the Alseas and others be abandoned, and the Indians removed to the Siletz agency. By so doing they would be brought compactly together, the expense of a sub-agency would be avoided, and there could be opened for settlement by citizens a large fertile tract. Either this should be done, or else additional employés, agricultural implements, and other needed things provided, and the fears of the Indians of being hereafter dispossessed by the encroachments of the whites removed.

Upon the Umatilla reservation the Indians are doing well. They are, however, disturbed by the constantly agitated question by the citizens near them

of their removal, by attempts to intrude upon their land, and by threats to force them to remove. They have no desire to leave, and, as the land is secured to them for a permanent home by solemn treaty obligations, they should be fully protected in the possession and enjoyment of it. If some other equally desirable locality as a home for them, isolated from the whites, can be found, it may be expedient to treat with them for a relinquishment of their right to the land they now occupy.

The other agencies in this superintendency are the Warm Springs, Grande Ronde, and Klamath, upon which operations during the year appear to have been successful to a good degree. In the respect that the Indians on the reservations before named are troubled—that is, by the apprehension of having to give up their lands—the Indians in these agencies are not disturbed, and with proper assistance and encouragement they will make still further advances in civilization. The Klamaths, Modocs, and certain bands of Snakes, whose treaty of 1864 was ratified last year, are not yet fully established upon their reservation. They are, however, hopeful in prospect of the benefits to be derived by the fulfilment of the stipulations of the treaty and in the execution of measures which are being adopted to promote their interests and progress.

Respecting the Indians of Grande Ronde agency, their agent reports their condition to be far superior to what it was ten years ago, and, what is not usually the case among Indians, the men do the work in the fields, not the women. A new school building is needed, and an appropriation for a blacksmith and necessary shops.

Those under charge of Agent Smith at Warm Springs agency are favorably mentioned as to their improvement. Many of them are industrious, self-sustaining, have abandoned gambling and other vile practices, and are assisting the agent in his efforts to eradicate these vices from the several tribes.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Reservations for the Indians in California are known respectively as the Round Valley, Hoopa Valley, Smith River, and Tule River.

Most of the Indians are well disposed, evincing much solicitude about farming operations and some anxiety in regard to the permanency of the homes they now possess. The two last named reservations are leased, and it has been a question heretofore whether it would not be best to discontinue them and remove the Indians to the other reservations. A consolidation of all in northern California upon one reserve has also been suggested, but the expediency or practicability of doing so is not clear to my mind. I am of the opinion that the better plan would be to abandon Smith River and transfer the Indians there, numbering about 400, to Round Valley, a reservation of ample accommodations and remarkably fertile. To do this, Superintendent Whiting estimates, will require $5,000.

The Tule River reservation is now under a lease which expires in December, 1869. This tract, containing 1,280 acres, with additional land, should be purchased for a permanent home for the Indians now upon it, and others in the southern section of the State. It can doubtless be bought for a sum less than it would take to remove the Indians to another locality. An estimate of $1 per acre in gold coin for its purchase will be submitted to Congress the coming session.

Round Valley, reserved for Indian use by order of the Secretary of the Interior in 1860, is reported to be full of settlers, who, of course, occupy the best portions of it, some claiming to have entered upon the land and made improvements prior to said order, others the right of occupancy by the purchase of old possessory claims, and others, again, that they are there by request and consent of a former superintendent for mutual protection. It is essentially necessary to the well-being of the Indians, and the proper management of

affairs among them by the department, that these claims be extinguished and the whites retire from the reserve. I recommend that steps be taken to accomplish these objects at an early day. A precedent will be found in the action taken by Congress, March 3d, 1865, in regard to settlers upon Hoopa Valley reserve. As to this latter reservation, the title being secured, no outside interference will likely occur, and with an appropriation sufficient to supply it with good agricultural implements, the probability is that it can be made as productive and successful as that of Round valley.

The claims of the Mission Indians to the consideration and protection of the government have been noticed in former annual reports. Little has been done for their good of a permanent character. In point of intelligence and industry they are regarded as being much in advance of any of the Indians of California, but they greatly need a home they can call their own, where they will not be overrun by the whites and subject to pernicious influences of the evil-disposed. I strongly urge that they be located upon some suitable reservation.

The melancholy intelligence was communicated to this office last spring that agent Stockton, in charge of the Indians at Hoopa valley, suffered a violent death at the hands of a desperate Indian named Frank, while making an attempt to arrest him for horse-stealing. The murderer fled to the mountains. Efforts, it was stated, would be made to secure and bring him to trial. What success has attended such efforts this office has not been informed.

The Chemihuevis, living in California on the right bank of the Colorado river, so often engaged in conflict with the Mohave Indians, residing in Arizona on the opposite bank, have entered into a treaty of amity with the latter, thus removing one of the hindrances to the success of the measures adopted to colonize and sustain the Indians of that section upon the Colorado River reservation.

The management of Indian affairs in California had been so unsatisfactory for years past that it determined the department in August, 1866, to despatch a special agent to investigate the condition of things as relating to the Indian service in that State. Accordingly R. J. Stevens, esq., secretary of Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, was selected for that purpose. His report, dated 1st January last, which will be found among the documents herewith, is very interesting, containing sound views and wise suggestions, with valuable information respecting the Indians, the geographical position of the several reservations, the nature of the soil and climate.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

There are over 10,000 Indians in this superintendency, all of whom, with the exception of the Bannocks in the north part of the State, are reported as peaceably disposed, but whether they will continue so long is doubtful. The gradual advance and increasing number of the whites has much to do with diminishing their means of subsistence, and unless a more liberal appropriation is made for the service in this State than heretofore, stern necessity may force them to acts of depredation and hostility.

The amount ($20,000) appropriated for this fiscal year is entirely insufficient to accomplish to any considerable degree the objects intended, such as the purchase of agricultural implements, presents, and assisting the Indians to locate in permanent abodes, and to sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life. It must also be considered that the various tribes have no treaty relations with the government, unless it be that the Shoshones are to be taken as a part of the people of that name with whom treaties were made by Governor Doty in 1863, and who principally live in Utah and Montana.

Treaties should be negotiated with the several bands of Pah-Utes, numbering about 4,000, and they be colonized on a reservation permanently secured to them, with inducements to keep them there under the charge of an agent of the

department. They are represented as tractable, kind, and industrious. Perhaps the best location for these bands is the Walker River reservation, which is sufficiently large, containing an area of 500 square miles, and including a lake from which ample supplies of fish could be obtained.

Some arrangement should be made to provide a home for the Washoes, a miserable, degraded band, who live by begging around the towns and settlements in the west border of Nevada; also for the Shoshones in the southeast part of the State, who have a good name for honesty and industry.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Reports represent the relations with the hostile tribes of this superintendency as unchanged. What the military have accomplished towards producing a better state of things is not apparent. In some instances their scouting parties may have been successful; still there is no general peace; depredations and murders by the Indians are yet committed. The trouble is mainly with the large and war-like tribe of Apaches, but these, recently, have indicated a desire to be friendly, to cease their depredations, and be restricted to a country of defined limits. Some of their bands entered into a treaty last summer, with an officer of the army in command at Fort Grant, but the arrangement being unauthorized has been disavowed.

By your direction Superintendent Dent has been instructed to visit these Indians, with a view to ascertain their disposition in reference to negotiating with the government and locating upon a reservation. Although seemingly intractable, it is believed that by well-directed efforts their warlike and predatory habits may be changed, and thus resulting, a great source of trouble to the citizens of Arizona will be removed. The murder of Superintendent Leihy and his clerk, in the latter part of 1866, is believed to have been the deed of the Tonto band of Apaches, the inciting motives being, it is thought, to terrify the whites and cause them to leave the Territory.

The Hualapais are also hostile. An attempt to bring them into a peaceful condition failed, in consequence of the killing of one of their most influential chiefs by whites.

The Yavapais, too, have been troublesome and outrageous. All the other tribes are well disposed and making considerable progress in civilization. Their claims upon the government for protection and a liberal provision of the means required for their more rapid advancement are just and pressing. Ample appropriations should be made to enable the department to place all upon reservations, to introduce the benefits of schools, and to help them to acquire a practical knowledge of the industrial arts.

The Colorado river reservation has not so far been very successful, yet it is believed, with additional aid from Congress, it can be made a suitable home for many of the tribes. It will not do, however, to withdraw the Indians from their hunting grounds unless adequate provision is made for them on the reservation.

In the northeast of Arizona live the Moquis Pueblos, about 3,000 in number, reported to be in a wretched condition. Last summer a gross outrage was committed upon them by a party of armed Mexicans, who killed several of their people, took captive a number of the women and children, besides driving off many of their sheep. By the prompt movement of Agent Ward, in charge of the Pueblos in New Mexico, the captives and most of the property were recovered. The offenders being known, steps are being taken to have them arrested, tried, and punished.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

The estimated number of Indians in this superintendency is 25,000, comprising many bands or tribes of Utahs and Shoshones, with a few Bannocks. As with most tribes in other portions of the Indian country, so it is with these—they are

fast decreasing. They have been generally peaceable and friendly; a few instances of petty thieving only have occurred. The greater part of them live by the chase, and show little disposition to become tillers of the soil. Some, however, manifest a commendable desire to change their mode of life, and a good example is furnished by "Kanosh," chief of the Pahvants, a man of progressive ideas. To this chief the settlers in parts of Utah are indebted for friendly conduct in warning them of the movements of the hostile Black Hawk and his party.

Noted among the Indians of this Territory is "Waskakee," chief of the eastern Shoshones, always friendly, and deserving the praise awarded by all who know his virtues and noble characteristics. I refer to his sensible views as to the probable cause of the hostile feeling and demonstrations by the Sioux and other Indians on the Upper Platte, embodied in a letter from Superintendent Head, which will be found among the documents accompanying this report. His people, numbering about 2,000, usually spend the winter in Wind River valley, Dakota, which abounds in game, and affords them mainly their supplies for subsistence. They want that valley for a reservation, and if it be practicable I shall favor granting it to them. The mixed bands of Bannock and Shoshones could be located there also, and in charge of the same agent.

But little progress has been made in operations upon the Uinta reservation, intended as a home for all the Utah Indians. By the aid of the appropriation made for this year for that object, it is to be hoped that the reservation will soon be in such a state of readiness as to admit of an early removal of a large number upon it.

There are no schools or missionaries among these wild and ignorant people, a fact which strongly appeals to the sympathy and charity of those who are seeking fields where they may labor for the cause of humanity. Until these Indians are fully established upon reservations we may not reasonably expect that their education in letters and Christianity will receive much attention.

A large number of Bannocks and Shoshones, ranging about the headwaters of the Yellowstone and other rivers, believed to be the mixed bands with whom Governor Doty negotiated a treaty in October, 1863, are represented as being without the care of a government agent, and very poor. The treaty mentioned gives them the right to share in the annuities of the eastern Shoshones under their treaty of July 2, 1863. This is manifestly unjust, when it is considered that the eastern Shoshones were not consulted about it, and have not consented to such an arrangement. I recommend that Congress appropriate for these mixed bands of Bannocks and Shoshones $5,000, being the amount estimated by Superintendent Head as in fulfilment of the stipulations of their treaty, and that the said treaty be changed so as to give them an annuity without reference to any stipulations under the treaty with the eastern band. Superintendent Head's letter, relative to these mixed bands, is herewith.

It is gratifying to state that Black Hawk, with his war party, at last desires peace, and has promised Superintendent Head to cease fighting and committing depredations. That officer is confident he will give no further trouble.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

Perhaps in no part of the Indian service are affairs more important or more deserving serious consideration than those in this superintendency. Legislation by Congress is earnestly desired to enable the department to adopt measures indispensably necessary to bring about an improved condition of our Indian relations in this section. Attention is especially directed to the Navajoes at the Bosque Redondo reservation. The War Department having control of these Indians from the time they were captured by the military, a few months ago, arranged to turn them over to the Interior Department, and an order to that

effect was issued. Last advices from the superintendent of Indian affairs state that the transfer had not then been made, but that it would be by the 1st of this month, November. This office is ready to receive the Indians, to furnish subsistence, and to make the necessary preparations to aid them to carry on their agricultural and other pursuits, but only for a limited period, say for three months, and as a consequence an additional appropriation will be required. Whether they should remain on this reservation permanently or be removed to another is a matter I am not now ready to decide. Evidently they are averse to remaining, and long to be restored to their old country. The reservation was originally set apart for the Mescalero Apaches. Superintendent Norton reports it a failure; that the soil is poor, water unhealthy, and wood very scarce, and to be had only at a great distance. If as described, it can hardly be a suitable location for so many as the Navajoes number, 7,341; but, perhaps, the test of its suitableness and adaptation to their wants has not yet been fully made, at least under the direction of the Indian department, and possibly, by means which Congress shall afford, and the management of a good agent, with proper assistants, results may prove it to be capable of being made a sustaining and comfortable home for them. I recommend to your consideration the statements and views of Superintendent Norton in regard to these Indians, contained in his annual report herewith, as also respecting other tribes, especially as to the expediency of locating upon reservations. I have no doubt, if his suggestions of colonizing the several tribes in the localities named by him were carried into effect, that the condition of affairs in the Territory would be greatly improved, with advantage to both Indians and citizens.

About the most troublesome Indians to be found anywhere are the Mimbres and Mogall bands of Gila Apaches, who have long been hostile, and have committed many murders of citizens, and frequent depredations. It is thought they can be prevailed upon to be peaceable and settle upon a reservation.

Much has been communicated heretofore in annual reports concerning the Pueblo Indians. Their situation is one full of interest, and appeals strongly to the government for its care and protection. A great wrong is being done them by citizens who are endeavoring to get possession of their lands by unfair means. Lately, to rid their lands of settlers, suits were instituted before the United States court. One of the parties entered a demurrer to the effect that as the republic of Mexico had recognized the Pueblos as citizens, and as the United States had not made any special allusion to them when the Territory of New Mexico was acquired, therefore they are citizens now. Chief Justice Slough sustained the demurrer, and his decision has created much trouble among the Indians. It is feared that unless the decision is reversed by a higher court, or overruled by Congress, these inoffensive Pueblos will eventually become beggared and ruined. Should the court, to which an appeal has been taken, sustain the decision of Justice Slough, it is hoped that Congress will take such action as will fully protect the rights of this people. I renew the recommendation made in a previous report of this office, that application be made to Congress for an appropriation to furnish these industrious, though poor Pueblos, with agricultural implements, and to establish schools among them.

A considerable trade is carried on by Mexicans of New Mexico in cattle stolen from citizens of Texas by the Comanches, the Mexicans lending them horses and pistols for the purpose. Vigorous steps should be taken to break up this trade, and restrain the Indians from committing outrages upon the people of that State. This can, perhaps, best be accomplished by negotiating a treaty with these Comanches, as, according to information communicated by Agent Labadi, who was sent by Superintendent Norton to them to recover a captive white boy, they expressed a desire to be peaceable and friendly, and had appointed a day, some time in October, to meet the agent again to make a treaty of peace, and at the same time surrender the captives in their possession. By

your direction instructions were forwarded to Agent Leavenworth to proceed forthwith to the place where these Indians agreed to meet Agent Labadi, to counsel with and endeavor to induce them to send some of their principal and most influential men to the council which the peace commissioners appointed under the act of Congress of 20th July last proposed to hold with other Indians at Fort Larned about the 15th of October ultimo. Should they have agreed to do so, and their representatives have reached that point before the work of the commission shall have closed, it may be expected that some arrangements have been made with them for peace and friendly conduct towards the citizens of Texas. In that case quietude and a sense of security may be enjoyed by the people who have so long been kept in dread of attacks by these Indians, and suffered so much by their frequent outrages and depredations. Agent Labadi has received similar instructions.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

There has been during the past year no very marked change in the condition of the Indians of this superintendency, and it will not likely be much improved until they are all concentrated upon reservations and furnished the means to enter upon a different mode of life to what they are now leading. It does not appear that they are disposed at present to do this; on the contrary, they are averse to it. Yet it is their only remedy against the evils to which they are subjected and the inevitable consequences of the steady advance of the white race.

The tribes in the two agencies established for the Territory are the Uinta and Grand River Utes and the Tabequache Utes, together numbering about 6,500. With the former a treaty was made in 1866 by Governor Cummings, which secured to the government routes of travel through the country claimed by them, and provides indemnity for the interference by citizens and the railroad company with their hunting grounds, and for the destruction of timber. I concur in the opinion expressed by this office, in submitting the treaty to your department last January, that it should be ratified.

In regard to the Tabequache Utes, Agent Head reports that their management has caused him much anxiety, and he is more than ever impressed with the importance of removing them to the reservation provided in their treaty of 1863. Events, and the condition of things hitherto, have prevented the adoption of measures for that end, but should there be no special legislation by Congress respecting the matter of colonizing all the tribes in Colorado in one locality, the efforts of the department will be directed to the securing of this object at the earliest practicable date.

The Mohuache Utes, living in the northern part of New Mexico, who are related by intermarriage with the Tabequache band, and speaking the same language, should be removed to that reservation, or one near it, and some provision made for their support.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

In the absence of annual reports, except that of Agent Wright, from this superintendency, I am unable to make such a statement of the condition of the service within its bounds as could be desired.

The Blackfeet bands have always been more or less hostile with the whites, and with some of their Indian neighbors. In 1865 a treaty was made for a cession of the country claimed by them, lying south of the Missouri, the object being to throw open to settlement a section supposed to contain precious metals. No action has been taken upon it in consequence of the Indians having, soon after, violated its stipulations by renewing hostilities. The necessity for such an arrangement as it proposed still exists, and if the treaty is not to be ratified, another should be negotiated.

I deem it expedient that a separate treaty should be made with the Gros Ventres, a band of the Blackfeet, and a party to the treaty referred to, as they live distant from the others, and are on unfriendly terms with them. These Gros Ventres are friendly to the whites, and should be favored in this respect. It was the intention of the northwest commissioners to meet them for that purpose last year, but it was found impracticable to do so.

The agency for the Blackfeet at Fort Benton is regarded as being located in an unsuitable place. The town established at that point being incorporated and subject to territorial and national taxation, its citizens claim that the laws regulating trade and intercourse with Indian tribes are inapplicable to them, and therefore they may not be restricted in trading with the Indians who come among them. As a matter of course, the Indians are furnished with liquor, and the results are, frequently, difficulties between them and the whites. I propose that the agency be removed either to the Sun River farm, formerly selected for the purpose, but which, for various causes, was abandoned several years ago, or to some other locality remote from the settlements and great lines of travel. Agent Wright suggests a point called Beaver creek, on the north side of Bear Paw mountains.

From the Flathead agency no annual report has yet been received, but by letter from Agent Wells it appears that the Indians on the reservation require much to be done for them, in order to relieve their wants and improve their condition. Those who went out on the usual buffalo hunt have returned very destitute, having lost many horses, &c., by the acts of marauding Blackfeet. The band in Bitter Root valley has suffered the loss of their entire crops by the visitation of the grasshoppers and crickets. At the agency the prospects of a good harvest are reported as favorable.

A considerable number of Bannocks and Shoshones range in the southern part of Montana, with whom it was, at one time, believed no treaty had ever been made; but recent information leads to the conclusion that they are parties to the treaty negotiated in 1863, at Soda Springs, by Governor Doty, not yet ratified. Reference herein is made to them in my remarks under the head of "Utah superintendency." This office recommended, in February last, that Congress be asked to appropriate $20,000 to provide subsistence, clothing, and selecting a reservation for them.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

There are in this superintendency about 5,500 Indians, comprising the Nez Percé, Lower Pend d'Oreille, Spokane, Cœur d'Alene, Kootenay, Bannock, and Shoshone tribes.

The Nez Percés only have a treaty with the government, and, by their treaty of June 9, 1863, are provided with a diminished reservation. By direction of the President, two reservations have been set apart for the other tribes; one in the northern part of Idaho, upon which it is proposed to locate the Cœur d'Alenes and other Indians in that vicinity; the other at Fort Hall, designed for the Bannocks, Shoshones, and all straggling Indians in the central and southern parts of the Territory. That at Fort Hall, as a permanent location for the bands named, is dependent upon the consent of Waskakee's band in Utah, known as the Eastern Shoshones, the land being within the limits acknowledged as their hunting grounds by their treaty of 1863. I think, however, there will be no difficulty on that point. It is the purpose of the department to remove the Indians to those reservations as early as may be practicable; but as the means on hand are insufficient to effect much, it will be necessary that Congress make adequate appropriations therefor. With these tribes concentrated upon the tracts thus set apart, under the care of an efficient agent, with the aid of schools, a supply of provisions for their subsistence, agricultural implements, and their

instruction in the industrial arts, it may be expected that, ere long, their condition will be greatly improved, and the citizens will have fewer occasions to complain of Indian outrages or difficulties. Such as have been, and are now, hostile, occupy no particular part of the country, nor are they organized under any tribal power, but wander from place to place committing deeds of violence, and plundering the communities they find defenceless.

Much dissatisfaction has existed among the Nez Percés on account of the non-ratification of their treaty of 1863 for so long a time, the non-payment of their annuities, and the encroachments of whites upon their lands. The patience exhibited under circumstances so unfavorable, and the fidelity to their obligations to the government, so faithfully maintained, are truly to be commended. Now that the treaty has been proclaimed without the amendments, to which they made such persistent objection, it is hoped that the ill-feeling engendered by the causes referred to will be soon removed, and their future become more hopeful and promising of good results. The government has its duty to perform in affording protection to their rights under existing laws and treaty stipulations. Their reservation, defined by the treaty of 1863, should not be intruded upon in any manner by whites. Let the intercourse act of June 30, 1834, be strictly and promptly enforced against all intruders; let there be a faithful execution of the laws prohibiting the sale to, or introduction among, the Indians of spirituous liquors, and we shall not probably hear of difficulty on their part, nor of their suspecting the government of a want of good faith in its care of the rights and interests. Agent O'Neil has lately reported that many laws enacted by the legislature of Idaho, in direct violation of the intercourse act of 1834, are in operation upon the reservation, under which charters for ferries and bridges have been granted, and roads laid off. Without more definite information than he has given, I am not prepared to make any suggestions in regard to the matter. If it be as he states, then injustice is manifestly being done, and proper steps should be taken to determine such legislative enactments to be of no force.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

Powerful and warlike Indians are to be found among the nine bands of the Upper Missouri Sioux. The most peaceably disposed tribes are the Yanctons, Poncas, Arickarees, Gros Ventres, Mandans, Assinaboines, and Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux. Notwithstanding their solemn treaty obligations to be friendly, assumed scarcely a year since, some of the nine bands of Sioux have been waging war against the government for months past. Elsewhere in this report I have noticed more particularly the cause and events connected with our present Indian difficulties in the countries watered by the Powder and Platte rivers.

The Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux, located in the northeast part of the Territory, near the Minnesota border, are friendly. An agent has been appointed to take charge of them, and as far as means are available they will be furnished with such things as the treaty with them ratified last spring, stipulates shall be provided.

From the report of Agent Hanson, in charge of the Upper Missouri Sioux, it will be seen that a general desire has been manifested by them to plant. With judicious efforts by the department, sustained by liberal appropriations for the supply of agricultural implements, it is thought that many may be induced to settle, abandon the chase, and labor for a support.

Amidst surrounding difficulties, with influences strongly calculated to involve them in the hostilities of others, the Yancton Sioux, under Agent Conger, have remained true to the government. They have sustained this summer a heavy loss in the destruction of their entire corn crop, by the ravages of immense numbers of grasshoppers, the value of the crop being estimated at $50,000. So

severe a calamity, urgently appeals for relief, and I trust that Congress will grant it. Such aid as the department can give by the means at its disposal, and applicable to the object, will be furnished to them, as well as to the Poncas and others, sufferers from the same cause. Their educational interests have been much neglected, and something should be done to meet their need in this regard.

No material change in the general condition of the other tribes is perceptible. The Poncas continue friendly, and now that their treaty, made two years ago, has been ratified, and they have a permanent home secured, their gradual advancement in civilization, under measures put in operation for their benefit, may reasonably be expected.

The Assinaboines and tribes in the northern part of the Territory are in general friendly disposed. Causes, however, exist which may lead to trouble. Dissatisfaction is expressed at the encroachments of the whites upon their country; especially is this the case with the Assinaboines. They complain that, notwithstanding they yielded to the commissioners who negotiated the treaty with them in 1866, not yet ratified, the right of certain routes of travel for the whites, to settlements in Montana, another route is being used through their country without their consent. Unless some arrangement is made in the matter, satisfactory to them, it is feared that hostilities on their part will follow.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

From the report of Superintendant Murphy, and reports of the agents under his charge, the general state of affairs among the several tribes in the superintendency is ascertained to be in substance as follows:

Pottawatomies.—These Indians are in a prosperous condition, and increasing in numbers. The nation is reaping decided advantage from the good schools established among them, especially that of the St. Mary's Mission, a Catholic institution, and admirably managed. Many of the tribes competent to sustain creditably the relation of citizenship, are taking the initiatory steps to become citizens under the provisions of their treaty of 1861. Patents in fee simple have been issued to 190, and during the coming year perhaps 300 will receive them. Complaint is made that these people cannot get justice against wrongs by the whites, as the courts do not regard them to by either citizens of the United States or Kansas. The only remedy against the evils surrounding them is to be found in their removol to a new home, and this from force of circumstances must be effected ere long, not only with this tribe, but all others residing on reservations in eastern Kansas.

Shawnees.—Many of these Indians hold their lands in severalty; have made good progress, and bear the reputation of being thrifty, moral, and intelligent, in these respects not being excelled by their white neighbors. Those holding lands in common are not so well off, having many difficulties to encounter, not the least of which is the intrusion of the whites upon their lands and the despoiling them of their property. Expecting the ratification of their treaty of last winter, about which they are exceedingly anxious, and the consequent removal from Kansas, the Shawnees have not made any new improvements, but have, however, raised good crops.

Delawares, Wyandotts.—The former last spring entered into an arrangement with the Cherokees for a residence in the Cherokee country, and they are now preparing to remove there. Upon doing so they will then become merged into that nation. A few may elect to be citizens and remain in the States. Thus, soon will be lost sight of a nation once powerful, whose career has been marked with many vicissitudes and changes since the time their forefathers, many years ago, left the waters of the Susquehanna, and emigrated, step by step, to the then far west.

The Wyandotts are few in number, and can scarcely be regarded as a tribe. Some became citizens under the provisions of the treaty of 1855, and others declined to change their relation in that respect. Their situation is a peculiar one, from which they can, it is thought, only be relieved by appropriate legislation of Congress. They desire to sell their lands and remove to the Indian country, and I am of the opinion that it will be best for their interest and for the people of Kansas that an arrangement be effected to this end. This will however be accomplished should the treaty of February last, made with the Senecas and Shawnees and other tribes, be ratified, as it provides a home for them on a tract of 20,000 acres, ceded by the first article of that treaty, being a part of the Seneca reservation.

Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.—The statistics of population show a decrease in the number of this tribe, as is the case with most of the tribes who live by the chase. They are averse to a change of habits, to education, and agricultural pursuits. An exception may be found in Keokuk, the principal chief, and a few others, who have farms and encourage the schools established among them. Last year the "Kindergarten" system of instruction was authorized to be introduced, but it does not appear to have been brought into use for want of certain requisites. I question whether sufficient interest has been given to the matter and proper efforts made to give it a fair test.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians form a small band of eighty-four souls, hold lands in severalty, have comfortable homes, and are prospering. They have a good school and are not disposed to leave their present abode. Included in the agency for the above-named tribes are the Ottawas, formerly in charge of Special Agent Hutchinson. By the operation of their treaty of 1862 they ceased, since July last, to be a tribe, and have become citizens. They are in great trouble, and desire the ratification of the treaty made by them conjointly with other Kansas tribes last winter, a stipulation of which gives them choice of citizenship or to remain in their tribal relations, and provides for the removal from Kansas of such as do not become citizens. That treaty has not yet been acted upon by the Senate.

Kansas or Kaws.—An improvident and wild though peaceably disposed tribe, the same now as they were many years ago. What has been done for them in the way of building houses upon their reserve, opening a school, and assisting them to learn how to cultivate the soil, has failed, in a great measure, to produce any marked change in them for the better. They now see that their source of support—the chase—will before long avail them little or nothing. Until their dependence on that shall have been abandoned there can be little hope of any decided improvement on their present condition. Once about the richest Indians in Kansas they are now perhaps the poorest and most unpromising.

Kickapoos.—Those on the reserve number 282. Some of these were formerly Pottawatomies, who, years since, becoming dissatisfied with their own people, purchased rights among this tribe. The great majority of the Kickapoos went off south during the late war, many as far as Mexico. During the past year some have returned, and those now in Mexico are anxious to get back again. Though unsettled in view of the question of their removal from Kansas, the tribe generally has prospered, and those who expect to remain as citizens are much interested in the education of their children.

Miamies, Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskasias and Weas.—These people all hold lands in severalty. In point of intelligence and improvement they ranked with the tribes most advanced in civilization, but, owing to their vices learned from the whites, and to the use of spirituous liquors by many of them, their numbers have been much reduced; especially is this the case of the Miamies. Should the treaty arrangements entered into with these Indians during the past spring be approved and carried into effect, some of them will no doubt assume the relation of citizens, while others will remove to the Indian

country in hope of securing a home suitable to their condition where they may engage in the pursuits of life without the hindrances or difficulties to which they are subjected in their present position.

New York Indians.—There are about 100 Indians in Kansas who removed from New York and Wisconsin and settled upon lands set apart for the use of the Six Nations of New York, under the treaty with them of 1838. A tract was selected lying adjacent to and north of the Osage reservation. These Indians, under the provisions of that treaty, located there and made themselves comfortable homes, but the lands being thrown open to white settlement they were compelled, by the lawless violence of citizens, to abandon them. In the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for last year the opinion is expressed that the New York Indians have a valid claim against the government arising out of this transaction, and Congress should provide for its equitable settlement. A treaty was made in 1863 with a view to arranging the matter to the satisfaction of the parties interested, but it has never been ratified. I suggest that some action be taken upon it during the next session of Congress.

Kiowas and Comanches.—Wild and roving Indians, whose range extends over a large part of western Texas and into New Mexico and up as far north as the Arkansas. No doubt many of the charges of outrages and depredations against them are true. An inveterate prejudice seems to exist among those bands who are not under treaty obligations against the people of Texas, arising, it may be, mainly from the fact that the country was once owned and peopled by a race (the Mexicans) whom they had ever regarded and treated as enemies. They do not seem to have fully comprehended that the annexation of Texas made its people citizens of the United States, whom they were bound to respect as such, and to refrain from acts of hostility or depredations against them. In their unlawful proceedings they receive encouragement from the unprincipled whites and Mexicans who trade with them for ill-gotten gains, especially cattle stolen from citizens of Texas. Upon this subject I refer to remarks made under the head of "New Mexico Superintendency," based on a report of Agent Labadi, who had been despatched to Texas to recover captives held by these Indians.

Complaints by military commanders, during the past year, have been made against the Kiowas, parties to the treaty of 1865, of a raid into Texas; of entering into a compact with the Sioux for hostilities against the government; of threatening the military posts on the Arkansas, capturing citizens of Texas, and other outrages. The charges do not appear to have been sustained, except that of the raid into Texas in 1866, a report of which was made to the department by Agent Taylor, in September of that year. General Hancock, commanding the military expedition now upon the plains, became satisfied, in the course of his investigations in the matter of Indian troubles, that the Kiowas and Comanches were all right, and so informed their present agent, J. H. Leavenworth. That agent reports, on the 2d of September ultimo, that his Indians have remained quiet and peaceable as far as respects the causes of difficulties with other tribes, but does not deny that they committed wrongs upon the people of Texas. He was then about making arrangements for the tribes south of the Arkansas to meet the peace commissioners in the council to be held at Fort Larned, where they were in due time represented by their chiefs, and the treaty arrangements entered into with them as hereinbefore noticed.

Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Apaches.—Until the unfortunate movement by General Hancock with his military expedition into the country of these Indians, they were comparatively peaceable and friendly as a people. Without sufficient cause, in my judgment, they have been dispersed, their village destroyed, and personal effects burned. Agent Wynkoop reports them to be south of the Arkansas, and believes they have not engaged in hostilities. They were repre-

sented in the council of the peace commissioners, in connection with the Comanches and Kiowas mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Among the documents herewith will be found a communication from Agent Wynkoop, of 14th September ultimo, giving a full statement of the military operations, as they affected the Indians of his agency.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Within the bounds of the superintendency are located the following tribes:

Winnebagoes.—The lot of this tribe has been truly one of hardship. Since 1832 they have several times, by force of circumstances, been compelled to change their place of abode. From the beautiful country on the Blue Earth river, in Minnesota, granted to them by treaty as their permanent home, they were unjustly removed in 1863, because, as alleged, the people of Minnesota would not tolerate the presence of any Indians, however well disposed, in that State after the terrible outbreak of the Sioux in 1862. This is not, I opine, all of the truth; they (the citizens) coveted the splendid country these inoffensive and friendly Winnebagoes were occupying, and the Sioux difficulties furnished the pretext to get rid of them with the aid of congressional legislation. After three years of wandering and suffering, during which many died, they have at last been provided with a suitable home in Nebraska, on a part of the Omaha reserve, purchased from the Omahas—a fine tract, fertile, well timbered and watered. Under the judicious arrangements of Superintendent Denman and the efforts of their efficient agent, Mr. Mathewson, they are being placed in a position where, with the aid supplied by their treaty stipulations, they will rapidly progress, and may be expected soon to attain to their former prosperity. Superintendent Denman is of the opinion that by right management they will soon be so far advanced in the chief elements of civilization as to entitle them to the privileges of citizenship. It is recommended that the fourth section of the act of Congress of February 21, 1863, allotting the Winnebagoes lands in severalty, be so amended as to allot 160, instead of 80, acres to each head of a family, and to each unmarried person over eighteen years of age 80 acres.

The Winnebagoes have a just claim against the government on account of their removal from Minnesota, the expenses of which were borne out of their own tribal funds. I think the government is clearly bound in all honor to refund to them moneys thus expended. I therefore earnestly recommend that Congress appropriate the necessary amount, and further, that an appropriation of $50,000 be made to provide them with work cattle, hogs, sheep, wagons, farming implements, &c. A small number of the tribe yet remain in Minnesota, who claim that they have forfeited no right and lost no privilege acquired under any former treaty; that by the treaty of 1859 they obtained a vested right to the lands they occupy, and that the act of Congress under which the great body of the tribe removed was in violation of that treaty. They ask that the allotments provided by the treaty of 1859 be secured to them by sufficient evidence of title; that they be paid their distributive share of the proceeds of the sale of the Winnebago trust lands; their share of all other moneys payable to the Winnebagoes under treaty stipulations; that their share of the funds of the tribe be capitalized and paid to them in bulk, and then, these things being done, their peculiar relations as Indians be dissolved, and they be left to merge themselves in the community where they have cast their lot. These requests are eminently proper and just, and a compliance therewith would be no more than doing an act of justice to a greatly wronged people. I have no hesitancy in strongly urging the enactment by Congress of such laws as may be necessary to meet the case.

Omahas.—These Indians, although they have not entirely abandoned the chase, have given considerable attention to agricultural pursuits, and under the

beneficial provisions of their treaty are making reasonable progress. The sale of a part of their lands to the Winnebagoes, now their neighbors, affords additional assistance, which, with their industry and good management, will enable them to become, ere long, self-sustaining, and, with the completion of the allotment of lands to them in severalty, will, it is hoped, cease altogether their dependence in any degree upon the chase for a living.

Pawnees—Numbering about 2,750, are located on a reservation in the eastern part of Nebraska, and depend for subsistence mainly upon the chase. They have been faithful friends of the government, sending, during the late rebellion, many of their young men into the military service, and during the past spring furnished two hundred to serve under General Augur in his operations against the hostile Indians. In consequence of the raids of the Sioux the Pawnees have not met with their usual success in hunting.

The schools on the reservation are flourishing and promise good results under proper management. Their agent thinks they have not land enough under cultivation, and recommends that 3,000 acres be broken, and that they be encouraged to settle down to farming by being provided with stock animals, agricultural implements, and other requisites.

Ottoes and Missourias—Numbering about 500, live on their reservation of 250 square miles, lying in Kansas and Nebraska. Notwithstanding that liberal provisions were made for them by treaty stipulations, they do not seem to have been much benefited or improved; on the contrary, they are destitute and retrograding. Not more than about one hundred acres are cultivated by them. In such straits for food have they at times been placed as to be compelled to kill the cattle provided to work their lands, and during the past winter were forced to go out and gather the hogs and cattle that had died. It is understood they are willing to sell a part of their reservation, which is much greater than their necessities require, so that they may have means to procure stock and farming implements. I suggest that an arrangement should be effected for diminishing the reserve, so that the means which would in that event be realized from the sale of the remainder of their lands could be judiciously employed to induce them to engage in agricultural pursuits and to educate their children; or else that the whole tract be purchased and the tribe removed to the Indian territory.

Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, and Iowas—These Indians have a reservation in the southeast corner of Nebraska. The two first tribes are confederated, and being well sustained by their large annuities, are not given to industrial habits; the consequence is, they are intemperate and indifferent about their improvement in education and civilization. What little is done in the way of cultivating the ground is the work of squaws. They are anxiously waiting for the ratification of the treaty made with them last spring, which provides for the sale of their reservation, and a removal of their tribe to the Indian territory. Their neighbors, the Iowas, are a much more advanced people, some of them being good farmers. Should the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes be ratified, the Iowas desire that an arrangement be made with them also, with a view to a sale of their reserve, and their removal likewise to the Indian territory, as they apprehend the government will not let them remain in their present position but for a few years, and if they must leave eventually they prefer doing so now. I recommend that steps be taken to effect such an arrangement as they desire.

Santee Sioux are temporarily located on a reservation in the northern part of Nebraska, at the junction of the Niobrara river with the Missouri. They are the remains of the people removed from Crow creek, in Dakota Territory, with the addition of some who, for alleged complicity in the massacre of citizens of Minnesota, in 1862, had been captured and imprisoned at Davenport, but finally released by order of President Lincoln. Under the care of their agent, and the means provided by the government, they are doing comparatively well. Com-

plaints were made against them last spring of committing depredations in Dakota, but they do not appear to have been sustained. They are peaceable and obedient, and it is believed that it is only necessary to give them a permanent location to secure their prosperity. A delegation of the Santees, under Agent Stone, visited this city last February for the purpose of making a treaty, or obtaining something definite as to what course the government would pursue towards them hereafter; but they received no satisfaction. The chiefs and a few others are willing to plant and improve the land while waiting the tardy action of the government, but the great majority of the tribe are not inclined to give much attention to such things until they have some guarantee, by treaty or otherwise, that the land they cultivate is to be their permanent home. A full history of this people for the past five or six years, and of others known as the Sisseton, Wahpeton, Medawakanton, and Wapakoota bands, is embraced in the annual report of this office for 1866.

Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, are tribes belonging to the Upper Platte agency, and more or less, with the exception of a few friendly disposed, have been engaged in hostilities against the government for more than a year past. The friendly portion of them, chiefly of the Brulé and Ogallalla bands, have manifested a willingness to keep aloof from their hostile relatives and remain peaceable. They have been supplied with subsistence, and the efforts of the department have been directed to encourage their friendly disposition. Until the difficulties are settled, and definite arrangements in reference to the future relations or position of these tribes, it is thought best that they should be located and cared for at a point north of the Platte river near Fort McPherson, to which place a large number have removed. At latest advices most of these Indians, under Spotted Tail, Two Strikes, Swift Bear, and Big Mouth, were, by permission of the peace commissioners, south of the Platte hunting buffalo. They had promised to return by the middle of September to meet in council the commissioners at Fort Laramie. Agent Patrick reports that they are anxious to cultivate the soil, and recommends that they be supplied with agricultural implements. Big Mouth's people (Ogallallas) greatly need material for tents, as they are very destitute in the respect of shelter. This chief has been a steadfast friend to the whites, and has used all his influence to induce the northern Indians to be peaceable The agent also recommends that a school be established at the new camp, the one at Fort Laramie, under contract with the chaplain of the post, Mr. Wright, being discontinued. Under direction of the peace commissioners, Superintendent Denman visited the camp of these Indians on the North Platte, to inform them that permission had been given them to go on a hunt, and that it was expected that Spotted Tail and his fellow chiefs would place themselves in communication with the hostile bands in the region of country they proposed to hunt, the head waters of the Republican, and endeavor to persuade them to abandon the war-path and meet the commissioners at Fort Laramie. Ten of their most trustworthy young men were selected as messengers, and fully equipped with offerings of peace and sent to the hostiles. The superintendent confidently states that Spotted Tail and his followers will act in good faith, and will prove powerful instruments in consummating peace. For full information in regard to the transactions of the present Indian war and its origin, I respectfully refer to the voluminous document accompanying the report of your department, of 12th July ultimo, to the President of the United States Senate, and which will be found printed in Executive Document No. 13, 40th Congress, 1st session.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

Within the bounds of this superintendency are the Cherokees, numbering about 13,566; Choctaws, 12,500; Chickasaws, 4,500; Seminoles, 2,000; Creeks,

14,300; and other tribes, of which notice is taken in their order following remarks respecting these; but since 1st October, ultimo, the agency embracing the Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees, has formed a part of the central superintendency. A comparison of these numbers with the population returns of little more than ten years ago, reveals the fact of a large decrease in the several tribes. Prior to the late civil war they were steadily advancing in civilization and prosperity. Some of the tribes have a written language, national constitution, and laws, churches, public schools, and their people generally were successful in agricultural and other pursuits. The Seminoles and Creeks, though not so far advanced, yet had decidedly improved in many respects, promising good results for the future. The consequences of the war have thrown them back, so that in a great measure they have to do over again the work of years in building up their homes and fortunes. This, under the treaties but lately made with them, is being done with energy and hope. No doubt they will ere long attain to more than their former prosperous condition.

Senecas, Confederate Senecas, and Shawnees, occupy the northeast corner of the Indian country, and have done well in their farming operations the past year. The Senecas, by the treaty made with them last year, not yet ratified, cede 20,000 acres of their reservation for a home for the Wyandotts. This is a very desirable arrangement, and it is hoped it will be consummated. By treaty at the same time the Senecas, joined with the Shawnees, have agreed to sell their half of the present reserve of the two tribes to the Miamies and Peorias of Kansas, and to unite with the other Senecas. The agreement awaits the action of the Senate.

The Quapaws, who receive no annuity, have suffered for the want of the necessaries of life. They are located upon a reserve of 96,000 acres. By treaty arrangements last winter they ceded to the United States portions of the reserve, and the land so ceded is now being intruded upon by squatters in violation of law. It is hoped the treaty will be early ratified, so that the Quapaws may, by the proceeds of the sale of the ceded lands, be relieved from their pressing wants and have means to assist them in their agricultural and other pursuits.

Osages, a tribe numbering about 3,000, and formerly possessed of an extensive reservation in southern Kansas, but which by cession made in their treaty of 1865 has been much reduced; thereby they relinquished to the United States one portion of their land for the consideration of $300,000, which sum is to be invested and the interest paid to them annually in money, clothing, provisions, or such other articles of utility as the Secretary of the Interior may direct, the land so relinquished to be sold, and after reimbursing the government the cost of survey and sale, and the $300,000 the Indians receive, the remainder of the proceeds of the sale is to be placed in the treasury of the United States to the credit of the civilization fund, to be used for the education and civilization of Indian tribes. Another part they cede to be held in trust and sold, the proceeds to be placed in the treasury of the United States, and interest annually thereon expended in building houses, the purchase of agricultural implements and for other beneficial purposes. Notwithstanding the advantages possessed for improving their condition, the Osages are still a wild people, living by the chase, with what they steal, and are but little inclined to become civilized. Their wealth consists in horses, wampum and trinkets. Charges against them of being on the war-path are doubtless not true. The lands ceded by them are overrun with settlers, who are even crowding upon their diminished reserve, and it may become necessary before long to arrange for their removal from Kansas. Their agent is of the opinion that they will go upon reservations in the Indian country.

Wichitas, Caddoes, Wacoes, Keechies, Tawacapoes, Delawares.—Most of these tribes were formerly residents of Texas, and all before the late war were living on the leased lands west of the Choctaw country. During the war they were compelled to go into Kansas, where they received assistance from the gov-

ernment. Measures were taken during this year to have them removed back to the leased district. Unfortunately serious obstacles interposed and delayed the movement until lately; the season was too far advanced for planting; streams were very high, and then appeared the cholera among several of the bands, causing a panic; besides, those who had lost friends wished to remain for a while to mourn over the graves of the dead. On the 31st of August several of the bands not thus afflicted left for that country, but the disease broke out among them also and many died. To this cause is attributable the large decrease in the population of these bands, or tribes, as reported by agent Shanklin. I recommend that liberal provision be made to establish these Indians upon a suitable reserve in the district named, and to provide them with agricultural implements, cows, cattle, and the means of educating their people. With such assistance, and the assurance that the place is to be their permanent home, there is no question but that they will rapidly improve. It is suggested that efforts be made to induce any small parties or bands of these Indians who may be living about the settlements of Texas to remove to the same reservation.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

Stockbridges and Munsees, 147 of whom reside upon a small reservation in Wisconsin, where they have gained but a meagre subsistence; the rest, about 224, have adopted the habits and customs of the whites and desire to be citizens. By treaty made last February, not ratified, these Indians cede their present reservation, and the government agrees to give those who wish to retain their tribal character another, allotting land to them in severalty without power of alienation, unless with sanction of the Interior Department, and to do various things for their benefit; while with regard to those who wish to become citizens it agrees to pay them their proportionate share of the estimated value of the ceded land and of public improvements thereon, and of the moneys invested and held in trust for them, they to relinquish all claim to be considered hereafter as members of the tribes, or to share in the benefits of any treaty stipulations. Such an arrangement will no doubt be of decided benefit to both parties, and it is recommended that the treaty be ratified.

Oneidas have good farm lands, and are progressing in the arts of civilized life. Many of them are intelligent, industrious, and capable of making good citizens. They have a reservation of over 60,000 acres, of which less than 4,000 are in cultivation, and probably not over twice that extent would be needed for all their reasonable use or purposes. This land many desire to hold in severalty. I agree with their agent that it would be unwise to allot the whole to them, and think it would be advisable for their interest that they relinquish by treaty stipulation their claim to a part of the same, leaving a sufficient quantity which may be allotted and ample for supplying the wants of all.

Menomonees, numbering 1,393, are an industrious people, and would doubtless present a more favorable aspect as to their condition in some respects, had they not the difficulty to contend with in the unfertility of their land and the shortness of the season for maturing crops. This year they have, however, been favored as to their farming operations, producing better crops than usual; but on this source they cannot depend wholly for support, hence it becomes necessary for them to some extent to engage in other pursuits. Something might be done in teaching those who are apt to learn, a knowledge of the mechanic arts, so that they could do the ordinary work of a blacksmith, carpenter, wheelwright, &c., and receive good wages for their work. The schools among the Menomonees are well attended, and to some extent have proved beneficial. Agent Martin thinks that they need a school of high grade in which to educate the most promising scholars for teachers, and as examples to set before the tribe of what can be done for them by a better system of training and education than is afforded

by the ordinary or common schools. The suggestion is worthy of consideration, but the object can be perhaps as well effected by sending a few of their best youths to institutions of learning in the States most convenient.

AGENCY OF THE CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND OTHERS

Embraces the Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pillager, Winnebagoshish, Pembina, and Red Lake bands of Chippewas, numbering about 6,200. The Pillager and bands named following have a permanent reserve, and in their operations during the past year for obtaining a support have been in a good measure successful. With the Chippewas of the Mississippi it has been otherwise, the rice crop, upon which they largely depend for subsistence, being almost an entire failure in consequence of heavy rains. With this latter band a treaty was concluded in March last, and proclaimed April 18, by which they cede all their lands in Minnesota, except a tract north of and bordering on Leach lake, and a reservation of 36 townships, including White Earth and Rice lakes, suitable as a farming region. For the lands ceded, estimated at 2,000,000 acres, the government stipulates to pay them for a term of years certain sums of money for improvements, purchase of cattle, horses, establishing schools, and for other objects needed to promote their advance in civilization. It is the purpose of the department to remove them upon their new reservation as early as practicable, and to adopt measures to secure to them the various benefits provided in their treaty. They are now scattered, frequently coming in collision with the settlers on the frontier of the State, making the necessity pressing for their removal. Concentrated in their new home they can be properly provided for and induced to engage in pursuits which will tend to establish them as a people, self-sustaining and progressive.

AGENCY FOR THE CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

The Indians of this agency are scattered about in small communities in the northern part of Wisconsin, and in Minnesota near the British line. In the latter State is the Bois Forte band, with whom a treaty was made in 1866, and ratified in April of the same year. By the liberal provisions made for promoting their interests in the respect of education, farming, and other matters, it is expected their condition will be one of gradual improvement. The ill-feeling between this band and the Lake Indians, growing out of the treaty referred to, has, it is believed, passed away, or if it exist to any degree, is not likely to create difficulties, as was apprehended. Most of the Indians of this agency cultivate small patches of land in potatoes and vegetables, which is about the extent of their farm work. The country they inhabit being heavily timbered, is not well suited for farming purposes, but wild rice is abundant, and the lakes and streams furnish excellent fish. Upon these sources and game these Indians principally depend for subsistence.

AGENCY FOR INDIANS IN MICHIGAN.

The Indians in the State of Michigan, comprising numerous bands of Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, number about 8,000, who have generally adopted the dress, habits, and manners of the whites. Over 2,000 homes, of 80 and 40 acres each, have been selected and put under cultivation. With these Indians, as it is with others who have made some progress in civilization and are desirous of still further advancement, a feeling of uncertainty exists as to the permanency of their homes, which in a measure discourages and deters them from building houses and making needed improvements. They desire to be assured that the homes made by the labor of their hands shall not be taken from them because they are wanted by the whites, or because their land abounds

in mineral ores. As an act of justice something should be done to secure them against such a contingency, and thus stimulate them to renewed energy and hope. The complaints made in reference to the various matters mentioned in the report of their agent will receive proper consideration; and if it shall be judged expedient to enter into further treaty arrangements with a view to make their condition as well as their relations to the government and citizens by whom they are surrounded more satisfactory to them, the office will cheerfully recommend the necessary steps to that end.

The schools among the several reservations number 15, and though they have not accomplished what has been expected, yet much good has resulted. Their education fund is nearly exhausted, and if a new treaty be made, a liberal provision for educational purposes should be embraced among its stipulations. In their agricultural efforts, these Indians have been well rewarded with abundant crops. It is also gratifying to learn that the cause of temperance is prospering among them, and that the law concerning the introducing spirituous liquors into the Indian country, or the selling or giving them to the Indians, is enforced with a good degree of success.

NEW YORK INDIANS.

These are the descendants of the once powerful "Six Nations" of New York. They now number about 4,000, and may be said to be far advanced in civilization. Great interest is manifested in the subject of education and the improvement of their lands. Many of them are thrifty farmers, have pleasant homes, and in every respect are equal to the whites. The school system of the State has been of great benefit to them, and in no small degree are they indebted for their moral, social, and industrial advantages to the labors of faithful and able teachers and missionaries. Worthy of note is the Thomas Orphan Asylum, which affords a home for a large number of destitute and homeless children, and is, no doubt, deserving the assistance it has received from the government. An old and unsettled question exists between these Indians (excepting the Tonawanda band) and the government, arising out of the treaty with them of 1838, providing for them lands in the west and for their removal. I am of the opinion that an arrangement for the settlement of the matter should be effected upon a basis similar to that adopted in negotiating the treaty with the Tonawandas of the 5th November, 1857.

WINNEBAGOES AND POTTAWATOMIES IN WISCONSIN

Number about 300, and are much in the condition as stated in last annual report. Complaints have not been as frequent this year of their committing depredations upon the citizens, and of annoying them by their visits. They appear to be peaceable, and are scattered in such places as afford them the best hunting, and where they can fish and gather berries. Little can be done for them under present circumstances. They seem not to care for education or a change of style of living. So long as they are quiet, it may not be necessary to remove them to their respective nations west of the Mississippi. They are in charge of Special Agent Lamoreux.

SACS AND FOXES IN IOWA,

In charge of Special Agent Leander Clark, number about 254, and have their residence in Tama county, living pretty much after the manner of the Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies in Wisconsin. They belong to the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, located in Kansas, from whom they separated years ago, not being willing to remain upon the reservation. In January last they received for the first

time since the separation their share of the tribal funds. They have purchased 80 acres of timber land, and purpose to buy 100 additional acres adjoining, to cultivate. Believing it best that they should remove, the department directed in November of last year that the special agency be closed, and the Indians informed they would be paid their portion of the annuities of the tribe upon their returning and remaining upon the reservation of the tribes in Kansas. Congress, however, in March following, directed that they should receive their annuities in Iowa, so long as they remained peaceable, and were permitted to reside there by the government of that State. So far they have given but little or no trouble to the whites; have no school, and do not want any.

INDIANS NOT EMBRACED WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF AN AGENCY.

The Cherokees in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, are estimated to number from 1,500 to 2,000, and are those who, under the treaty of 1835, elected to remain and not remove with the great body of the tribe to the country set apart for it west of Arkansas. Efforts were frequently made to induce them to join their brethren west, but without avail. Since the close of the late war, which caused great suffering among them, a general desire seems to have been manifested to emigrate to the Cherokee nation west, in hope of improving their condition. A party of about 75 are reported as having arrived in that country during the past summer, and others anxious to go have made application to the department for means to defray their expenses. Nothing could be done for them, however, there being no funds applicable to that object.

By the 3d section of the act of March 3, 1855, (Statutes at Large, vol. 10, p. 700,) the sum of $42,290 69 was appropriated for payment to certain of these Indians for expenses of removal and subsistence, but only on condition that the Secretary of the Interior should be first satisfied that North Carolina, by appropriate legislative action, consented to their remaining permanently in that State, anything in the Cherokee treaty of 1835 to the contrary notwithstanding. That money was never paid, there not having been furnished proper evidence that the State of North Carolina had legislated upon the point required, and in June, 1862, the said amount was carried to the surplus fund. I suggest that Congress take such action in the matter as may be proper.

Seminoles.—A few of these Indians, not perhaps more than two or three hundred, yet remain in Florida. They have no land which they can claim as their own, nor benefits of any treaty stipulations to receive. The settlers complain of their depredations, and it is feared, if the evil is not in some way removed, serious difficulties may arise. I suggest that it would be well to send a special agent to Florida for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in regard to these Indians, their number and condition, and to report if it be practicable to remove them west; and if it be not, whether some measures cannot be adopted to keep them away from the settlements, and to provide means to enable them to make a comfortable living. For the object stated I recommend an appropriation by Congress.

From the foregoing remarks in regard to the affairs of the various superintendencies and agencies, and from the accompanying documents to this report, it will be seen that the Indian tribes generally have made some advancement in the arts of civilized life, in moral and intellectual culture, but not to that degree which ought to have been realized in view of the means and labors exhausted in their behalf. It would seem that after the lapse of many years, during which it has been periodically announced that many of the tribes were gradually improving in civilization, there should have been by this time manifestly such a decided and thorough change of their estate as scarcely to leave a trace of barbarism in the land. But this is not the fact; we find that still a large

number of the race continue in a savage state, a larger portion semi-civilized, while a few only may be said to have attained to the standard of a civilized, Christian people. Influences which seem to be inevitable have been, and are yet, working to their detriment, originating obstacles in the way of their efforts to rise to a higher mode of existence, and opposing the purposes of the benevolent and wise towards them, that appear to be almost insurmountable. Their number is diminishing year after year; but comparatively a short period since they numbered a half million or more of souls; to-day barely 300,000 remain; poverty, disease, wars, and other causes are fast sweeping them from among the living, and soon, as a race, they must become extinct.

The statistical tables appended to this report will show to some extent the relative success of the several tribes in their farm labors; also, the value of their property, number of schools, scholars, and population. Had full reports been received from all the agents, a much more favorable statement could be exhibited. This office has endeavored heretofore to impress the Indian agents with the importance of making returns of these matters complete, as far as practicable, and of promptly forwarding them, so that they might be received in time to be embraced in the annual report of the office; but it is too often the case that they fail to comply with their instructions in this particular. Perhaps it should be charitably supposed that the omission to do so is more from oversight than from neglect of duty, or unfitness for it.

Herewith, also appended, are tables showing the liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, of funds held in trust by the government for them and invested in stocks, and of Indian lands sold.

Respectfully submitted:

CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner.

Hon. O. H. BROWNING,
Secretary of the Interior.

PAPERS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR 1867.

WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 1. Annual report of T. J. McKenney, superintendent.
No. 2. Annual report of A. R. Elder, agent, Puyallup and Tulalip agencies.
No 3. Annual report of E. C. Chirouse, teacher, Tulalip agency.
No. 4. Annual report of H. A. Webster, agent, Neap Bay agency.
No. 5. Annual report of James H. Wilbur, agent, Yakama agency.
No. 6. Annual report of William Wright, superintendent of teaching, Yakama agency.
No. 7. Annual report of Joseph Hill, sub-agent, Quinaielt agency.
No. 8. Annual report of John T. Knox, sub-agent, Skokomish agency.
No. 9. Annual report of W. C. Chattan, teacher, Skokomish agency.
No. 10. Annual report of G. H. Paige, special agent, Fort Colville reservation.
No. 11. Annual report of C. C. Tinkbouer, farmer in charge Lummi reservation.
No. 12. Annual report of Alfred Hill, farmer in charge Chehalis reservation.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 13. Annual report of J. W. P. Huntington, superintendent.
No. 14. Annual report of Amos Harvey, agent, Grand Ronde agency.
No. 15. Annual report of J. B. Clarke, teacher manual labor school, Grand Ronde agency.
No. 16. Annual report of Wm. H. Barnheart, agent, Umatilla agency.
No. 17. Annual report of A. Vermeersch, teacher, Umatilla agency.
No. 18. Annual report of John Smith, agent, Warm Springs agency.
No. 19. Annual report of J. W. D. Gillette, teacher, Warm Springs agency.
No. 20. Annual report of Benjamin Simpson, agent, Silitz agency.
No. 21. Annual report of H. K. Dunbar, teacher, Silitz agency.

No. 22. Annual report of L. Applegate, sub-agent, Klamath agency.
No. 23. Annual report of G. W. Collins, sub-agent, Alsea agency.
No. 24. Letter of Lieutenant Sanborn relative to the enlistment of Indian scouts.
No. 25. Statement of Indian depredations and conflicts in Oregon, from September, 1865, to August, 1867, by Superintendent Huntington.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 26. Annual report of B. C. Whiting, superintendent.
No. 27. Annual report of Henry Orman, jr., agent, Smith River agency.
No. 28. Annual report of B. L. Fairfield, agent, Round Valley agency.
No. 29. Report of J. Q. A. Stanley, special agent in charge of Missouri and Cohuilla Indians.
No. 30. Report of Special Agent Stanley, relative to condition of Indians in southern California.
No. 31. Report of Robert Stevens, special commissioner, relative to Indian affairs in California.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 32. Annual report for 1866 of late Superintendent George W. Leihy.
No. 33 Annual report of G. W. Dent, superintendent.
No. 34. Supplemental annual report of Superintendent Dent.
No. 35. Annual report of John Feudge, special agent, Colorado River agency.
No. 36. Annual report of Levi Ruggles, special agent in charge of Pimas and Maricopas.
No. 37. Special Agent Feudge's monthly report for September, 1867.
No. 38. Report of Special Agent Feudge, relative to the death of late Superintendent G. W. Leihy.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 39. Report of late Superintendent T. T. Dwight, relative to the affairs of Nevada superintendency.
No. 40. Annual report of H. G. Parker, superintendent.
No. 41. Annual report of Franklin Campbell, special agent in charge of Pi-Utes.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No 42. Annual report of F. H. Head, superintendent.
No. 43. Annual report of D. W. Rhodes, agent, Uintah agency.
No. 44. Annual report of Luther Mann, jr., agent, Fort Bridger agency.
No. 45. Letter of Superintendent Head, transmitting report of Special Agent Lewis Simmons.
No. 45½. Report of Special Agent Simmons, relative to search for hostile Ute Chief "Black Hawk."
No. 46. Letter of Superintendent Head, stating views of "Washakee," Shoshone chief, relative to Indian hostilities.
No. 47. Letter of Superintendent Head, relative to bands of Bannocks and Shoshones wandering in Montana.
No. 48. Report of Agent Mann, jr., upon the same.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 49. Annual report of A. B. Norton, superintendent.
No. 50. Supplemental report of A. B. Norton, superintendent.
No. 51. Annual report of E. B. Dennison, agent, Cimarron agency.
No. 52. Annual report of Theodore H. Dodd, agent, Navajo agency.
No. 53. Annual report of W. F. M. Arny, agent, Abiquiu agency.
No. 54. Annual report of John Ward, special agent, Pueblos agency.
No. 54½. Report of Agent Ward, relative to statistics of Pueblos agency.
No. 55. Letter of Agent Ward, relative to census of Pueblos Indians from 1790 to 1864.
No. 56. Table showing census of Pueblos Indians from 1790 to 1864.
No. 57. Report of Agent Lorenzo Labedi, relative to his attempt to obtain captives held by Comanches.
No. 58. Letter of Agent Arny relative to the opinion of the chief justice of New Mexico, respecting status of the Pueblos Indians.
No. 59. Opinion of Chief Justice Slough.
No. 60. Letter of attorney general to district attorney of New Mexico, relative to an appeal from decision of chief justice respecting Pueblos.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 61. Annual report of L. F. Head, agent, Conejos agency.
No. 62. Annual report of D. C. Oaks, agent, Denver agency.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 63. Annual report of A. J. Faulk, governor and *ex-officio* superintendent.
No. 64. Annual report of P. H. Conger, agent, Yankton agency.
No. 65. Annual report of J. R. Hanson, agent, Crow Creek agency.
No. 66. Annual report of J. A. Potter, agent, Ponca agency.
No. 67. Annual report of Mahlon Wilkinson, agent, Fort Berthold agency.
No. 68. Report of C. T. Campbell, special agent, relative to Indian affairs in Dakota.
No. 69. Report of Rev. P. J. De Smet, special agent, relative to tribes on Missouri river.
No. 70. Letter of Agent Conger, relative to hostility of Indians on the upper Missouri.
No. 71. Letter of General Sully, relative to conference of Santee Sioux.
No. 72. Letter of General Sully, relative to conference with Crow Creek and other Indians.
No. 72½. Annual report of Benjamin Thompson, agent for Sissetons, &c.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

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WASHINGTON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No 1.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY, *Olympia, July* 26, 1867.

In accordance with the requirements of the Indian department, I herewith submit my first annual report of Indian affairs for that portion of the country comprised in the superintendency of Washington Territory, and lying between 45° 30′ and 49″ north latitude, and between 117° and 125° west longitude. I assumed the duties of the office on the 6th day of January, 1867, relieving W. H. Waterman. The Indians comprised in this superintendency number not far from 15,000, and consist of numerous different tribes all at peace with the white race, and living by farming, fishing and the chase. Within the superintendency there are six different agencies, to wit: The Point Elliott treaty, which consists of the Tu-la-lip, Surinmish, Lummi, Post Madison, and Muckleshort reservations; the Medicine Creek treaty, which consists of the Puy-al-

lup, Nis-qual-ly, Squak-son, and South Bay reservations; the Mahah treaty, which consists of but one reservation; the Yokima treaty, with but one reservation; and the treaty of Point no Point, with but one reservation, called Skokomish. Besides these agencies for Indians treated with there are parties in charge of Indians not treated with in the northeastern part of the Territory, and in the southwestern.

My object in this report will be to confine myself to facts and things as they actually are, and to the wants of the department, making it as concise as possible without devoting page after page to some new impracticable theory in regard to the Indians, nor to Indian legends. My own opinion is that our present system, with a few minor changes, is the best that can be devised at present. The future changes in the country and relations between the white and red man may require and develop some change that is for the better. I have visited British Columbia and investigated to a certain extent Indian matters there, and think our system far the best, as there is no attempt on the part of the government to civilize and teach them farming and the mechanical arts—in fact it seems rather the policy to encourage them in hunting to the exclusion of everything else. While amongst these Indians for about ten days, I saw more drinking than during a six months' residence in my own superintendency.

One great advantage the Indian has in that country is, that he stands before the law the same as a white man, and can get justice done him. Here the Indian may work month after month faithfully and is turned away without pay, and at law he has no redress, for Indian testimony is not taken. A white man may sell liquor to Indians and 20 of them brought to prove the fact, yet the chances are that a grand jury will fail to find a bill, and if one is found, there will be no conviction, for Indian testimony will not be taken, though made competent by Congress. I am happy, however, to state that quite lately I have been able to get at least one conviction on Indian testimony where the party was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. Out of some 12 other cases prosecuted two convictions were had, the sentence of the court being a fine of $300 and imprisonment for three months.

Beer and cider not being excluded in the law of Congress in the list of interdicted liquors, the Indians indulge in these liquors to an alarming extent, which, in sufficient quantities, are as potent to produce intoxication as the stronger drinks. Taking advantage of this oversight in Congress, unscrupulous men in some instances have established breweries near Indian reservations.

In very many instances in the Territory, white men steal and forcibly take the wives of Indians, some of these Indians being regularly married. Still, he has no recourse. To be sure the superintendent or agent may in some instances recover them, when not taken far away, but there is no punishment for the offender.

White men would not suffer one-tenth the wrong the Indian patiently bears without rebelling.

We are also greatly in need of some law for the punishment of crimes committed against themselves. One Indian will commit a murder, and the brother or relative of the murdered man will kill the murderer, and so on until the scene is ended by a sufficient present to the aggrieved party. It is to be hoped that Congress may enact some salutary law bearing on these things. An Indian is a man if he kills a white man, but loses his identity if he kills an Indian.

I would recommend the continuance of a small garrison of troops at Fort Steilacoom for use in case it should be necessary to use force to carry out the orders of the department, although, as above stated, all are at peace.

I would call the attention of the department to the fact that it is almost impossible to get a competent physician to take charge of the Indians and move on the reservation for the small salary allowed.

Nothing is more needed than good, competent men to take charge of the sick;

for one of the greatest difficulties we have to contend with is the Indian doctors or Ta-man-a-was men, who pretend to cure disease by sorcery, or kill any one they choose in the same way. So strong and fixed is this belief that there is no doubt that many are killed and cured by its influence. In the employment of persons as physicians, ignorant and incompetent of their duties, their superstitions are increased by their want of success. I not unfrequently have cases pointed out to me where the agency physician had failed to cure, and afterwards cured by Tamanawas doctor. On the contrary their diseases are simple, and in the hands of a skilful physician very many would recover, and thus tend to break down the superstition. I am not at all surprised at the prejudice manifested towards some of the doctors heretofore employed, for if I had to make choice, I think, without hesitancy, I would choose the Tamanawas man, as I would not fear the potency of his charms, while powerful medicines in the hands of ignorant and unskilful persons are weapons more to be dreaded. Good, competent physicians can only be obtained by giving a liberal salary.

Another great cause of the want of success by our physicians is the manner in which the Indians live—in rude huts, exposed to inclement weather and unwholesome food, here to-day and gone to-morrow. A prescription cannot be followed up, hence its effects are lost, or the case aggravated by exposure and imperfect diet. Had each agency a hospital where the sick could be taken in and cared for, very many cases could be cured that now die for want of this attention. In all cities, in the garrison or in the field, it is found absolutely necessary to have shelter and appliances for the sick. Why, then, I ask, deny it to the Indians? The old and the infirm amongst the Indians are not a care as they are amongst the whites. It is therefore the more necessary to have a place where they can receive proper attention. If it is the intention of the government to decimate their numbers by denying these things to them, then we are pursuing the proper course. If it is the intention of the government to do justice to a doomed race who are fast passing away, let them have the benefit of these sanitary arrangements. Let the inclined plane down which they are slowly but surely gliding be kept well oiled, so that they may pass away smoothly. Then no reflections can be cast on the government. In connection with this matter I will refer you to the reports of Dr. Willard and Dr. Webster, who are able and competent men, performing well their duties. It is to be hoped that the Commissioner may see the necessity of granting the sum I named in my last estimate for hospital purposes. I would also call the attention of the Commissioner to my estimate for making treaties with Indians not already treated with. In the northeast of the Territory are the Spokanes, Colvilles, and Pen d'Oreilles. Many of these Indians have excellent farms, and are said to be the best farmers in that part of the country, and are liable to be dispossessed at any time by white settlers, this being not an unfrequent occurrence. Heretofore these Indians have been unwilling to treat, but now are.

A large reservation should be selected and held for their benefit as the Chehalis reservation is held, until a treaty is made. In the southwest are the Chehalis, Cowlitz, Chinooks and Shoal Water Bay Indians, numbering about 350. The lands of these Indians have all been taken for settlement, and only the small tract reserved as above noted.

Since the government seems averse to increasing the number of reservations, as no attention has been paid to the application to have a reservation set apart for the Indians of Shoal Water Bay, that they might have a home from which they could not be driven by encroaching settlers, I would therefore recommend the enlarging of the Chehalis and the concentration of all these tribes thereon, notwithstanding their great aversion to leaving their homes and burying-grounds of their ancestors.

In connection with this reservation I would refer you to the report of Alfred Hills, farmer in charge, who has been in charge but a short time, but in that time

has made great progress. These Indians are industrious and anxious to learn. I have promised them a school, and am at this time putting up necessary buildings, together with a commodious barn.

Your attention is also called to my last quarterly estimate, wherein I estimated for a fund to survey the different reservations now remaining unsurveyed; the lines being in doubt is a fruitful cause of trouble.

I would recommend the Swimmish reservation be surveyed and sold for the benefit of the treaty to which it belongs, (Point Elliott,) and the Indians transferred to the Lummi reservation. The Indians on this island are without an employé, few in number, lazy and shiftless, and much degraded. Many whites have located near them, and all their vices are imitated without any of their virtues, if indeed they have any. I would also recommend that Squakson reservation be surveyed and sold for the benefit of the treaty to which it belongs, (Medicine Creek,) and the Indians transferred to the Puyallup reservation, where there is plenty of excellent land. The Squakson Indians are in close proximity to the town of Olympia and are a degraded people. As there is no employé for that reservation, they are without restraining influences. The island is but little account for agricultural purposes, and is of easy access to low white men, who sell them liquor and steal their women, causing constant annoyance.

I would also recommend the small reservation, consisting of about two sections on South Bay and designated by that name, be sold for the benefit of the reservation to which it belongs, (Medicine Creek.) On this reservation there are no improvements and but three or four Indians.

The attention of the department is called to the fact that the Squak-son, Swin-a-mish, Muck-le-shoot, Port Madison and South Bay reservations are without employés. I would recommend that an employé be kept on every reservation retained. It is almost useless to turn agricultural instruments, or stock, where it belongs in common, over to Indians without an employé is there to take charge of them; for the Indians have the different seasons of the year allotted for different occupations, and it not unfrequently happens that all absent themselves from the reservations, and if any are left, they are the old, sick and helpless; consequently things go to ruin, or die from neglect. While at the same time I would not recommend that any of the employés be taken from the agencies or principal reservations, for it is actually necessary to success that the regular employé force be there to enforce if required any order that may be given, as well as to attend to required duties.

The attention of the department is called to the fact that the Point Elliott treaty—the most important in the superintendency—has been without an agent since the resignation of Mr. Howe. Mr. Elder, agent of the Medicine Creek treaty, has had it under his charge with his residence at Olympia, and by the aid of a very efficient employé has conducted the business as well perhaps as any person could, not resident on the agency. I would recommend the appointing of a full agent for this very important treaty. I believe that every agent should reside at the agency; and here I would suggest to the Commissioner the necessity of issuing some stringent order in regard to agents absenting themselves from their reservations. Great expense might be avoided by transmitting papers and documents by mail, instead of bringing them personally, to say nothing of the influence lost by their absence. I would also suggest the appointing of some efficient person as a travelling policeman, whose duty it would be to look after the interests of the Indians, to settle difficulties and arrest venders of liquor. These parties seek out-of-the-way and almost inaccessible places to ply their nefarious calling, and can only be reached in their fastnesses by canoes or boats of light draught. Such a person could be had at a salary of about $1,000 per annum with travelling expenses.

It was my intention in this report to give a condensed tabular statement, made out from the reports of the agents and sub-agents, of the products and wealth

of the superintendency; but owing to the non-arrival of many reports in time, I am compelled to refer the Commissioner to individual reports of those that have arrived, and are yet to arrive.

I have visited all of the reservations west of the Cascade mountains with three exceptions, and am pleased with the general appearance of things, with the exceptions before mentioned.

The school at Fort Simcoe is still prospering. From all accounts much good is being done. The school at Tulalip is also flourishing under Father Chirouse, who is a faithful, earnest teacher, doing much good. On account of the insufficiency of the school fund he has had at times great difficulty in keeping his school going, and supplying their wants. A less energetic and persevering person would have become discouraged. Much work has been accomplished by the scholars in clearing ground, making garden, building a barn and other houses.

The attention of the department has been called to the contract entered into by late Commissioner Bogy and Rev. Chirouse, for the inauguration of a female school, to be under the charge of the Sisters of Charity, in connection with the male school. This school, by the contract, is made entirely independent of the agency and superintendency, making no invidious distinctions between this and other schools. Neither does it require any guarantee for the faithful performance of duties or disbursement of funds; nor is it believed that the school would be materially benefited by the closing of the contract, which as yet has not been settled on by the parties of the second part This department has been in the habit of assisting the school from time to time from incidental money, for the fund under the treaty is entirely inadequate to pay teachers, and feed and clothe from 40 to 60 boys. I asked the department to appropriate $5,000 for the purpose of inaugurating a female school to be under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. With this fund I expected to finish the house already commenced, and assist the male school. With this sum annually appropriated two successful schools could be conducted, doing incalculable good, supplying all with good clothing and wholesome food.

The school at the Skokomish reservation has been conducted by the Rev. C. E. Chattan and lady. Unfortunately differences grew up between the agent and teacher, which no doubt retarded the progress of the school. Mr. Chattan with the assistance of the scholars has cleared and planted about two and a half acres of ground, and has as fine a garden of vegetables as I have anywhere seen. The children all seemed happy and contented, and were progressing finely. Mr. Chattan having recently resigned, the school is without a teacher for the present.

The school at Puyallup, under Mr. Spinning, is also progressing rapidly. The teacher by the aid of the scholars and employés has been engaged in reclaiming some ten acres of tide land, for a garden, in connection with the school. With the aid of the appropriation asked for, if granted, we will be able to establish a school here second to none. With the limited means at hand the teacher has not been able to receive the children from their parents, board and clothe them. In order to make an Indian school successful the children must be taken from the influence of their parents.

At this time I am having erected at the Quin-ai-elt reservation a good schoolhouse and a house for a teacher, and with the ample accumulated fund will be able to carry on a school without embarrassment.

The agency at Neeah bay is without a school, having been unable to secure the services of competent teachers. I am at present negotiating for some, and think will soon be able to report success.

Again I would state that all is moving along harmoniously in the superintendency. I have just cause to congratulate myself that much has been accomplished within the last seven months in breaking up drinking and the ruinous

habit of gambling. Many tribes have come forward and given up their gambling tools, and seen them burned before their eyes, after having its baneful effects explained to them. Much has been done in breaking up polygamy, and the practice of flattening the heads of their children during infancy, a barbarous and cruel practice, resulting in the death of at least one-third of the children before the process is accomplished. The head is flattened from before backwards, and is done by means of a board on the back of the head, running the full length of the body, to which the child is lashed or bound. Another board, with some softer substance underneath, is placed on the forehead and lashed to the one behind the head with great force, which presses the frontal bone far into the head, not unfrequently causing the eyes to start from their sockets. The custom has obtained for years and is hard to overcome, it being a mark of distinction between master and slave, none of the slaves having their heads flattened.

Slavery among the Indians, though abrogated by treaty, was still, in many instances, continued by them. With, perhaps, a few exceptions the practice is broken up.

The proposition to turn the Indian Bureau over to the War Department, which has at different times been before Congress, has been watched with deep solicitude by all who desire and who have faith in the amelioration of the condition of the Indians. If the present system is faulty, if it is expensive, and if it is ineffectual, it becomes a question worthy of careful consideration whether or not in the hands of the War Department the service would be less faulty, less expensive, or more effectual of the results sought to be attained. If no more can be done morally and materially for the welfare of the Indians, and if the expense of the service cannot be economized, there would seem to be no good reason for the proposed change. In the case of warlike tribes who have not come under the treaty stipulations with the government, and who refuse allegiance to civil authority, there may be good reasons for subjecting them to military rule, and yet I have serious doubts of the propriety or economy of excluding even from hostile tribes a civil administration of affairs.

Unless it be our purpose absolutely to exterminate these people by pursuing them and cutting them off indiscriminately, we need to approach them with other appliances than bayonets and bullets. However necessary these may be in the hands of a police force for protection and defence, our past experience has not shown them either economical on the score of expense, or effectual to the peaceful subjugation of the Indian tribes to the authority of the government.

I verily believe that if one-tenth of the money expended in hunting and fighting the Indians had been placed at the disposal of a body of philanthropic men constituted like the Christian Commission in the army, they being protected in their humane work for a limited time by a small police force, better results would have followed to the Indians and less annoyance and trouble to ourselves, to say nothing of the greater honor and respect that would have been due to the policy of a powerful Christian government.

My own experience has taught me, both on the plains and within this superintendency, that in eight cases out of ten the white man is the aggressor in difficulties. The Indian is looked upon as public property, and the unscrupulous use him in that way; he is plundered, robbed, and cheated, and made drunk, that it may the more easily be accomplished.

Within this superintendency, be the propriety of the measure in question what it may elsewhere, I can see no possible apology for the change. Here the Indians are all quiet and peaceful; a large portion of them are receiving the fulfilment of their treaty stipulations, and very many of them are making progress in the industry of civilized life. In some of our Indian schools the children are acquiring useful knowledge in all things most necessary for them to know, in order to reclaim them from the low condition in which they were

born. In some of the reservations churches are built and regularly attended; thousands of bushels of grain and potatoes are raised; mills and workshops are well conducted, many of them being good mechanics. Does any one believe for an instant that any of these reservations would be benefited by turning out the agent and the employés with their families, and in their stead place a captain of the army with his company of soldiers? If many of them are still degraded, and, in spite of the influence and example of domestic life as seen in the household affairs of the present officers and employés appointed to reside among them, and labor with and for them, refuse to take on a better mode of life, is there anything in the spirit or habits of the soldiery to justify the expectation of improvement under its influence?

If licentiousness is now a flagrant evil, damaging alike to the health and morals, both to the Indian and white, have we a right to hope that the introduction of soldiers to reside among them would mitigate this evil? The fruits of contact with the soldiery with our Indians in former years are now visible in our midst in the person of numerous deserted half-breed children, the progeny of men in the army, and whose children are now beneficiaries in our reservation schools, or are abandoned to share the fortunes of their savage mothers. These facts are patent to all our people, who with one accord raise the inquiry, with what intent does a government professing to be Christian propose to substitute for the present civil service, with its families, its homes, and wholesome examples of domestic life, a military administration of Indian affairs, with only military men to be placed in official relationship therewith? If chastity and the blessings that are consequent upon that virtue have not flourished under our present system, shall we hand the service over to the army to be reconstructed in virtue and purity under its influences?

If laziness is a prevailing characteristic of the Indian race, is there anything in army more than civil life to inspire industry?

If the present mode of carrying out treaties and contributing to the necessities of the Indians is expensive, what promise have we of retrenchment under military administration?

Is not the army a very expensive institution the world over? Is it not, as a school of economy, the very last of all others to choose?

If, in the purchase of Indian supplies and the disbursement of Indian funds, there has sometimes been on the part of the officers in the Indian service dishonesty, of which the Indian has had just cause of complaint, shall we turn this branch of the service over to army contractors, quartermasters, and commissaries, to learn lessons of honesty? A strong argument has been urged against the present Indian service in the following terms, which I quote from the report of an army officer in relation to the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney: "The eagerness," he says, "to secure an appointment as an Indian agent on a small salary manifested by many persons of superior ability, ought of itself to be a warning to Congress as to the object sought after."

It is a common saying out west, that next to it, if not, indeed, before the consulship to Liverpool, an Indian agency is the most desirable office in the gift of the government.

In response to this sweeping assertion in regard to Indian agents I have barely to say I think there are other offices in the gift of the government, not outside of the army, which the general might have expected as being more lucrative than that of an Indian agency. Some of these officers, if report be true, pocketed more money during the rebellion than all the Indian agents have been able to acquire by fair means or by foul. It is, however, no part of my duty to defend dishonesty in one branch of the public service or expose it in another. I only regret that there is too much just cause of complaint in both. As to the eagerness spoken of to secure Indian agencies at a small salary I would ask, is not the same eagerness manifested, only in a twenty-fold greater degree, in secur-

ing commissions in the army even at a less salary, and *sometimes* by persons of "superior ability?"

If the Indian service has suffered, or is suffering, from dishonest practices of unworthy men, I believe there is a shorter and surer way to correct the evil than by turning the administration of affairs over to the War Department, and subjecting the Indian tribes to the tender mercies of the army.

There is but one class of men, whether in civil or military life, that can do any good in the Indian service. They are men of pure morals, of humane and generous spirit and sympathies; men of uncompromising integrity, who will be exemplars of truth, of honesty, and good faith in all things. And whosoever is found wanting in these characteristics should be displaced by other and better men. It is not claimed that the Indian service is faultless, but it is claimed by those who know most of the details of the service in this superintendency, that the change sought to be brought about would make it worse instead of better; that the expense of the service, instead of being retrenched, would be much augmented; that the vices, the degradation, the idleness, the squalor, in fact all the causes that now tend to the decay and destruction of the race, would be intensified by the change. I feel it my duty, therefore, standing in the relation I do to the service, on all proper occasions to enter my protest against the change.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your obedient servant,

T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Washington Territory.

No. 2.

OFFICE PUYALLUP INDIAN AGENCY,
Olympia, W. T., July 28, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year ending June 30, 1867. I am happy to be able to report as much or more improvement in the general condition of the Indians in my agencies as in any previous year. As my report will necessarily include the Indians under the treaties of Point Elliot and Medicine creek, I will commence with the reservations under the treaty of Point Elliot, and endeavor to give you a faithful account of the condition and the wants of the different reservations under this treaty. There are five reservations under this treaty, three of which are in a prosperous condition; the other two are not. There are but few Indians upon those two, and those few are not inclined to habits of industry or morality. I will speak particularly of the reservations as they come in the regular order of my report. The Lummi reservation is the first to which I will call your attention. From the very flattering report of the farmer in charge, C. C. Finkboner, I am happy to say it is in a very prosperous condition. He has made such a full and satisfactory report that it saves me the labor of any further remarks in reference to it. I herewith transmit his report:

SWIMMISH RESERVATION.

This reservation is next in the order of report. It is located upon an island touching upon Bellingham bay, and contains about two sections of land, upon which are a small tribe of Indians bearing the name of the island. They live principally by hunting upon the adjacent islands in Puget's sound, and fishing in its waters. They are not at all disposed to agricultural pursuits; a few patches of potatoes is the limit of their ambition in that direction. The land included in this reservation is of a good quality, susceptible, with proper cultivation, of

producing the finest crops. Owing to the frequent difficulties this tribe has with the mean white men of the logging camps adjacent, who are continually robbing them of their women and furnishing them with whiskey, and the impossibility of keeping an employé among them, I respectfully recommend that the reservation be sold, and that they be removed to the Lummi reservation, where they can receive the care and attention of the worthy farmer in charge, and that the proceeds of the sale be used for the benefit of the tribes in locating them up the Lummi.

TULALIP RESERVATION.

This reservation, according to the treaty, is the central reservation, upon which it is contemplated, if deemed expedient by the President, for the benefit of the Territory, to remove all the tribes under this treaty. It contains 36 sections of land, and is capable, with proper industry and cultivation, of supporting a large number of Indians. Here are all the employés located, (except the one upon the Lummi,) the physician, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith and teachers.

The physician and all have been engaged in constant labor, together with the Indians, for the common benefit of all. They fenced 138 acres of land and cleared 75 acres for the Indians and also five acres for the benefit of the employés. I am happy to say, sir, that this reserve is in a prosperous condition. The steady, moral, and industrious habits of the employés and their wives has exerted a very wholesome influence upon the Indians; this, together with the Lord's day religious instructions, given them by their priest, Father Chirouse, is having a very marked effect upon them, both civilly and religiously. There is no such thing as drinking spirits of any kind upon the reservation; occasionally some of them when they go off to some town or logging camp fall into the snare of the tempter and become drunk, but they have learned better than to come upon the reservation in that condition.

I refer you to the report of Mr. Chironse, the teacher, for information in reference to the school, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

I would respectfully suggest that Congress be requested to make an appropriation for the completion of the house designed for the Sisters of Charity, and also for the support of the female school for which the building is being erected; it is in an unfinished condition, and cannot be completed without an appropriation of money. There ought to be an appropriation of $2,000 for the completion and furnishing of the building, and $5,000 per annum for the support of the school and pay of the teachers. Some of the Indians on this reservation will raise enough vegetables to supply them through the winter, but it will not be a general thing. The most of them have small gardens, but not sufficient for their support; next year I think they will have plenty. They are engaged in draining a piece of swamp land containing fully a section of land of the richest quality. When this is accomplished there will be enough land to raise all they need and to spare. You will see from reports of employés, copies of which are herewith enclosed, what has been accomplished the past year.

POST MADISON,

or Old Man House reservation, as the Indians term it, is situated near the Post Madison mills, the proprietor of which is Captain Meigs. This gentleman has been a warm friend to the Indians on this reserve; he has been always ready to aid in adjusting any difficulty that might arise between themselves or the whites; is a strict temperance man; will not allow any man to bring liquor about his mills or upon his premises. His influence has had a very beneficial effect upon this tribe in the absence of an employé to reside among them. Their chief, Old Seattle, died last year; he was a man of fine natural ability,

and exerted a great influence among his people, morally and religiously, for he was a strict Catholic, held morning and evening services, and thus his people continue to act since his death. His son has been elected chief of the tribe; he is a moral, civil, and religious man. They have a house for worship with a bell attached, which they have paid for with their own money. They are not agriculturists, but make their living by working at the mills, cutting and felling logs from their reservation to the mills, and by fishing for dog and salmon fish, selling the oil from the dog fish and supplying the mills with the salmon. These Indians have plenty of money and are doing well; they have good houses, built by themselves out of lumber purchased with their own means. The nails and windows I furnished them, at their request, out of their portion of the annuity funds. They told Father Chirouse, their priest, that the reason I did not visit them oftener was that they were religious and civilized, and that my services were more required among the vicious.

MUCKEL SCHUTE RESERVATION.

This reservation is situated on White river, about sixty miles above Seattle, and I have nothing flattering to write of it. There are about 150 Indians on it; it was once a military reservation, afterwards turned over to the Indian department. These Indians are near the Cascade range of mountains; the most of them are wild and roving in their habits. There was before I came into the service an employé with them, under the agency of S. D. Howe, but his labors among them amounted to but little, as his residence was in Seattle and he very seldom was on the reservation. There are two white men who have claims included in the boundaries of this reservation, Dominick Corcoran and James Riley. As their claims have been appraised I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation be made for their payment, and that the reservation be sold and the proceeds of sale be applied to the settlement of these Indians upon some other reservation. I would suggest the Puyallup, under the treaty of Medicine creek, for the reason that they are nearer than any other, and they are upon better terms with the Indians on this, than any under the treaty of Point Elliot, many of them being connected by marriage. I have now written consecutively of all the reservations under the treaty of Point Elliot, and have made such suggestions as I think necessary at present. Recommendations and suggestions might be multiplied, which, if regarded by my superiors in office, would be profitable to the service and the Indians, but my experience as an agent teaches me that the suggestions and recommendations of an Indian agent have but little effect upon the "powers that be."

TREATY OF MEDICINE CREEK.

There are three reservations under this treaty, known by me as such, and one other "tract containing two sections or 1,280 acres on Puget sound, near the mouth of the Shenahnam creek, one mile west of the meridian line of the United States land survey." Some eight or ten Indians live on this reservation. I recommend its sale, and the proceeds applied to the benefit of the treaty.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION

is the largest of the reservations under this treaty, containing one township, or thirty-five sections of land, as near as I can ascertain, not being able to find any map or survey that would give me the correct information. The soil of this reservation is of the very best quality; produces everything that is planted in great abundance. The number of Indians is 750; they are industrious and moral in their habits. The employés among them are religious men, all of them with families; they are exerting a very salutary influence upon them. These Indians are very much inclined to agriculture, and every season produce fine

crops of potatoes, turnips, and other vegetables of various kinds. Their grain crops are not very extensive; they might be, however, if they would turn their attention in that direction, as their land is well adapted to the production of anything that grows. There is a school on this reservation for the benefit of the tribes under the treaty, and a very comfortable school-house, and a good teacher. This school is not in as prosperous a condition as I would like to see it, owing to the want of funds for the furnishing of the necessary food and clothing and house for the scholars. If any progress is to be made in the civilization, education, and moral refinement of the rising generations of the Indian tribes on Puget sound, it must be accomplished by a partial if not a complete separation of the young from the old, and this can't be done without the necessary application to accomplish it. We must have a special appropriation of money for the benefit of the school under the treaty of Medicine creek, or abandon the school altogether. I call your attention to the report of the teacher, a copy of which is enclosed. Some of the Indians on this reservation subscribed liberally of their own means to aid in the building of their school-house. I cannot comprehend the reason why so much partiality should be shown in the appropriation of funds for the benefit of the schools under the different treaties. I see there is ample provision made for the support of nearly all the schools except Medicine creek. Provision is made for the pay of a teacher under this treaty, but no appropriation for the support of the school. The treaty provides for an industrial school, to be supported by the United States government, without deducting from their annuity funds; but, in the absence of the funds, how can the school be established? Everything must have a beginning before it can assume any proportions. This "industrial school" spoken of must have a substantial basis before it can assume the magnitude contemplated in the treaty. Children can't work or study without being clothed and fed, and food and raiment can't be had without money. I respectfully ask, therefore, for an appropriation of $2,000, for the purpose of erecting a house in which the scholars can be provided for with suitable food and lodging separate from their parents, and $2,000 per annum for the support of the school. I have nothing further to ask for the Indians of this reservation; they are doing very well under the faithful management of the employés among them.

NISQUALLY RESERVATION.

This reservation is located fifteen miles east of Olympia; it contains two sections of land, the most of which is gravel land, not at all adapted to agriculture, but well adapted to grazing; I have, therefore, advised them to turn their attention to raising sheep and cattle. These Indians are in the habit of going out to work for the farmers in the vicinity of the reservation, from whom they obtain their supplies for the winter. They are doing very well, but with a little more energy on the part of the farmer employed might still do better.

SQUAXIN RESERVATION.

I have been trying for the last three years to make something of these Indians, but have failed, and have become almost discouraged. They are in too close proximity to the vicious white men who reside upon the borders of their island, and who furnish them with whiskey. They have time and again rejected all religious instruction, have ordered priests from the reservation, told them they did not know God, nor did they wish to know him. They say they will not quit gambling, nor will they relinquish their right to a plurality of wives or their arts of necromancy. This reservation is on an island about ten miles north of Olympia, in Puget sound, and contains about two sections of land. I have in two former reports recommended the sale of it, and the Indians removed to the

Puyallup reservation, where there is room for all. I now renew my former recommendation. There is an old man and his family who are very generally to be found upon the reservation, while the rest of the tribe, men and women, are roving through the country, or living in towns. To this old man I frequently pay my respects in the way of coat and pantaloons, a blanket, flour, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. R. ELDER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. T. J. McKENNY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 3.

TULALIP INDIAN RESERVATION,
July 15, 1867.

SIR: According to your request I herewith submit my annual report of the school under my charge. At present there are 52 in attendance; the average number has been from 35 to 40, all boys. Up to this time there have been no girls admitted, owing to want of means to support them. Latterly the parents (and especially those who are Christians) seem very anxious to have their children to school, so much so that at one time they numbered 67; but many of them being of infidel and bad Christian parents, and too much attached to their free wandering life, deserted, having remained but a few weeks at school.

Two of my first pupils died of consumption, and nearly all the old ones have left and settled on the reservation, endeavoring to support themselves by small farming operations.

I have now quite a new generation, and am, therefore, obliged to begin again the arduous task of initiation. Almost all the Indians of the sound are Catholics. The boys at present attending school are representatives of the various tribes and agree together remarkably well.

Those who have attended throughout the year have made satisfactory progress in their studies. They vary in age from 7 to 16 years. Their state of health, I regret to say, is far from being good; the work they have to perform is very laborious for children of their tender age; but were they furnished with the necessary implements of husbandry, I am satisfied it would be very much alleviated.

If they could obtain from the department one yoke of oxen, some milch cows, and liberty to raise other stock belonging to the farm-yard, it would tend a great deal to their support, and allow them more time to attend school.

Trusting my report may meet your approbation, I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. C. CHIROUSE, *O. M. T.*

A. R. ELDER, *Indian Agent.*

No. 4.

UNITED STATES INDIAN RESERVATION,
Neeah Bay, W. T., July 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report of the year ending June 30, 1867.

The Makah Indians, numbering 680, for whom this reservation was made, and all at this agency, including buildings and farm, are in better condition than at last annual report.

Farming has been increased ; more land cleared, broken, fenced, and a large quantity planted. Forty acres have been added to the enclosures, and much labor expended in improving the fences, roads, &c. The Indians have planted on their own patches of ground about 15 acres in potatoes.

The buildings at the agency have been materially improved and their number increased, besides making some important additions to the shops.

One large and two small dwellings have been built on the farm, the former intended for the farm-house proper. It is a plain but substantial tenement, but is, in most respects, superior to that class of buildings as usually found in the Territory, and yet the cost has been moderate, and at much less than that of buildings much inferior which have been erected by private individuals and government agents at other points in the Territory.

These improvements, together with various other improvements made in the Indian dwellings, have been principally effected by the regular employés, assisted by Indians, who have been induced to this work by being fully paid for their labor.

They have thus been taught useful arts as well as habits of industry, which are calculated to be of material benefit to them, and setting before them such examples and models as would be calculated to excite earnest desires for bettering their condition, and availing themselves of the comforts of civilized life

All the buildings on this agency yet erected are of a superior quality to what are usually found in a new country, and, with one or two exceptions, superior to those erected on any other agency having like limited appropriations. They are alleged to be too good, and it has been intimated that the agent has been extravagant in buildings which are so neat and permanent in their character. The closest scrutiny if unprejudiced will show the contrary: that instead of extravagance there has been economy, and that when the tutelage of the government shall cease this tribe will not be left with buildings in such a state of decay or ruin as would not only discourage them, but actually drive them back to a condition in some respects even worse than that from which they are now partially emerged.

The few buildings which have been erected for Indian dwellings have had a marked influence in the improved health of their occupants, so that they have been both physically and morally benefited.

These improvements could not have been made, with the limited amount of funds appropriated for that end, but by using proper economy, reducing expenses in other directions when the same could in part be dispensed with or were not absolutely needed; the surplus remaining has been thus used and these various buildings erected. More buildings are needed both for Indian dwellings and agency purposes. Under the latter head a hospital especially is needed where the sick can properly be cared for and treated, which, in cases of a severe or contagious nature, is now absolutely impossible. The Indians may live, they may breathe and sleep as they now are, but if we would really improve their condition and civilize them we must furnish them with proper dwellings. To do this we only need the materials with which they are to be built; the employés are ready to perform the labor.

From the very first it has been a prime object to make the school that which both the treaty and the appropriations thus far made have distinctly in view, an agricultural and industrial school. The very provisions of the treaty were undoubtedly based upon the full knowledge of the real condition of the tribe. At that time they were peculiarly savage and barbarous, a terror to the shipwrecked mariner who might be cast upon their inhospitable shores, as the only alternative of such a fate was either slavery or a cruel death. Accustomed to the taking of whales, and living upon a bleak, rugged, and comparatively barren coast, they had neither tastes nor disposition to engage in any industrial pursuits outside of those connected with fishing, and in that only as they were driven to it

either by necessity or cupidity. Wilkes, in speaking of these Indians, says they are "treacherous, warlike, and quite ignorant of any religious notions," and very naturally concludes, in view of the work to be done to colonize and christianize, that it was a "good position for a missionary."

From the time they were visited by his expedition to the commencement of the agency, in 1852, these Indians were accustomed to rob and murder those who were so unfortunate as to fall within their power. They have neither a wish nor inclination to apply themselves to letters nor to encourage their children to be instructed in these things, and until there are different provisions made and the agent clothed with more authority, but little can be done in that direction. To secure a daily attendance at school the children must be kept away from the influence of their parents and relations whilst they are pursuing a course of mental and moral training, otherwise our efforts to that end will be of little avail.

Very few of the parents are willing to allow their children to attend school for any length of time, for none of them appreciate the advantages to be gained. They expect, and in some cases, indeed, need their assistance in procuring for them necessary food; hence the necessity of their children being clothed and fed whilst attending school, and consequent propriety of compelling the attendance of such a number of children as may be of suitable age, for whom the necessary accommodations may be provided. There would be no wrong and no impropriety in such a course, for there are cities in the United States and Europe where the children above certain ages are compelled by law to attend school.

All plans for instructing either the young or adults, continuously, whether mentally or in any branch of industry, either in the shops or the farm, are of necessity made to be directly remunerative to the parties so employed. They cannot see and appreciate the advantages to accrue in the future; they look only at the present moment. Since October last, owing to the resignation of the teacher there employed, there has been no regular indoor teaching during the week, except that which has been done by the wives of the employés, in instructing a number of girls in sewing, knitting and other domestic arts; at the same time they have been instructed in letters, taught to read, and while some moral influence has been thrown them.

Besides these teachings during the week, I have arranged for general instructions on the Sabbath, all the employés entering warmly into the plan, and giving their labors in this behalf gratuitously. Here both old and young are invited, and attend, and be taught, and the number in attendance on these occasions sometimes reaches three hundred. To encourage this attendance, I have issued to children and indigent adults clothing, soap, food, &c.

Having repeatedly been urged by the department to make agriculture a more prominent object, I have felt it necessary to employ, for a time at least, one extra assistant farmer, and as many Indians as could be induced to work at farming, that I might, with his practical assistance, teach its advantages. To teach savages, whose habits and pursuits were not only opposite but positively averse to the peaceful pursuits of a pastoral or agricultural life, it must be done by example. It can be done in no other way. I have, therefore, divided the the newly-planted ground into lots, and given to all who would accept a portion. Eighty heads of families availed themselves of the gift upon the condition attached, which was a continued and industrious care of their allotments, to keep them free from weeds until the crop is gathered. Without the assistant farmer this could not have been done.

All that can be done with the limited means at our command has been done, and not only the agent and employés, but their families also, are made practical teachers in every way that offers for good. Still an additional salaried teacher of the right character can be used to advantage. But to carry out a regular system of education by a daily school will require a larger amount of money than has been heretofore appropriated.

The estimates submitted by me are made with reference to this.

As the more tractable see the bettered condition of those submitting to good council, they will fall into the same channel of good after a short time of discipline. The endeavor to induce in every family of the tribe the proprieties of civilized life, and, so far as possible, require the proper change of habitudes and demeanor, and use all the power of suasion, and force, to some extent, to prevent commingling with bad whites outside the reservation, and we take pride in saying that the tribe is much improved thereby, however much the agency may be assailed by the bad white men. Good men differ as to means proper to be used to civilize the savages. We place before the government the result of labor thus far, and pledges of growth in good if properly sustained.

Monthly reports have been forwarded to the department, in which more detailed accounts of labor performed at the agency have been made.

I respectfully suggest that a small vessel, of from fifty to seventy-five tons, be purchased for this tribe, to enable them to fish at sea with less danger than is now incurred in canoes, a measure that would do much to produce respect for, and show the moral superiority of a civilized and educated people.

I have heretofore been unable to induce a proper person to remain in the vicinity, with goods to trade with the Indians, a measure very desirable, as an honest, careful and good adviser, for a trader, can do much towards the Christian and temporal improvement of their condition. I would suggest that a trader be appointed and furnished with staple goods to trade, for the sole benefit of this tribe. From time immemorial, the tribes on the Straits of Fuca have roved to what is now the British territory—in late years, both for trade and the worst feature of dissipation. We can supply a home inducement for the former, by goods to their taste; we can thus remedy the latter severe and crying evil. The department will note the peculiar difference, in all matters of trade, between our situation and that of the interior.

The best reference that an agent can give to the benevolent intentions of the government toward the Indian, is found in the solid resulting consequences of his efforts to carry out that benevolence.

Whilst the unfortunate sentiment of annihilation has been elsewhere too practically evidenced by the ravages of disease and death consequent upon the adoption of the worst vice of the white man, this reservation is scarcely, if at all, at this time, affected by disease from demoralization.

The climate is humid and bad in many respects, and from the nature of their food disease must prevail, as with the white man similarly situated.

This, properly treated, soon brings back health. The comfort and prosperity of the Makah tribe never equalled the present, and they are moving on, with God's help, to still better habits of industry and care. Their very natures must, however, be changed, and their habits forced, if necessary, upon them, or they will retrograde into worse than savage supremacy of filth and disease of former days.

Respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

HENRY A. WEBSTER, *Agent.*

Hon. T. J. McKENNY,
Supt. Indian Affairs, W. T.

Estimate of sums necessary to fulfil treaty stipulations with the Makah tribe for the year ending June 30, 1867.

For the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and pay of teachers	$5,000
For support of shops	1,000

To enable the Indians to remain and settle upon their reservation, and to clear, and fence, and break land	$3,000
For pay of carpenter, farmer, and blacksmith	3,600
For employment of a physician	1,500
For medicines and medical comforts	2,000
For hospital to be erected	3,000
For dwellings for agent and physician	6,000
For purchase of a schooner to enable the Indians to fish at sea	6,000
For incidental expenses	2,500
Total	33,600

HENRY A. WEBSTER, *Agent.*

JUNE 29, 1867.

No. 5.

YAKAMA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, June 30, 1867.

SIR: In submitting my annual report of this agency it gives me gratification to be able to state that all the Indians who have ever been brought under the control of this agency remain friendly, and have made great advances in agriculture and other civilized arts, and are now in such a condition as will render further progress comparatively easy and rapid.

There is, belonging to this reservation, about 3,400 souls; 1,000 men, 1,500 women, and 900 children.

From a careful observation of the children born and the deaths among the people, I am persuaded that there is an increase over last year of about 200.

The disparity existing between the men and women (in numbers) arises partly from the loss they have sustained in former wars among themselves and the whites, but more from their idle and irregular habits The women have been the burden-bearers, and have performed three-fourths of the work in providing subsistence; this day of oppression and slavery is passing away, and the men and women are mutually bearing the burdens that belong to them; in this we see the march of civilization.

The general sanitary condition of the Indians has been improved the last year. For a full report of their present condition I call your attention to the annual report of the resident physician, which I herewith transmit.

The progress and general improvement of the Indians is manifest in their personal appearance, their houses, fences, farms, and the uprightness of their conduct toward each other and the whites generally.

They have built the past year, with but little expense to the department, 20 houses and 10 barns. They raised grain for food and seed, so as to be above want, except those who were just beginning, the sick, blind, and very old ones, that always need a little help.

From the best accounts I can get they must have raised 10,000 bushels of wheat and corn, about 2,000 bushels of oats, and 1,500 bushels of peas. Potatoes they raised all they could use, and had a surplus this spring after planting.

Their fisheries, bordering upon, and not far removed from, the line of the reservation, afford them an abundant supply of salmon.

The mountains abound with game, deer, elk, bear, and mountain sheep; their valley (the central part of the reservation) abounds with prairie chicken, grouse, ducks, and geese

My report of last year showed about 1,500 acres in cultivation. This year, from the first of April to the last of June, we kept three large ox teams ploughing new land for the Indians, consisting of from seven to ten yoke of oxen in

each team, ploughing from one to two and a half acres per day to a team, making new land broken for the Indians this year not less than 300 acres. This has been done by the Indians.

We have hired two from among those who were capable of managing the oxen and holding the plough for each team, provided them with camping equipage and rations; they went to the different settlements, made their camps and prosecuted their work with a manliness that would do credit to white men. The Indians, where they have been ploughing, have worked in assisting in herding the oxen, and doing such other work as their limited education would permit.

When the land is broken they come with their horses ,and the ploughs and harnesses we furnish them, to plough, fence, and make fruitful fields.

The more elevated among the Indians, during the winter months, were engaged in cutting and hauling saw logs to the mill, and obtained as the fruit of that labor forty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifteen (47,815) feet of lumber.

The party thus working consecrated 25,000 feet of lumber to build two churches. One is about seven, and the other five miles from the station. They are equal in size and finish—20 by 30 feet. From the cutting the trees in the woods to the building their altars there has not been more than 46 days of white labor; this has mostly been performed by the teacher, Rev. A. C. Fairchild, who is a practical builder.

A few of the larger boys of the school were taken, and the Indians from the different settlements came in and worked until the teacher said enough.

The whole cost of the two churches could not be reckoned less than $1,500. This is a little of the outcropping of the piety of 180 who make a profession of religion among them.

The plough and the Bible, with the influence growing out of both, are worth more upon an Indian reservation to secure permanent peace than a thousand soldiers with their glistening sabres and their prancing steeds.

The reservation mills have during the year been in good working order, and have done more service by one-half than in any former year since their erection.

For a full report of the grain ground and lumber sawed, I refer you to the annual report of the miller, Waters Carman, esq., which I herewith transmit.

The reservation buildings have during the year undergone quite a thorough repair in underpinning, clapboarding, and painting.

During the month of August last we lost two dwelling-houses and one storehouse by fire. The loss to the department could not be less than $3,000 or $3,500. For a time we were embarrassed for want of room, but we have made changes in filling up residences, so we are now comfortable.

The industrial schools have been progressing the past year. The instruction is not wholly confined to the children, who are taught at the station, but extends to the Indians in the different settlements through the agency, instructing the men in the various kinds of work needed to obtain a livelihood, and the women how to keep their houses, make garments for themselves and families, card and spin, knit and manufacture articles for their comfort.

For the doings of the schools here at the agency I refer you to the report of the superintendent of instruction, William Wright, esq., which I herewith transmit.

The employés have more uniformly devoted their time to their respective branches of business than in former years; and each has been made responsible for the success of his particular work. Their monthly reports will show an amount of work done in value from $100 to $200 per month by each of the mechanics, and a corresponding thriftiness with the farmers, millers, and other employés. Our plan is to employ the best of men, so as to get good work, and give the best example to the Indians; our employés are all kind, temperate, moral, and most of them religious.

The stock upon the reservation is mostly horses. There are about ten thousand head of horses; these are mostly small, and not suitable for teams. I purchased last fall four American stallions, which will do something in changing the size and general character of their horses.

They have about twelve hundred head of neat cattle. These are in small bands all over the reservation, and owned by about two hundred different persons. Their stock is their wealth, and with suitable pains taken in improving and increasing it they will soon become in this wealthy.

It is now near seven years since I came to live with this nation. At first it was extremely difficult to overcome their long-established notions of wandering and to induce them to make themselves homes; but, with the encouragement they have received and the help which has been furnished in ploughing their land, making them harness, ploughs, harrows, and all kinds of useful tools, they drop the notion of wandering and settle down to cultivate the soil. One succeeding in it, induces ten more, and ten will make a fixture of a hundred; and the ratio is increasing every year in about this degree.

In a "circular" dated Olympia, February 1, 1867, "the agents, sub-agents, or special agents are required in their annual reports to furnish a map," &c. I herewith transmit the map.

Since receiving the above circular I have not been able to take as complete a census of all the different tribes under my jurisdiction as was desirable. The only time this can be done with any good degree of accuracy, without great expense to the department, is when the Indians are called to receive their annuities. It will soon be two years since they have received annuities, and at the gathering there this fall I will see that it is done to my own and the satisfaction of the department.

In said circular you ask the "opinion of the agents in relation to the breaking up of some reservations and consolidating on others." This, no doubt, could be done to the advantage of the Indians where they are by their location brought into connection and contact with the whites. Any and all reservations located where great thoroughfares are bordering upon or passing through them will find trouble growing up between the whites and Indians.

The treaty with the Yakama nation provided there "shall be one tinner," &c. We have never had a tinner to work as tinner since the reservation was organized. The gunsmith, with a light stock of tools, could do the work needed in this department, and a practical harnessmaker, in the place of tinner, would be worth three or four times as much to the Indians. It will be remembered I recommended this change in a former communication to your office.

In conclusion, permit me to say, keep good men among the Indians, and let the laws be vigorously enforced against the lawless, who prowl around reservations like greedy wolves or hungry dogs, and peace and prosperity will attend the Indian service.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES H. WILBUR,
U. S. Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

No. 6.

YAKAMA INDIAN RESERVATION,
Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, May 31, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year 1867:

There was raised at the school farm 166 bushels of wheat, 140 bushels of potatoes, 14 bushels of peas, 10 bushels of carrots, and other vegetables.

About six acres of new land at the agency has been cleared, ploughed, and enclosed with a good substantial fence, and planted with corn, potatoes, &c., for the use of the school.

The articles of clothing, &c., made for the school children were 43 shirts, 40 aprons, 43 dresses, 27 pairs of pants, 4 jackets, 9 underskirts, 2 quilts, 25 pairs of stockings knit, and other useful articles made. The soap and candles required for the use of the school were also manufactured.

In the workshop there was made 59 pairs of shoes, 2 pairs of boots, 11 riding bridles, 4 halters, and boots, shoes, and harness repaired. The shoes were made for the school children, and the other articles for the Indians. The value of the latter was $165. In consequence of a lack of leather and other material, less has been accomplished during this than in former years.

The shop has been recently furnished with leather and material for making 20 sets of team harness, which, when completed, will be of great service to the Indians, who are turning their attention to farming.

Two teachers have been employed during the year—Rev. A. C. Fairchild and Mrs. L. A. Wilber—who have imparted instruction in their respective departments.

In former reports I have given our plan of operations and explained the manner of conducting these schools.

With this report close my labors in the Indian schools, with which I have been connected for nearly seven years. We trust our humble efforts to benefit the young have been put forth with the right spirit, and will result in good to those for whom we have so long labored.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM WRIGHT,
Superintendent of Teaching.

Rev. JAMES H. WILBUR,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 7.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following, my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1867. In order to comply with the request made in a circular of the date of February 1, 1867, I have caused a complete census to be taken of the four different tribes that are parties to this treaty of Olympia, to wit:

	Number.	Males.	Females.
Quillehutes	260	110	150
Holes	90	40	50
Queets	89	32	57
Quinaielts	135	60	75
Total	574	242	332

Number of deaths and burials during the year at the Quinaielt agency, 7.

The Quillehutes, Holes, and Queets still inhabit their old places of abode, and nothing of an ordinary character would induce them to leave the scenes of their childhood and old hunting grounds, where they are continually employed

fishing and in the chase, together with many other things to which they have become attached; all conspiring to render the ties which bind them to their old homes stronger and more endearing, and, until the lands they now occupy are needed for settlement, it will be their homes still.

Fish and game, such as salmon, elk, deer, bear, beaver, and otter, abound in large quantities, and afford ample means of employment and subsistence for all. In addition to this a small patch of land, such as is found on all the streams, (and which almost every family cultivates,) when cleared up and worked in anything like a proper manner, will produce all the potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c, that a common-sized family can consume; and I have often heard those upper Indians speak of the superior quality of the vegetables they raise. Frequent visits are made by all the above-named tribes to this agency, and considerable traffic is carried on between them and the Quinaielts. At the present time peace and harmony exist, so that the most friendly relations are cultivated towards each other; and also the whites, the chiefs of said tribes, have repeatedly assured me that they were determined to be the white man's friends. Not much, however, has been done, or can be done at present, with a view of inducing them to adopt the habits of civilization on account of being so little associated with the whites, or other Indians, that have in some measure abandoned the traditions and superstitious notions of their fathers.

Improvements at this agency have been steadily advancing, although, as I have before stated, the location is not susceptible of a high state of cultivation; and in consequence of our crop of potatoes being destroyed the two previous seasons, I have seeded down the whole to grass, which is the only kind of a crop that promises any remuneration whatever for so much labor bestowed in clearing. At the Anderson house we have planted about two acres of potatoes by way of experiment, which I hope will prove more successful. The Indians cultivate about six acres of land on the river bottom; each family has a patch near their house, some of whom cultivate their gardens well, and raise excellent crops. About 1,000 bushels of potatoes and 100 bushels of turnips were raised by them the last year, and this present season promises a much larger yield. The Indians here are making some marked improvements in the paths of civilization, having been induced to quit gambling, and voluntarily given up their chil-chils, which are the same to them as cards with the whites. The Indian women also followed the example of the men, and brought forward their beaver teeth, (that are the same as dice with the whites,) and since that time not anything of the kind has been seen or heard of, so that I have good reason to hope the practice of gambling is entirely broken up. Hitherto these Indians have not had the advantage of a school; but we have a school-house now in course of erection, which will be ready for use early this fall. There are many that have already signified their willingness to attend, and expressed a wish to learn to read and write, and otherwise understand some of the useful arts of the white man.

I herewith annex a map, showing the location of agency, streams, roads, &c., on reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HILL,
Sub-Indian Agent.

T. J. McKENNEY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Olympia, W. T.

No. 8.

SKOKOMISH INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, July 1, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my third annual report.

The Sklallams and other bands of Indians under treaty of Point-no-Point, and under my charge, remain in about the same condition as at my last report. Their general health continues bad, and many of them have died within the past year, and unless something can be done to relieve them by medical aid or otherwise they will very soon disappear.

NUMBER OF INDIANS IN AGENCY.

In your instructions of February last, you directed the agents to take the census of all the Indians in their respective agencies. This I found to be impossible without going to a large outlay of money. The Indians are scattered from the head of Hood's canal to Clallam bay, a distance of over 150 miles. I had hoped, however, before making my report, to be able to call them together to receive their annuities, but in this I have been mistaken, and am compelled under the circumstances to make my calculations from the best data I can find. In my last annual report I estimated the Indians in my charge at 883, which I think was very nearly correct. Whether they have diminished or increased since then I am unable to say, but from the number of deaths on the reservation, and in the vicinity, I am of opinion that 800 will cover the full number now living in this agency.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last report 400 fruit trees have been added to the orchard, making 1,000 trees that have been set in the orchard within the last three years, the whole of which, together with the ground upon which the agency buildings stand, have been enclosed with a substantial picket fence, which adds much to the appearance and security of the agency. The farms have not improved much since my last communication, from the fact that I have had but very little means in my hands that could be used in that way, and I find it impossible to get the Indians to clear the land unless they are paid for it. I am, however, doing something towards getting the logs and brush piled and burned that remain upon the land I had chopped and slashed down last season. When this is done, I propose sowing the whole down in timothy and clover. There are now in cultivation about 100 acres, 60 of which are well set with grass; the remainder is planted in potatoes, oats, and other garden vegetables, by the Indians and farmer, and promises fair for a good crop. Besides cultivating small fields, many of the Indians hire themselves to the farmers and mill men living along the sound. Some few of them save their money after working for it, while the greater portion squander it for whiskey or something else that is of no use to them. This will continue to be the case until the Indians are compelled to reside on the reservation. As they are now located, the agents can have but little influence with a great majority of them.

SCHOOLS.

Last December a school was opened here, with 23 scholars, and has been continued ever since, but with very little if any progress. In fact I consider the teacher wholly incompetent to teach an Indian school, for the proof of which I beg leave to refer you to his monthly and annual reports. A school-house has been erected and about completed, capable of holding 35 or 40 children, and

everything has been done, not only by myself, but by all the employés, to advance the interest of the school, but I find it is going down every day, and now has but 13 scholars.

HOUSES ON THE RESERVE.

The houses at the agency consist of three frame and one log dwelling, one framed school-house, and one barn. For further particulars you will please find map attached. I also beg leave to call your attention to employé's report, also statistics of education, farming, &c., marked as follows, viz: Farmer, A; carpenter, B; teacher, C; map, D; statistics, E and F.

All of which is respectfully submitted for your consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN T. KNOX,
Sub-Indian Agent.

No. 9.

SKOKOMISH INDIAN SCHOOL,
June 30, 1867.

This school, which has been organized after the manner of the one which has been so successfully carried on for several years by the Rev. James H. Wilbur, agent of the Yakama nation at Simcoe, was inaugurated about the 23d of last December, and I feel confident that could we have the sympathy and hearty co-operation of the powers that be, it would be equally successful as the Simcoe school. I believe we have better facilities for making it self-supporting.

I have, with the aid of the larger boys, thoroughly cleared, by digging up, burning, and removing all the stumps, a lot of about two acres, which, while it required much hard labor, now presents as fine a vegetable garden in as good state of cultivation as is to be found in the Territory, consisting of peas, beans, potatoes, carrots, onions, beets, turnips, early and late cabbage, and tomatoes, which now promise crops sufficient to supply a school of 30 or 40 scholars in vegetables for the year, and I now find my five years' apprenticeship on a vegetable farm in New Jersey to be of great service in my present position, and thus the boys are taught the same art as well; also the three years I spent on the shoemaker's bench enable me to instruct the boys during the coming winter in making and repairing shoes for the school.

I am sorry to find that my efforts to elevate the children morally is fraught with so many discouragements, having the influence from the examples of both whites and Indians to contend against, especially Sabbath desecration, for while house-building, trafficking, and gambling are allowed to go on in our sight and hearing, I have but little encouragement in that direction.

I hold regular Sabbath services in the boys' sleeping room, it being the only place for instruction on week days or Sabbath. Sometimes quite a number of adult Indians attend. I then endeavor to persuade them to abandon their evil practices and to become industrious, moral, and good. My experience as teacher in the Simcoe school, and my knowledge of the correct life of many and peaceful death of those I have seen die, has established my faith in the power of the gospel, with right surroundings, to elevate this race to a far better humanity and a glorious immortality, and I believe that the only reason why it has not to a greater extent been accomplished on this coast is because of the infidelity of those whose business it should be to labor for such elevation instead of their extermination, the prevailing opinion being they cannot be benefited, so the sooner they are out of the way the better.

In our school we have 13 scholars, 10 boys and 3 girls, ranging from 6

to 13 years, with whom I devote a portion of six days in the week to their mental improvement with flattering prospects of success, having as yet no facilities to instruct them, but in reading and spelling and such other oral instruction as I can give. Some of the boys are reading very creditably in the First Reader, and others in the primer. Their capability of receiving instruction is equal to any white children I have taught, and they are very desirous to improve, and have a mind to work; their memories are excellent, as is evinced by their learning the words they have once spelled and the words and tunes correctly of the various songs I have sung with them. I can conceive of no embarrassment to their coming up with equal rapidity with the Choctaws, Cherokees, and other tribes east of the Rocky mountains, or with General Parker, late civil engineer on General Grant's staff, who is a full-blooded Indian. I believe, with faith in that God who has made of one blood all nations, that this people, by the co-operation of those engaged in the Indian service to do the right, are as capable of becoming as good citizens as any people God has made and for which the government has provided ample means.

My wife has the management of the girls, and instructs them in sewing, knitting, and in general housewifery; she also attends to the culinary department, and making and repairing the clothing of the scholars. While her labor is indeed arduous, with myself she has faith in the ultimate success of the enterprise.

Hoping to be favored with more conveniences and facilities, so that our numbers may be increased and our work, by the divine blessing, more abundantly successful, the above is respectfully submitted by

W. C. CHATTIN,
Teacher of Skokomish Indian School, W. T.

J. T. KNOX, *Sub-agent.*

No. 10.

FORT COLVILLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
July 1, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the rules and regulations of the Indian Bureau, and in compliance with instructions from your office, dated June 16, I have the honor to submit the following report on the condition of Indian affairs within this ———, the Colville district, for the year ending this day.

But before entering upon a general description of the various tribes under my charge, and noting such changes, either for better or worse, as may have become apparent in their condition during the past year, it is desirable that some statement should be submitted to you on the rather exceptional circumstances by which this special agency is characterized. This is rendered necessary by the great stress laid, in your letter of June 16, and in the copies dated respectively February 1 and June 18, of communication from the Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, on the desirability of procuring statistics as to population, &c., of the various tribes, and of furnishing a map of all the reservations comprised in their particular treaty.

I will state first, in reference to the latter requirements, that no actual reservation has, unfortunately, (in my opinion,) been yet set apart for any tribe or tribes of Indians in this portion of the Territory, and that a map of the district of which I have charge must necessarily be not a map of any established reservation, but of the particular portion of the Territory throughout which the various tribes under my control are scattered, though, for that reason, valueless as an official record of any land exclusively set apart for Indian uses, and hardly, per-

haps, comprehended in your instructions. I have, nevertheless, from such means as were at my disposal, drawn the sketch which accompanies this report. In the execution of a good map there are many drawbacks, no official surveys having ever been made of the whole or any portion of this district, while the many sketches of this county, (Stevens,) in which the district is wholly situated, are partly conjectured, partly the result of actual observation. From a comparison of these from a map of reliable evidence, collected with great care, and from observations made by myself on my last year's tour among the various tribes, the map submitted by me is made up. As it stands, it is the most complete map yet furnished of this district, and its general accuracy, though lacking the authority of an official work, may be fully depended upon.

Next, in reference to the statistics which are called for by the circular of February 1, 1867, the whole of these items, with the exception of the estimate of population, have been furnished from actual data, collected by myself. The estimate of population is based upon the census of former years, and is partly conjectural, for the reason that it is impossible to take any census of the Indian population during this period of the year.

In the early part of summer it has ever been the custom of the greater number of the Indian tribes temporarily to forsake their winter quarters and scatter in small bands among the hills in search of berries, &c., not returning again to their permanent lodges until July and August. I entertain a hope, however, that I may even yet, after my usual tour amongst the various tribes adjoining, which will cover an extent of from 900 to 1,000 miles, and which will occupy me until the middle of September, be able to send in a supplementary report, embracing a full and accurate return of the amount of population.

I shall now request your attention to a general description of the district and its main geographical features, some general remarks on the character and bearing of the Indians as a whole during the past year, their most pressing wants, their sanitary condition, &c., some special remarks on individual tribes, their locality, modes of life, &c., some suggestions as to the advantages of making a treaty with these tribes and placing them on a reservation, and, lastly, some remarks upon matters affecting the employés in the district.

The Colville district occupies the northeastern portion of Washington Territory and contains the following tribes of Indians, viz: Colville, Spokane, Okanakans, Lower Pend d'Oreilles, and San Poeils. Its boundaries are, on the north the 49th parallel of latitude, on the south the Snake river and the 47th parallel; the 117th meridian of longitude, by which it is separated from Idaho, on the east, and the boundary line of the Yakama treaty district on the west. Its area is about 25,000 square miles. It is traversed about half its length, from north to south, and from the 118th to the 120th meridian, from east to west, by the Columbia river, which is joined, a short distance above the 49th parallel, by the Pend d'Oreille river, or, as it is styled in some maps, Clark's fork of the Columbia. With the exception of a short distance from its mouth, this stream lies wholly south of the north boundary line, at about the 48th parallel of latitude. The Columbia receives the Spokane, a large stream traversing the district from east to west and having its source in the Cour-d-alene lake, forming the southern boundary of the district. Again is Snake river, or Lewis fork of the Columbia, a large stream, and navigable for some distance from its mouth. Other streams also enter the Columbia from the eastern side, but these are the principal. From the west the only river of note that enters the Columbia is the Okanagan. A reference to the map will show that the Spokane divides the district into two nearly equal sections, a northern and southern, or, rather, the Spokane, with an imaginary line drawn from its mouth to the western boundary of the district; and these two portions differ so widely in their geographical features that a general description of the whole district will be best attainable by regarding these two portions separately.

The northern, throughout its whole extent, is a wild, mountainous, and broken region, with well-timbered hills and a few fertile valleys between the ranges. The most noteworthy of these are the Colville and the Pend d'Oreille. From its head to its confluence with the Columbia the Colville is about 45 miles in length, with a tolerably uniform breadth of from two to three miles. The soil is rich and well adapted for the growth of the various cereals. It is sparsely settled throughout its whole extent by French Canadians, Americans, half-breeds, and a considerable number of Indians. The Pend d'Oreille, or such portion of it as lies within the district, nearly corresponds in extent with the Colville, but is occupied chiefly by Indians. A large tract of farming land, with rich bottoms, but subject to inundation in the summer, lies along its banks, but no settlements exist there.

The southern portion of the district is an undulating plateau, bare of timber save along the channels of the small creeks, where light growth of cottonwood and willow are common. This section is not by any means adapted for general agricultural purposes, but has great facilities for stock raising, the whole surface being covered with a rich growth of bunch grass, but the almost entire absence of timber must for many years be a drawback towards its settlement. Nor, for the same reason, would any portion of it be suitable for an Indian reservation.

The valley of the Columbia and the country west of it remains to be spoken of. It presents some features of both the northern and southern sections. As a whole, it is rugged, broken, and sterile, with occasional and widely-distant small tracts suitable for cultivation. Gold has been found on the bars throughout the whole length of the stream, but these have been worked out and are now abandoned. No white settlements are found in the valley.

In view of the changes proposed during the last session of Congress in the mode of government of our Indian population, and which contemplated the transfer of the whole administration of Indian affairs to the military authorities, it affords me unmixed satisfaction to bear witness to the successful working and admirable results of the present conciliatory policy throughout this wild and extensive district. Unconfined, from the absence of any actual reservation within rigorously specified bounds; roaming at will over a vast extent of territory, and that too traversed by the main routes leading to our northern mines, and therefore offering unusual facilities for aggression, these tribes by their uniformly peaceful bearing afford in my opinion the strongest arguments for the continuance of our present policy.

During the whole year no instance of robbery, aggression, or other crimes against either the settlers in the valleys or the many travellers who pass through the district, have come within my knowledge.

In the face of so many temptations and facilities such conduct is most exemplary; and what is most worthy of notice, this forbearance is due, in the main, not to any change in the ordinary bearing of the white man towards the savage, but to the wise and firmly exercised supervision of the Indian chiefs, and their recognition of, and acquiescence in, the just and conciliatory policy of the government.

Another and perhaps a stronger confirmation of our present system—in so far at any rate as its working may be tested in this immediate district—is to be found in the unusual and increased tendency to engage in agricultural pursuits which has of late been manifested; for, since my last report, numbers who were then nomadic in their habits, and subsisting in the usual hand-to-mouth manner, have taken up small tracts of land and have become tillers of the soil. The importance of such facts on the future of our Indian population cannot be over-estimated; and above all should there be no delay in recognizing such praiseworthy attempts, and in seconding them by every means in our power. The success of these endeavors on the part of the Indians is in a large measure dependent upon such aid as can be furnished by the department. Without suit-

able implements but very barren results will spring from their good beginnings, and of such implements there is a very insufficient supply.

The change in their mode of life, which has been adopted by so many, is in a considerable degree the result of inducements held out to them by myself, and principally of promises made to them that when the season came suitable harvest tools should be supplied. A quantity of these were ordered last autumn, and are daily looked for here. Should they not arrive in due season the result will have to be deplored, not only in its present inconveniences but in its bearings on the future.

From carefully collected statistics it appears that during the past year sufficient grain was raised to support one-fifth of their entire population, and there is a fair prospect that the crops sown will yield this year a harvest equal to sustaining two-fifths of their whole number. But this depends as I have shown, on the timely arrival of the farming tools.

The sanitary condition of the tribes has been, during the year, on the whole good.

Beyond the ordinary diseases incidental to an exposed and savage life they have enjoyed an immunity from any serious affliction. No epidemic of any kind has appeared amongst them Several cases of consumption have been noted, together with other affections of the air passages and lungs; but the most common affection amongst them is a disease of the eye. For this and their other diseases large numbers apply to and place themselves readily under the care of the physician of the agency.

In conformity with the usual practice, but on as limited a scale as seemed consistent with justice and good policy, the usual issues have been made. The issues of blankets and clothing have been strictly confined to those who stood in most urgent need of them, and the farming tools to those who were engaged in farming. A few, however, have been distributed among the leading chiefs, not as presents merely, but also as rewards for the good influence wielded by them over their respective tribes.

The past year has been marked by a considerable abatement in the whiskey and liquor traffic, the result principally of the constant efforts of the chiefs under instructions from this office to suppress drinking in their tribes. But few, if any, whites are now engaged in this business here. The great difficulty in securing the conviction of such offenders is well known; but I am happy to state that of several prosecutions instituted by me this year two have been successful, and I doubt not but that the fines imposed will have a deterring influence upon others.

The number of Indians who will need support during the coming winter may be estimated at from 100 to 150, all of them being either too old to work, too infirm, or orphans.

In noticing separately the particular tribes of the district I shall begin with the Colvilles, who are scattered throughout the country bordering on the Columbia river, from the boundary line to the 48th parallel. In number they are about 380. About 45 of them are owners of small farms and fields along the Columbia and in Colville valley, which they cultivate with some success. But the greater number of the tribe depend for their subsistence upon the products of their fisheries, upon cammas, bitter-root berries, &c. The country occupied by that portion of the tribe living on the Columbia river has already been described in this report as mountainous, broken, &c. There are, however, several fertile tracts lying between Kittle falls and the mouth of the Spokane river, which are successfully cultivated by about 20 of these Indians. Some 20 or 25 of them are owners of farms and fields in Colville valley, scattered here and there amongst the white settlers. The number of acres cultivated by them during the year is 300. The following is the amount of products from farming operations: Wheat, 800 bushels; oats, 400 bushels; potatoes, 250

bushels; hay, 15 tons. They are the owners of two frame houses, 25 log houses, 125 horses, 35 head of horned cattle, and have sold during the year about $500 worth of furs. Some seven deaths have occurred in this tribe during the year.

Some of them are good laborers, and work for the white settlers, commanding good wages during the harvesting time; as a rule, however, they will not remain at any employment long. Their general condition, omitting those engaged in farming, is one of great poverty, which will annually become worse unless some assistance is granted them by the government. The land tenure, too, of those who cultivate small farms in Colville valley is somewhat precarious, as being hemmed in by the whites give rise to many disputes.

Okinakanes.—These Indians are altogether west of the Columbia, and inhabit the country along the British boundary line and the Okinakane river and lake. They have at times given much trouble, both to the whites and to the neighboring Indians. They farm but little, subsisting almost by fishing and hunting.

What little crime occurs among the tribes of this district is almost exclusively committed by them. Their population, as near as can be estimated, is about 400 souls; and their stock is comprised in not more than 150 head of horses.

Small fields scattered along the river, amounting to perhaps 50 acres, have been cultivated by them during the year, with the following results, viz: 180 bushels wheat, 100 bushels potatoes. They own six log houses, and have sold during the year about $300 worth of furs. About five deaths have occurred in this tribe during the year.

Lower Pend d'Oreille.—These dwell on the river, noticed above, of that name, and to a great extent are self-sustaining, industrious, and peaceful in their habits; they cultivate a very fine tract of country, raising fine crops of wheat and vegetables. They also sell large quantities of furs. In compliance with their wishes expressed to me when amongst them last year, I shall issue to them the greater portion of the expected farming utensils.

Their number is about 370 souls; and their stock consists of 70 horses, 20 horned cattle; also are owners of 10 log houses, and their fields are enclosed by substantial fences.

They have under cultivation some 500 acres, upon which was raised during the past year 1,200 bushels wheat, 200 bushels oats, 650 bushels potatoes, 10 tons of hay; also have sold about $600 worth of furs.

Their valley, indeed, gives proof of an industry and thriftiness seldom to be found in their race.

Spokanes.—These are divided into three bands, Upper, Lower, and Middle, and number, collectively, about 750 souls. From the sterility of their country, little is done in the way of farming. They derive their subsistence, in the main, from the salmon fisheries of the Columbia and Spokane, and from roots, berries, and the chase. They are willing to make a treaty with, and cede their lands to, the government, but are strongly opposed to being removed to a distance.

They reside on the Spokane river, from its mouth to the Idaho boundary line, which is a distance of 65 to 80 miles from the agency.

They make annual trips to the buffalo ground, east of the Rocky mountains, and occasionally join war parties of the Flatheads and Upper Pend d'Oreilles, against their common enemy, the Blackfeet.

Only about 60 acres of land have been cultivated by them during last year, which produced 225 bushels of wheat, 100 bushels of oats, 100 bushels potatoes. Also own 14 log houses, 130 horses, 25 head of horned cattle, and have sold about $260 worth of furs during the year. Among them about 11 deaths have occurred.

San Poeils, Talouse, and other bands.—These reside along the Columbia river. From the 118th to the 120th meridian are several small, detached bands, remnants of once large tribes. They are industrious and peaceable in

their habits, and cultivate a few patches of ground, here and there, along the banks of the river, amounting to about 100 acres—300 bushels of wheat, 50 of oats, 75 of potatoes, eight tons of hay, and possess six log houses, 40 horses, six head of horned cattle, and have sold about $250 worth of furs during the year—numbering, perhaps, 700. Some four deaths have occurred among this tribe.

The statistical return of farming, &c, of the above named tribes, which accompanies this report, has been carefully made up, mostly from positive data, and may be relied upon as being mainly correct.

With reference to statistics of education, &c., called for by "department circulars," I have to say that no schools, of any kind, have as yet been established for the benefit of any of the Indians under my control. I desire again to call your attention to the subject of the treaty with these tribes, and their settlement upon a "reservation;" and also suggest, as in my last annual report, that the country lying to the south and west of the Hudson Bay Company trading post (old Fort Colville) be set apart for their use and occupancy. The advantages of this country as a reservation having been so fully described in my former reports, I deem it unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject at the present.

I would also invite your attention to the insufficient salary allowed for interpreter in this department, being only $500 in legal tenders per annum; it being expensive to live here—provisions high; also being necessary for the constant attendance of the interpreter, who also is obliged to keep a horse for use in the department. In consideration of which, I would earnestly suggest that his wages may be increased to at least $800 per annum.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. PAIGE,
Special Indian Agent.

T. J. McKENNEY, Esq.,
Supt. Indian Affairs W. T., Olympia, W. T.

No. 11.

LUMMI INDIAN RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, July, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor herewith to transmit my fifth annual report from this reservation.

It is with feelings of pleasure that I am able to speak of the continued good conduct and improved moral sentiment of the Indians under my charge.

Friendly relations continue to exist among the Indians, and also between the whites and Indians, and they still continue to advance in civilization, temperance, and religion.

There are over four hundred Christian Indians on this reservation. They have morning and evening services at the church, and conduct the service themselves; and I must say, their devotions are commendable and worthy the encouragement of the Indian department.

This reservation is located on Bellingham bay, eight miles from Whatcom, and 16 from the borders of British Columbia, and, in my opinion, is one of the best on Puget sound.

It is an island—one sufficiently isolated to prevent the encroachment of white settlers in too close proximity to the reservation.

The boundary commences at the eastern mouth of the Lummi river, thence up its channel to where it is intersected by the line between sections seven and eight, township No. 38, north of the base line, range 2 east of the Walamit meridian; thence due north to the corner of sections 5, 6, 31, and 32, on the

north boundary of township No. 38 north, range 2 east; thence west along the township line to where it intersects with the Gulf of Georgia; thence following the meanders of the shore in townships Nos. 37 and 38 north, ranges 1 and 2 east, to the point of beginning. The reservation is about eight miles long, and from two to four miles wide, and contains an area of from 15,000 to 20,000 acres of land, most all of which is fertile, and valuable for timber, agricultural and grazing purposes.

The Lummi river takes its source at the foot of Mount Baker. It has two mouths, one emptying into the Gulf of Georgia, and the other (main branch) into Bellingham bay. It is a fine stream of water, abounding in salmon and trout. The Indian town and agency home is built at the mouth of the main branch emptying into Bellingham bay, and contains sixty good substantial board dwellings, with floors, windows, shingle roofs and chimneys. There is also one good church twenty-four by forty-five feet, besides a number of large Indian buildings made out of hewn and split cedar trees. Those are used by the old Indians, and for drying and smoking their salmon. All of these buildings have been put up with Indian labor, with my assistance.

Some of these Indians are very apt in imitating after the whites, and they show a good deal of mechanical skill, all of which they have been taught since I came on this reservation.

I find most all Indians naturally yield their lands and old homes very reluctantly to move and live on the reservations. Such I find is the case with a small remnant of a band in my district.

They persistently refuse to come and live on the reservation. They tell me other Indians on the sound are permitted to live, build, and roam at will, and they think the same privilege ought to be extended to them, which is in a measure true.

I also beg to call your attention to the fact that a white man is never punished for crimes committed against Indians in this Territory. Formerly retaliation was the law among the Indians, but now they are taught to respect and obey the civil law of the land; consequently they naturally look to the Indian department for protection, which they seldom ever get. There is a class of white men in all Indian countries who go on the principle that an Indian has no rights a white man is bound to respect. Being familiar with their own language, they often complain of those wrongs to me, and say the government ought to aid, protect and assist them, against those lawless and unprincipled white men.

There is quite an interest manifested among those Christian Indians on the subject of education. They would like to have a school established at this place. I promised to make favorable mention of their request in my annual report.

There are over 125 children on this reservation that ought to be at school. Rev. E. C. Chirouse has ten boys from this reservation at his school at Tulalis, which is all he can accommodate with those he has from other places in the district. He can only accommodate about forty boys with the limited facilities at his disposal.

Father Chirouse has labored very successfully as a missionary among those benighted Indians on this coast for over twenty years, and with commendable perseverance; has greatly benefited them in their moral, social, and spiritual welfare, and I am free to say he is deserving of more encouragement and a more liberal support for his school at the hands of the government, in educating and civilizing those poor orphan Indian children. His services have been of incalculable benefit, not only to the Indians but also to the Indian department.

I am also happy to be able to say that the Indians under my charge have abandoned all their ancient and barbarous habits, and have adopted those of civilization, temperance and religion.

Through my strenuous efforts they have also abandoned the barbarous practice of flattening their children's heads, polygamy, gambling, formanu-mus,

or medicine men, and slavery, which has been a great evil among them. These Indians are surrounding themselves with all the comforts of civilization and happy homes; but to bring all this about requires great perseverance, patience and toil. They are like children, and must be taught by slow degrees.

They also partake of whatever influence that surrounds them, whether it be good or evil; hence it is very essential to their welfare that good moral influences are used for their management and control.

The Indians on this reservation have enjoyed unusual good health during the past year, and the births are in excess of the deaths for the year. Herewith please find a correct census of the Indians in my district:

Lummi tribe, 269, all Christians, and married; Nooksack tribe, 186, about one-half Christians; No-wha-ah tribe, 90, about one-half Christians; Samish tribe, 47; Swenamish tribe, 246, 16 Christians. Men, 308; women, 303; children, 227; total, 838.

These Indians cultivate their lands in severalty, *i. e.*, each head of family clears off and cultivates from one to four acres, the principal crop raised being potatoes. There is planted in all this spring about 150 acres in potatoes and other vegetables, and five acres in wheat. These Indians raise all the potatoes and vegetables they can eat, and sell all they can find a market for, which enables them to buy their necessaries, such as flour, clothing, groceries, &c., &c. It is very difficult for me to approximate at anything near the amount of labor performed on a reservation. I will, however, give some of the principal labor performed: First, in clearing off land and planting their crops in the spring, and hoeing during the summer; second, in gathering berries, which grow in great abundance and variety. Those which prove the most profitable are the cranberry. From June to October salmon commence running, during which time all the Indians are engaged taking, curing, and salting for winter use. During the winter months they are engaged in various occupations; some are employed by the whites; some are engaged in the chase and hunt, and others are at work on the reservation, making canoes, and improvements around home. They cut and put up from twenty-five to thirty tons of hay every year. The Indians also make all the shingles used on the reservation, cut roads, make repairs and other improvements for their comfort, &c., &c.

I would, most respectfully, before I close, urge the necessity upon the department to furnish more lumber and building materials for the reservation. They only have dwellings for about one-half the Indians here, and they all want buildings; it conduces more to civilize Indians than any other class of property the department can furnish them.

They take a great pride in good dwellings and they try to excel each other in this respect, and in furnishing their houses with the comforts of chairs, tables, cooking stoves, window curtains, beds, &c.

Herewith I send a list of government property on the reservation:

16 head cattle, (nine died)	$800
1 horse, (one died)	100
1 wagon and harness	100
4 ploughs	110
1 seine	400
Farming implements and tools	100

Indian stock and property.

15 head cattle	400
50 swine	250
500 chickens	250
150 ducks and geese	150
3 head horses	150
2 head horses	100

Besides, the Indians have in canoes about*	$7,000
In fire-arms about*	2,500
They take furs and skins per annum worth about	2,000
Raise 10,000 bushels potatoes at 75 cents per bushel	7,500
Cut 30 tons of hay at $5 per ton	150
Raise other vegetables to the amount of	150
Raise 150 bushels wheat at $1 per bushel	150
Grand total	22,360

I have entered more fully into detail than is usually allotted for a paper of this kind, but I expect this to be the last report I shall send from this reservation, hence I have entered more into detail than I would have otherwise done. I have the conscientious feeling of having performed my duty honestly and faithfully to the Indians and the government.

My experience amongst the Indians has taught me, and clearly demonstrated this fact, that if they are brought onto the reservation and taught the principles of Christianity and civilization, and with proper management, they will in time become obedient, kind, and in a great measure a virtuous and happy people.

Hoping you will excuse this lengthy report,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. FINKBOWER,
In charge Lummi Reservation.

Hon. A. R. ELDER,
Indian Agent, Olympia, W. T.

P. S.—Those Indians on the sound seem, and are, willing to work and provide for themselves, hence it is both wisdom and humanity to give them an opportunity to do so. To accomplish this, I would most respectfully suggest for the department to collect all the Indians and put them on good arable reservations, and provide them with teams, farming utensils, and seed.

A single man, if he is the right kind, is sufficient to superintend a thousand Indians.

I am well satisfied that with this mode of treatment the result will be of very great benefit to the Indians, and also a great saving to the government. In order to manage Indians successfully they must have confidence in the person in charge; then with proper management they will both fear and respect him, and look on him as a friend and protector.

No. 12.

CHEHALIS RESERVATION, W. T.,
July 4, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with your instructions, to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of affairs upon the reservation under my charge.

Having entered upon the duties of my position on the 1st of March last, and having been furnished with no reliable data of the business and productions of the reservation previous to that time, it is impossible to report the exact results of business upon the reservation last year. I have filled up the blanks in the tabular form herewith returned according to my best judgment, founded upon such evidence as I have been able to obtain. I think the estimates are in the main correct.

* I do not know that it is usual to make mention of the above class of property.

The Chehalis reservation embraces about 5,100 acres of land, 3,000 acres of which is now enclosed and used by the Indians as a pasture; the remaining portion is good fertile land that can be put under cultivation at a small cost, that will be capable of producing 30 bushels of wheat or grain, or two to two and a half tons of hay per acre.

During the short time since I took charge of the reservation we have chopped and prepared for burning 30 acres of rich bottom land which I will be able to get seeded with grass or grain this fall.

There is an abundance of fine timber upon the reservation for fencing and building purposes.

Within the last month, besides my other ordinary work upon the reservation, I have made, with the help of the Indians, about 30,000 cedar shingles. The growing crops are suffering from extreme and long-continued dry weather, and for that reason the approaching harvest is quite unpromising, and it is my opinion that a quantity of hay will have to be purchased for the purpose of wintering the government stock. The extent of the crops are as follows: meadow, 15 acres; wheat, 65 acres; potatoes, 12 acres; oats, 20 acres; carrots, beets, turnips, and other vegetables, about 5 acres; making in all about 182 acres under cultivation.

We have now under course of construction a large barn, school-house, teacher's house and other buildings, and have two extra carpenters employed, besides several Indians.

These Indians are an industrious, and, with very few exceptions, a temperate people, making good, serviceable assistants on the farm, adopting the habits of the whites more than any other Indians of the sound, making their sustenance chiefly from the soil. They are very anxious to learn to read and write. There have been from eight to ten children, under the tuition of my wife, who have made considerable progress—some reading in words of three syllables. The superintendent has furnished clothing and food for the children; Mrs. Hills has done the cooking and made some 55 garments for them; her services have been without charge to the government. It is my opinion that a school, if started on this reservation with faithful and interested teachers, would be attended with much good to the Indians.

There are some 35 frame houses belonging to the Indians and built by them on the reservation. Some of the Indians belonging to this reservation live along the banks of the Chehalis river, Grey's harbor and Shoal Water bay. It is my intention to try and induce them to remain on the reservation, to reside permanently here, and I am in hopes ere my next annual report to say that many of them are permanently located here, and I believe that this reservation can be made one of the best in the superintendency with but little cost to the government, and in the course of a few years be self-sustaining.

ALFRED HILLS,
Farmer in Charge.

General T. T. McKenney,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, W. T.

OREGON SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 13.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Salem, Oregon, August 20, 1867.

SIR: In making my annual report for the current year, I shall, as heretofore, refer you to the reports of the agents and their subordinates for the details of operations upon the agencies, and confine myself to suggestions and remarks of a general nature, or to those affairs which, being out of the usual routine, appear

to require special comment. The agencies in this State, their agents, the tribes located thereon, their numbers, &c., are enumerated as follows:

Agency.	Agent.	Tribes.	Number by last census.	Date of treaty.
Umatilla	William H. Barnhart	Walla-Walla	160	June 9, 1855.
		Cayuse	364	do.
		Umatilla	235	do.
Warm Springs	John Smith	Wasco	317	June 25, 1855.
		Deschutes	249	do.
		Tyghs	347	do.
		John Day	13	do.
Absentees from all	the above tribes		200	
Grande Ronde	Amos Harvey	Mollala	61	Jan. 22, 1855.
		Turlitan	75	do.
		Yamhill	44	do.
		Clackamas	59	do.
		Tumwater	44	do.
		Luckimute	35	do.
		Santiam	102	do.
		Marysville	45	do.
		Umpqua and Calapooia.	283	Nov. 29, 1854.
		Umpqua, (Cow Creek band)	38	Sept. 19, 1853.
		Rogue River	142	Sept. 10, 1853.
		Molel	179	Dec. 21, 1855.
		Nestucka, Salmon River, Tilamook	300	No treaty.
Siletz	Benjamin Simpson	Toot-toot-en-ay	227	do.
		Mack-en-oot-en-ay	248	do.
		Noltnacnah	161	do.
		Euchre	151	do.
		Joshua	260	do.
		Chetcoe	211	do.
		Coquill	142	do.
		Port Orford	126	do.
		Chasta Costa	162	do.
		Rogue River	94	Sept. 10, 1853.
		Chasta Scoton, Umpqua	123	Nov. 18, 1854.
		Delmash	88	No treaty.
		Sixes	125	do.
		Flores Creek	70	do.
Alsea	G. W. Collins, sub-agent.	Coos	140	do.
		Umpqua	102	do.
		Sinselan	133	do.
		Alsea	150	do.
Klamath	L. Applegate	Klamath	1,200	Oct. 15, 1864.
		Moadoc	700	do.
		Yahooskin Snake	100	do.
Total			8,005	

These tribes are all friendly and peaceable, and, with the exceptions noted, are parties to treaties with the United States. They live partly or wholly by agriculture, and their progress in this and other useful arts will be noted in subsequent parts of this report.

There are no other tribes within the State over whom control is now exercised by the department, and none with whom treaties have ever been made who are now hostile, except the small tribe of Woll-pa-pe Snakes, to whom no annuities or other benefits under the treaty have ever been paid.

The tribes not under the supervision of agents are estimated, probably inaccurately, at 5,700 souls. They consist of scattered bands along the Columbia river, many of whom are renegades from Washington, Idaho, and perhaps Montana Territories, whose number I have before estimated at 900; a small band on Clatsop plains and in that vicinity numbering, say, 100; a band upon the upper Umpqua, of about equal size with the last named, and the hostile Snakes, estimated at 4,000, making a total of 5,100 Indians not controlled by the department, and the total number of Indians in the superintendency is 13,005.

A few remarks concerning each agency are necessary.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.

This agency is situated in the western edge of the Willamette valley upon a small tract (3,888 acres) which was added to the Coast reservation for the purpose of locating the tribes of Willamette and Umpqua valleys. A portion of the Rogue Rivers were afterwards there when it was found dangerous to keep them in one body at the Siletz. The soil is well adapted to grain raising, though much of it is rough and heavily timbered. The Indians are not materially different in character or condition from the accounts given in my previous reports. I notice in them a gradual, steady improvement in their intelligence, clothing, behavior, and industry. Their cultivated lands are most of them well worked, and their crops are nearly up to the average of the white farmers of the vicinity. They accumulate property very slowly, but in the production of subsistence and of agricultural products for sale, they show very fair results. The reports of Agent Harvey and of Farmer Sands show with some particularity the operations of this year, and also point out some of the difficulties under which the operations of the agency are prosecuted and their remedies.

The stipulations in the treaty of November 29, 1854, for a "farmer" for the Umpqua and Calapooia tribes (located at this agency) has expired, and the appropriations under it have ceased. The farmer is the most necessary employé upon a reservation, and his services cannot be dispensed with; he not only exercises supervision over the Indians in their agricultural operations, instructing, advising, and aiding them, but he necessarily has the care of the agricultural implements, domestic animals, farm buildings, and farm products of the agency. It is impossible to carry on this or any other agency without the services of a man in this capacity. In view of these facts, when the appropriation for pay of a farmer was exhausted, I directed Agent Harvey to detail the teacher of the Umpqua day school to act as farmer.

The most necessary part of Indians' education is *agriculture*. It should precede everything else, because, until the cravings of hunger are supplied, it is idle to try to instill learning into their minds. I therefore thought that it was better that the Indians should be taught agriculture than books, if both were impossible. This action, however, did not deprive the Indians of opportunity to learn the usual branches of knowledge taught in their schools, for the Molel school, though strictly intended for that tribe alone, was made free to all the tribes upon the reservation, and they had the same or better opportunities there than in the Umpqua school. To my regret, my action was disapproved by your office, and I was directed to cause the teacher to return to the schoolhouse. Agent Harvey was therefore instructed accordingly; but, in my judgment, the interests of the Indians suffered. As I said before, the services of a farmer are absolutely indispensable. The property of the government, the property of the Indians, and the welfare of the latter, imperatively demand that an intelligent

man should act in that capacity. I therefore recommend that hereafter an appropriation of $1,000 per year be made for the salary of a superintendent of farming for all the tribes upon the Grande Ronde reservation.

The stipulations in the treaty of November 29, 1854, with the Umpquas and Calapooias for furnishing a blacksmith has also expired. A blacksmith is scarcely less essential than a farmer. The one who has been hitherto employed has found constant employment, and has had the assistance from time to time of Indian assistants, who not only are valuable helps in the shop, but are themselves benefited by learning the rudiments of a valuable trade and acquiring habits of industry. The cost of keeping in repair the ploughs, wagons, &c., of an agency will be more in a year if done by blacksmiths outside than the salary of a blacksmith. I recommend therefore that an appropriation be made for the salary. This may properly be done as a general appropriation for all the tribes, or as a compliance with the clause in the second article of the treaty of December 21, 1855, which binds the United States to "furnish iron, steel, and other materials for supplying the smith shops and tin shops stipulated in the treaty of November 29, 1854, and pay for the services of the necessary mechanics for that service for five years, in addition to the time specified by that treaty."

This stipulation has never been complied with, and is still binding upon the United States. I therefore recommend that an appropriation of $1,000 per annum be made for salary of blacksmith, and one of $400 per annum for furnishing material for smith and tin shops.

The buildings at Grande Ronde were the first erected in the superintendency, and were not substantially built. No money has since been expended upon them, and consequently they are deplorably out of repair and unfit for the uses for which they were designed.

The dwellings of employés, the warehouses, the barns, the school-houses, and the mills are all alike in this respect.

I respectfully recommend that appropriations be made of $1,500 for the repair and enlargement of the agency buildings, and one of $800 for the repair of the flouring and saw mills. The products of these last are not only very essential to the Indians for their own consumption, but they are also a source of revenue to both government and Indians by their sale. Those of the Indians who are thrifty enough to have a surplus of wheat for market are dependent upon the mills to make their grain marketable, and in their present condition they cannot produce a merchantable article of flour.

The school buildings should be abandoned altogether, and a new one or new ones built, but I shall refer to this matter in another part of this report.

For further information I refer you to the "consolidated statistical return of farming," and the reports of Agent Harvey and his subordinates.

SILETZ AGENCY.

My annual report for 1866 gave a very full description of this reservation, and some parts of that report will be reported in this, for as there are located at this point the largest number of Indians in the superintendency, and they have received up to this time by far the least attention from the government, and have been treated with injustice and bad faith in some respects, the subject is of sufficient importance to occupy considerable space and time.

The "coast reservation" was originally a tract about 100 miles in length north and south, bordering on the Pacific ocean, and of an average width of about 20 miles. The land is all fertile, much of it exceedingly so, and mainly free from rock, but it is nearly all covered with an extraordinary growth of timber, mostly evergreen, fir, pine, hemlock, and spruce, with dense undergrowth, and generally broken and mountainous. The few small prairies contained within its limits do not comprise more than a hundredth of its area. It has a cool

and remarkable healthy climate, it is well watered with the purest springs and streams, and its numerous creeks, bays, and inlets are bountifully stocked with fish. The climate is damp, and therefore not well adapted to the production of cereals, although moderate crops of all grains except wheat can be raised with extra care, but for esculent roots, carrots, potatoes, turnips, all plants of the brassica tribe, and for nutritious grasses, I doubt if any soil in the temperate zone can excel it.

In 1864 application was made to the Secretary of the Interior for the vacation of a part of the coast reservation. Inquiry having been made by that office, I submitted a report upon the subject, which was printed in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1865, (page 105,) and I again ask attention to that report in view of what has followed.

In that report I urged the importance of providing for a removal of the Indians located upon and about the bay before the land was thrown open to settlement. My suggestions in this respect were totally disregarded, and a district about 25 miles north and south by 20 miles east and west, beginning two miles south of Siletz agency, and including the whole of the Yaquina bay, was thrown open to settlement by an executive order.

Upon this tract were located some Indians who had been encouraged to open farms, erect buildings, and establish themselves permanently. The effect upon them and upon the other Indians was most disastrous. They had all been promised protection in the possession of their lands, and that protection had hitherto been afforded them; but now the agent was powerless, and whites occupied the lands as they pleased. There were also some public buildings upon the reservation and some boats belonging to the Indian department, but these were of comparatively small consequence. Common justice required, and stil does require, that some compensation be made these Indians, and that provision be made for their removal to lands not occupied by whites.

After the promulgation of the order by which the tract was thrown open to settlement, (which I may remark was very sudden, and gave no time for preparation on the part of the government or the Indians,) the whites rushed in upon the tract, seized upon the Indian farms, occupied their houses, in several instances ejecting the Indians who had built the houses by force, and immediately commenced the settlement of the country. The effect was deplorable. The Indians were dispossessed of their homes and property, and at the same time were afforded facilities for obtaining whiskey. They were discouraged because they could not feel any assurance that they would be protected in any other settlement they might make. They had no incentive to labor. A part were induced by Agent Simpson to remove above (north of) the vacated tract, and are now opening farms near the Siletz agency, but they are doing so timidly and haltingly, and during a late visit to them I was constantly met with the inquiry "when the whites were coming there to settle." It is idle to expect any improvement in a people so harassed and discouraged. But a large part of them did not choose to trust again to the punic faith of the whites. They scattered out among the white settlements or returned to their old country down the coast. Sub-agent Collins is now down there with a few assistants endeavoring to secure their return; with what success I am not yet informed.

The whole treatment of the government towards these Indians has been full of bad faith.

In 1855 Joel Parmer, then superintendent of Indian affairs, made a treaty with nearly all the tribes along the coast from Columbia river to the California line. By the terms of the treaty the Indians ceded all their lands, and agreed to remove to the coast reservation; in consideration the government promised to pay certain annuities, to build mills, provide schools, physicians, open farms, erect buildings, &c. This treaty the Senate refused to ratify, and it has therefore not been held to be binding upon the United States; but the Indians fully

complied with the terms of *their side* of the treaty, abandoned their lands, removed to the reservation designated for them, and have, with few exceptions, remained there since. White settlers occupied their lands, and still occupy them. The Indians complain, and justly I think, that having complied with *their side* of the treaty, we ought to comply with ours. This discontent is much aggravated by seeing that other Indians draw annuities and are so much better provided for. It is also often aggravated by the machinations of malicious white men, who foster their discontent and encourage them to leave the reservation, and, seeking their own country, endeavor by retaliation to recover just compensation. They had concluded, however, that at least they were secure in the possession of the lands they occupy, but are now again doubly alarmed by having *a part* of their reservation taken from them, and apprehensive that taking of a part is only preliminary to the taking of the whole.

I repeat the recommendation I have formerly made, that the treaty of 1855 be ratified or that another be made. I do this with earnestness, and beg that the matter be considered. The number of Indians is large, and if it is designed to improve or elevate them at all, the effort must be made at once, or it will be too late. White settlements are encroaching upon them, whiskey and its attendant ruin are being placed nearer within their reach, and the belief that they are again and again to be thrust aside and despoiled of their possessions to make room for white settlers deprives them of any ambition to acquire property or learn the arts of civilization. The remedy for this is obvious. They should be made to understand that some tract of land is theirs in perpetuity; that they are to receive some compensation for what has been taken from them, and with a little aid, encouragement, and protection they may become tolerably prosperous.

This is necessary for the white population as well as for the Indians. The country, which is rapidly filling up with settlers, is, for that very reason, becoming less suitable for the haunts of Indians, and their presence is a great and growing nuisance. I am now frequently in receipt of complaints of straggling Indians, to recover and return whom is expensive and troublesome, and very often beyond my power. Any measure which will tend to keep them on the reservation will be of great benefit to them, of great benefit to the whites, and economical to the government.

The north boundary of the tract thrown open to settlement is an imaginary line running only two miles south of the Siletz agency. Settlements are being made along it, and it is often uncertain whether they are on the reservation or the open land outside. Indeed, some settlers are, without much doubt, on the reservation, but it is impossible to remove them until the line is fixed. I therefore urge an appropriation of three hundred and fifty dollars be made to survey and mark this line, (about thirty miles,) to be expended under the joint direction of the surveyor general and the superintendent of Indian affairs.

The teams at this agency are old, worn out, and unfit for service, and the same is true of the larger part of the agricultural implements and mechanical tools. I recommend an appropriation of five thousand dollars ($5,000) to be expended in the purchase of tools, teams, and seed for this agency.

The old flouring mill erected in 1858 and 1859 has never been of any value. It was located on such a site that it was soon damaged past repair by floods, and it has never been used since. The burrs and irons are of good quality and have been taken care of under my direction. A small portable iron mill has been purchased, but it is inadequate to the wants of the colony; and the old mill ought to be rebuilt on a more suitable site.

There are several excellent mill sites upon the reservation, and I recommend that $4,000 be appropriated for rebuilding the mill. The saw-mill is in good condition. The agency buildings are old and out of repair. There should be an expenditure of $600 upon them, and I recommend that that amount be appropriated.

ALSEA SUB-AGENCY.

The tribes located at this agency are the Coos, Umpqua, Sinselau, and Alsea. Their number is 525, of whom all but the Sinselaus reside near the agency. The reservation is about 20 by 31 miles in extent; is mainly heavily timbered, and the soil very fertile. There is at the estuary of the Alsea river (the northern boundary of the reservation) a small bay which affords an excellent harbor for small vessels; but the entrance to the Sinselau river, a much larger stream, is so obstructed with rocks and shoals as to be inaccessible. There is a very large amount of land upon the tract susceptible of settlement, and ultimately it will support a large population.

The small number of Indians located here do not seem to justify the keeping up of an agency, and I have therefore recommended the removal of these tribes to Siletz, where there is ample room for them and every facility for their support, abundant game, fish, and good soil, which exists where they now are. Their removal would do away with the expense of one agency, and place the Indians where they could be better controlled and have better advantages of schools, medical treatment, &c. I refer you to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1865, page 105, for a detailed statement of my views concerning these Indians, and I respectfully recommend that the suggestions there made be carried out. But, if this is not done, it is essential that appropriations should be made for the usual objects at this agency. They have never had any benefits of any school, medical attendance, or medicines. Nor have they of late years had any instruction in aid from mechanics. The farmer and interpreter are the only employés in the service at this place.

There should be, in addition to these, a manual labor school, a physician, and supply of medicines, a blacksmith, and material for his shops, a wagon-maker and a carpenter. The two last might be combined in the same individual.

I recommend appropriations of the usual amounts for these purposes.

UMATILLA AGENCY.

This agency is the home of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse and Umatilla tribes, and is situated near the northeast corner of the State. A large part of the Indians originally belonged to Washington Territory, and the agency itself was under the Washington superintendency until 1862.

Three mission stations, one Protestant and two Catholic, were located among these tribes more than 25 years ago, and some little effect of the instructions then given them is now apparent.

The Protestant mission, Wailetpu, was the scene of a terrible massacre in 1846; Rev. Dr. Whitman, his family, and some 13 other white persons, being brutally killed, and a few retained as prisoners by the savages. The few individuals who retain any traces of the religion or literary instruction which was given them adhere to the Catholic faith, but the greater part show no evidence that there were ever missionaries or teachers among them. They show in knowledge of agriculture, desire to cultivate the soil, and some rude skill in mechanic arts, which they have retained, that they are not incapable of receiving instructions, and that (like all savages) they are easiest and best improved with *material* things rather than *abstract ideas*.

The reservation contains about 800 square miles, and is a superior tract of country for agricultural and grazing purposes. It is about 40 miles from the Columbia river, and the great thoroughfare from all Oregon, Washington Territory and San Francisco to the mining regions of Idaho and Montana passes through it. The amount of travel and of freight transportation is immense, and the Indians are, of course, thrown into contact with many whites. Immense quantities of ardent spirits are daily hauled through the Indian settlement, and

there are always men who will furnish it to the Indians in spite of the vigilance of the agent.

The Indians there come into contact with many of the lowest and most corrupting sort of whites. They are also surrounded by white settlements, and the idea of keeping them apart from association with whites is altogether impracticable.

The part of Oregon east of the Cascade mountains is all a fine grazing country, with only here and there a small tract of tillable land; oases, so to speak, of fertile soil in a desert of grass.

Being well supplied with pure water, good timber, a healthful climate, situated on a great thoroughfare, and near to the great Columbia river and the gold fields of Idaho, it is very desirable for settlement, and if opened the influx of whites would be very large, and the settlement a very valuable one. Of course it is coveted by the whites, who see the advantages of it, and also see to how little use those advantages are put by the Indians.

The Indians, who are superior to most tribes in intellect and energy, are very much attached to their home, and very reluctant to abandon it. Some thoughtless whites have talked quite freely about driving the Indians off and taking possession by force. During a visit last spring to that agency and vicinity I heard threats of that sort repeated many times. Public meetings of citizens have been held to devise means to have the tract opened to settlement, and petitions for the same object to Congress and to the State legislature have been circulated and numerously signed. The Indians are hence very uneasy and very much alarmed. There are here, as on probably every frontier, a few reckless villains *who desire to provoke a war*. They are small in number and are by no means sustained or countenanced by any considerable number of the people, but one or two of them can easily commit some depredation or outrage upon the Indians, which will be resented or retaliated, and a war result.

The Indians are peaceable and quiet and wish to remain so, and if any outbreak should occur, the fault will be with the whites originally, and as these tribes are among the most warlike, intelligent, and best provided with horses and arms, a war with them will be no trifling matter. As they are connected by intermarriage and otherwise with the powerful Nes Perces and Spokane tribes of Washington and Idaho, these tribes would probably join them, and the magnitude of the expenditure of life and money necessary to close the contest would be enormous.

The question then arises, how can it best be avoided? The answer undoubtedly is, by a removal of the Indians to some other reservation. But this cannot be done justly without their consent. They are located upon the tract in question under a solemn treaty, by ratifying which the United States guaranteed to them the perpetual ownership of the land. So long as they remain peaceable and carry out the terms of the treaty they must be protected in the ownership. The trouble is not one which time alone will remedy; on the contrary it will increase and continue; so long as there are Indians upon that tract, so long will there be imminent danger of disorder and bloodshed.

Whether the consent of the Indians can be obtained is doubtful. They are, as I said before, very much attached to their home, and will consent only very reluctantly, if at all, to remove. That it will be for their interest—that is, that their education, morals, and material prosperity will be improved by a change which will remove them from whiskey facilities, and the other vices and debaucheries to which they are now exposed—is undoubtedly true, but they are not yet conscious of this.

If they do agree to remove, then where shall they be taken? There is no suitable tract of sufficient extent to locate them which is now entirely unoccupied by whites. The most feasible plan now appears to me to be to purchase the farms of the few settlers in that part of the Yakama valley adjoining the

Yakama Indian reservation, in Washington Territory, and set apart as a reservation for them enough of land to afford them a good permanent home. The tract is very suitable for their use, affording abundant grazing, and sufficient tillable land. They are well acquainted with it, having often, in former years, visited it for their summer races, and games with other tribes, and for hunting. They would, probably, consent more readily to go there than anywhere else, and the expense would be slight except the purchase of the farms referred to. These I estimate at 25 in number, and an average value of $2,000—say $50,000; but my information on this point is very meagre and this estimate may be inaccurate, but I think it more likely to fall below than above this sum. The reservation which they now occupy can be sold for at least $200,000, and the mills thereon, which are new and valuable, would bring $15,000 more. The other buildings are of no value. Once removed to the proposed tract the tribes would be under the supervision of the agent at Yakama, thus doing away with the expense of one agency. They would be located away from the corrupting influences to which they are now subject; a great impediment to the settlement of the country would be removed, and the cost to this government need be but very trifling.

I recommend that a commission, to consist of the agent at Umatilla, the agent at Yakama, and one other suitable person, to be selected by the President, be appointed to treat with these Indians with reference to the proposed removal, and that the sum of $3,000 be appropriated to defray the expense of the same.

The buildings at this agency were at first of the most temporary character, and are now quite rotten and unsuitable for occupation. I concur in the recommendation of Agent Barnhart (see his report) that $7,000 be appropriated to erect others. The present ones are so dilapidated that to repair them would be folly, and they are badly located.

One school is in operation on this reservation, under the supervision of the Catholic archbishop of Oregon; to it I will refer in another part of this report.

In agriculture these tribes have been very successful, and are rapidly improving. I have, in 1865, 1866, and 1867, inspected crops there which would be a credit to any white farmer in the State.

In 1865 the Indians sent down to the annual fair of the State Agricultural Society a selection of superior vegetables, for which two first and one second premiums were offered. The articles were of uncommon size and quality, and attracted much notice. The Indians were very much flattered and encouraged, and I, therefore, have directed Agent Barnhart to forward such a selection this year as may prove worthy of exhibition.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY.

The Warm Springs reservation (so named from some large springs which throw out large quantities of water impregnated with sulphur and various salts at a temperature of about 210° Fahrenheit) contains about 1,024,000 acres, of which only 3,000 or 4,000 are susceptible of cultivation. The remainder is either rocky barrens, or heavy timber, but affords a fair supply of nutritious grass. The climate, in consequence of the great elevation, is more rigorous than at Umatilla, but is, like all the country east of the Cascade mountains, dry and healthful. Animals in ordinary seasons subsist all winter on the native grasses, and in summer fatten rapidly. Mount Jefferson, which is covered with perpetual snow, is enclosed within its bounds, and within 25 miles of its summit are valleys, whose climate is warm enough to ripen corn, watermelons, and vegetables of like character.

The tribes located here are the Wasco, Des Chutes, Tygh, and John Day, numbering 1,126. The Indians are moderately industrious and prosperous, and are improving rapidly. They yet depend very largely upon game and fish and

roots for their subsistence, but they increase each year the amount of their agricultural products. A large number of the able-bodied men, about 100 in all, enlisted in the military service of the United States in the summer of 1866, and are still in the service. They have been employed against the hostile Snakes, have proved very efficient warriors, and have doubtless rendered more actual service than the same number of white soldiers would have done. But whatever benefit to the whites may have accrued, it is unquestionable that the effect upon these Indians is, and will be, deplorable. It is difficult always to redeem an Indian from his savage habits and mode of life, but it is easy to make him relapse after a partial regeneration. These Indians had made a beginning at agriculture, &c., but two years of campaigning in savage warfare, stimulated by plunder and blood, the blood of women and infants as well as that of men, has effectually undone all, and more than all, the good that had been attained.

Application was made to me in April, 1866, by Major Marshall, United States army, then in command of troops in Idaho and eastern Oregon, for a body of Indian scouts from this reservation to assist him in operations against the hostile Snakes, they to be compensated by the horses, mules, and other property captured from the Snakes. I called upon Major General Steele, at Vancouver, then in command of the district, and had a conference with him upon the subject. I protested against offering plunder as an incentive for the service; first, because of its palpably bad effect upon the friendly Indians; and secondly, because the property to be captured had all of it been recently stolen from whites, and was subject to reclamation, and its possession would bring the Indians into trouble with the white owners. I also proposed, if he would employ the Indians as scouts at such rate of pay by the government as he and they might agree, that I would assist him in selecting and raising such number as would be efficient. Afterwards, in my absence from the State, the Indians to the number of nearly 100 were enlisted in the military service, under pay as privates of cavalry, and in addition promised all the property they could capture, and urged to make the war one of extermination.

A copy of the order of General Steele is hereto appended, (marked A;) and I am informed that Lieutenant Wm. Borrows, in a speech to the Indians at the time of enlistment, enjoined upon them that they should take no prisoners, regardless of age or sex. Under these orders the scouts, under command of Lieutenants McKay and Darragh, surprised a camp of Snakes in a narrow cañon, on a small fork of Crooked river, killed all the men, seven in number, and took fourteen women and children prisoners. Their officers directed them to carry out their orders. They remonstrated; but, finally, reluctantly killed and scalped all the women and children, they offering no resistance. I shudder when I recall the fact that this is the first instance on record in which soldiers in the service and wearing the uniform of the United States have, by express orders, butchered in cold blood unresisting women and children. There have been several other instances more recently in which women and children have been killed, but I am not advised as to the particulars. It may be said that these Indians were savages, waging relentless war upon the white race, and that this was only a retaliation in kind; but even this is not true, as their habit has been to make prisoners and slaves of women and children captured. These they often maltreated and abused horribly, but rarely or never killed. It will require a long time if such education is applied to our friendly Indians to make farmers, scholars, and Christians of them.

This agency has, from its first establishment, been subject to the predatory attacks of the Snakes. Their depredations have been continued from year to year, and in some instances the amount of plunder taken was very large. In 1859 they besieged the white employés, and such of the Indians as did not escape in the agency buildings; kept them there until their water and provisions were exhausted, when they managed to steal out in the night unobserved, and

reach the white settlements. The Snakes killed several Indians, took some prisoners, and drove off a large amount of cattle and horses. These raids have been repeated every year, although never so extensive as the one described above, and the agency is in constant dread of them. Military protection has sometimes been afforded, and at other times been withheld.

If the operations against the Snakes are successful the chief obstacle in the way of this agency will be removed.

The buildings at this agency are commodious, substantially built, and in good repair. No expenditure is needed upon them beyond what can be done by the regular employés. The mills are of good quality, and ample for the demands upon them. A day school is kept at the agency, of which the teacher, Mr. Gillette, gives full report. I shall refer to it before closing this report.

KLAMATH AGENCY.

This agency is located on the reservation of the same name, and includes the whole of the upper and borders on the lower Klamath lakes. It is a high region, subject to frosts in summer, intense cold and sometimes deep snows in winter. Parts of the land included (which, in the aggregate, is 1,200,000 acres) are utterly barren, entirely incapable of producing anything of value, while other parts have rich soil, and produce well such crops as the cold and dry climate will allow. Timber of good quality is abundant. The lakes, and the small streams putting into them, abound in fish of the finest quality, while the swamps about their borders produce a number of varieties of edible roots. The lakes also produce abundantly an aquatic plant called wo-kus, belonging to the natural order *nymphæaceæ*, the pericarp of which is about the size of a pint-cup, and filled with seed, which are very nutritious.

These articles, nainly, the fish and wo-kus, formed the chief articles of food for the Indians until the advent of the whites. They have begun, under the direction of Sub-Agent Lindsay Applegate, the cultivation of the soil, and preparations are now making to enlarge the operations under the treaty of 1864, ratified in 1866. If the crops are as successful as Sub-Agent Applegate thinks they will be, we will be able to report next year a handsome amount of agricultural products. I must say, however, that some very limited experiments, made by the military officers at Fort Klamath, which I had opportunity to examine, do not warrant quite so sanguine a view of the future production as that gentleman has taken. But there is no doubt of an ample supply for the use of the tribes located there.

The tribes located at Klamath reservation are the Klamath, Madoc, and Yahooskin Snakes. They number about 2,500 souls. They are peaceable, and not disposed to be vicious, very desirous of engaging in agriculture, &c., and under good management will become prosperous. A few who have lived near the mining towns in California and southern Oregon, or near the military post at Fort Klamath, are debauched and diseased, perhaps past redemption, but of a majority of them I can repeat the remark I made once before, that "they are as good raw material out of which to make civilized Indians as any on the continent." I might, with propriety, add that they will acquire the vices of white society quite as readily as any other.

INDIANS NOT LOCATED AT AGENCIES.

There are two classes of Indians not located at agencies, to wit:

First. The Indians scattered along the Columbia river, those on the upper branches of the north Umpqua, a small band on the Clatsop Plains, and the Nestuccas, Salmon River, and Tillamooks, numbering in all not far from 1,200 souls. They are in immediate vicinity of white settlements, in fact intermingled

with them, and most of them are as thoroughly debauched and degraded as they well can be.

They are not parties to any treaty, and I do not think it necessary that any treaty should be made with them. Indeed they are scattered over so vast a country that it would be impossible to gather them together for a treaty. But measures ought to be taken to collect them upon some of the reservations.

The Nestuccas, Salmon River, and Tillamooks, (about 300 in all,) ought especially to be taken under jurisdiction.

The country they inhabit is fertile, has a good harbor, and is filling up with white settlers. They regard the Indians as nuisances, and have more than once asked me to remove them. I have had neither funds nor authority so to do. I recommend an appropriation of $2,000 for gathering together and establishing upon some reservation the Indians mentioned. The amount named would be sufficient, not only to remove them, but to afford them some assistance in opening farms, obtaining farming tools, &c.

Second. The hostile Snakes, or Shoshones. These are a numerous race, divided into various sub-tribes or bands, and extending over a very large extent of country; but their general characteristics are the same. Their language differs in its dialects, but its groundwork is the same. They are a nomadic people, ranging from Nevada and Utah to Oregon, Idaho, Washington, and Montana, often under different names. When in Utah they often find it convenient to call themselves Pi-Utes. In parts of Idaho they are Bannoeks. They treat with Governor Nye in Nevada, or they fight with General Crook in Oregon and Idaho. They are determinedly and persistenly hostile, treating for peace sometimes, but never abiding by their agreements.

They were formerly friendly. The early emigrants to this coast travelled through their country with friendly intercourse, but of late years their hand is against every man.

They were on friendly terms with the Wasco and Des Chutes (Terrino) Indians until 1856. It was their custom to meet those tribes at the Tygh valley (forty miles north of Warm Springs reservation) every summer, and spend several weeks in a festival of horse-racing and gambling, returning each to their own country in autumn. In 1855 two of the Terrino tribe, with their families, returned with the Snakes to the territory of the latter, and were murdered for their plunder, their wives and children being sold to tribes further south as slaves. Retaliation of course occurred, and since that time the conflicts between the Warm Springs Indians and the Snakes have been as frequent as their friendly gatherings formerly were.

In my annual report for 1865 I submitted a compilation of the depredations committed by the Snake Indians from 1862 to 1865. Accompanying this report is a paper, marked B, which is a similar compilation, extending from the close of the last one to the date of this report. Much labor has been expended to make this compilation complete, and much care has been taken to have it accurate. I believe very few errors will be found in it. It is a fearful record of loss of life and destruction of property.

These Indians are now beyond the reach of the Indian bureau, and probably will never come under its control. The long-continued hostility existing between them and the whites has bitterly exasperated both, and there is no likelihood that they can ever live in peace.

The military operations against them (under Major Marshall and General Crook in the field, Major General Steele commanding the district) have been prosecuted for the last year with great vigor, and with much more efficient force than heretofore, and their numbers much reduced. They have been so harassed for a year past that they can have laid up very little supply of food, and doubtless many of them will perish the ensuing winter from starvation.

I said of them in 1866:

What disposition can ultimately be made of them I do not undertake to say. Now, nothing is to be done but fight and exterminate them. Yet, I am painfully conscious that extermination will cost the lives of *ten* whites for every Indian, and besides cost many millions of money. To attempt to *treat* with them now is simple folly; they cannot be even brought to a council, much less to a treaty. Their ultimate disposition is a matter that must be left to time to determine.

And what I then said is most true now. It is utterly impossible to *treat* with them, and it is fearfully expensive, saying nothing of the loss of life, to fight them. The government would probably have saved many dollars if it could have fifteen years ago taken every Snake Indian to a *first-class hotel and boarded them for life.*

The Woll-pah-pe tribe of Snakes, with whom I made a treaty in 1865, remained for a few months upon the Klamath reservation, and then rejoined the hostile tribes. It is reported, on rather doubtful authority, that Pau-li-ne, the most celebrated war chief of the Snakes, was killed in one of the conflicts of last year. If this is true, they have lost their most efficient leader.

INDIANS OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

A considerable number of the Indians of Washington Territory are frequently found in Oregon. The Klikatats, before the Indian title was extinguished, were in the habit of paying annual visits to the Willamette and Umpqua valleys, for the purpose of trading with and stealing from other tribes and the whites. This practice has been discontinued of late years; but a few of them have remained in Willamette valley, who, being quiet and peaceable, were not complained of by settlers, and for the last two years their number has been constantly increasing by accessions from Washington Territory. A part of them have harbored in the coast mountains in Benton county, hunting and driving a sort of intermediate trade between the Indians at Siletz and the towns of Corralis and Albany. Others have lived in Washington and Yamhill counties, and others still are found at Oregon City and Portland, living by a little work and much vice. Much complaint has been made of them lately, and I have taken steps for their removal. Their number is probably one hundred, or thereabouts.

There are also at Portland and other towns in that vicinity many Spokane, Flathead, Palouse, and other Indians from the extreme eastern portion of Washington Territory and a few from Idaho. They are of tribes not located on reservations, are wanderers and vagabonds, far from their own country and people. Their chief support is the prostitution of their squaws, and they are often a sort of go-between from the white man who sells liquor to other Indians who want to buy it. A more thoroughly corrupt and degraded set of beings never existed. They ought to be removed from the white settlements, but it would be a calamity to any tribe to have them located among them.

ALLOTMENT OF LANDS.

I have repeatedly urged the importance of assigning to individual Indians small tracts of land, in perpetuity to descend to the heirs of the original possessors. In my report for 1866 I said:

As Indians advance in knowledge of agricultural arts the desire to own the lands they cultivate seems instinctively to arise. The "wild" Indian never thinks of owning any particular spot of ground. His *tribe* own a certain district of country, but *individual* Indians own nothing. But one of the first effects of putting him to work at cultivating the soil is to create a desire to own the land on which he works. This desire is commendable, and ought to be encourged. The best way to do this, in my judgment, is to allot to each adult male or head of a family, who is sufficiently advanced to appreciate it, a tract of land, not exceeding eighty acres, the title to which shall descend to his heirs forever.

The power of alienation should not be given, because too often the ignorance or weakness of the Indian would be taken advantage of by the more intelligent white man. The object

should be to inspire in the Indian a confidence that the particular tract which he is laboring to improve will be the permanent possession of himself and his children. In order to do this it is necessary to make some surveys. I recommend that an appropriation of five hundred dollars be made for this purpose for each of the reservations at Umatilla, Grand Ronde, and Siletz, and four hundred for Warm Springs, the same to be expended under the joint direction of the surveyor general and the superintendent of Indian affairs. The sum estimated for Warm Springs is smaller because there is at that reservation less land to survey, and the sum named for Siletz will probably be found inadequate, and require to be increased next year. No estimate is made for Alsea, in view of the removal of the Indians, which I have recommended, and none for Klamath, because the Indians there are not yet fit for it.

I have nothing to add to what was then said, except to repeat the recommendation and add to the force of it. In my judgment, no one thing can be done which will encourage and help them so much as this.

I have, since writing what I quote above, visited all the agencies in the superintendency, except Klamath and Alsea. I conversed with the Indians on this subject, and found them universally anxious that it should be carried into effect. I beg that attention be given to the subject, and that appropriation be made as follows:

For Umatilla and Grande Ronde, each $500; for Warm Springs and Alsea, each $400; for Siletz, $700. No surveys are yet necessary at Klamath, and the appropriation for Alsea should be omitted if the removal of the Indians, which I have recommended, is carried out. The amount named for Siletz is increased, because the sum formerly named was quite inadequate.

EDUCATION.

The number of schools in this superintendency is five—same as reported last year.

There are two at Grande Ronde, one at Siletz, one at Warm Springs, and one at Umatilla. Reports are herewith submitted from the teachers of each, showing their condition and the extent and results of their operations.

The schools at Grande Ronde are the oldest in the superintendency. The manual labor school is under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Clark, the same teacher who had charge of it last year. It has been so far successful in its object as any Indian school on the coast, notwithstanding that it has labored under some disadvantages. The building is very insufficient, being out of repair, not well lighted, and the superstitions of the Indians prejudicing them against it.

The report of the teacher, which accompanies this paper, shows the condition of the school in detail. The day school is not, and never has been, of much advantage to the Indians, for the same reasons that apply to all the day schools. School has been kept up in it with some intermissions since the establishment of the agency, but the other school has offered the most attractions and had the greater number of scholars. As has been stated, the teacher of the day school was at one time detailed to act as farmer, but that has been discontinued.

These two schools ought to be united, and a new building erected for them. There are no good reasons for keeing up the two at the same time, and no reason why they ought not to be united. One school having two teachers is ample for all the scholars upon the reservation.

There is an unexpended balance of appropriation for these schools on hand, amounting to several thousand dollars, and I recommend that $2,500 be used for the purpose of erecting a suitable school-house, and furnishing the same. The funds cannot be diverted in this way from the objects for which they were originally appropriated without the authority of Congress, and I respectfully ask that such authority be given.

The school at Siletz was established in 1863 by the Mr. and Mrs. Clark above referred to. It is now under the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar. It has been, from the first, conducted upon the manual labor plan, or as near an approach to that plan as the very limited appropriations for its support will

allow, and is a decided success. I visited it recently, and examined the scholars in various branches. The older ones, those who have been in the school more than two years, surprised me much with their progress. They read and spell well; some of them write very well, and they have a fair knowledge of the rudiments of geography and arithmetic. They were cleanly, tolerably clothed, well behaved, and altogether a credit to themselves and their teachers. The grounds attached to the building are well cultivated and tastefully arranged; the labor, except ploughing, being all performed by the pupils. Their crops were excellent, and will furnish a considerable part of the food required for their subsistence.

This, it should be remembered, has been accomplished without appropriations designed specially for a manual labor school, and with every disadvantage. The building is very uncomfortable, and quite inadequate for the large number of scholars who might be induced to attend. I recommend that $1,500 be appropriated to erect suitable school buildings at Siletz, and that $3,000 per year be appropriated for the purchase of books, stationery, fixtures, and pay of the necessary teachers.

The day school at Warm Springs is under the charge of Mr. Gillett, the same teacher who has been there for the past three years. It labors under greater disadvantages than most of the day schools in some respects, but has a commodious and comfortable building for its use. Very few of the children live near enough to the school-house to be able to attend, and the few who do attend come more for the comfort of the warm room in the winter than anything else.

When spring opens, they almost invariably accompany their parents to the fisheries, and in summer and autumn to the mountains, for hunting purposes, returning at the approach of cold weather to enjoy the comfort of the school-house fire, but having forgotten nearly or quite everything they had previously learned.

They can read a little, and a few can write; but, on the whole, their progress is very unsatisfactory. If my reports for 1865 and 1866 are referred to, they will be found to make similar statements, and give the reasons for them. I see no reason to change the record there made. Mr. Gillett has been, and is, a very faithful and competent teacher, but he is laboring under insurmountable difficulties.

The school will never do the Indians any good until it is converted into a manual labor school. I recommend that this be done, and that fifteen hundred dollars per year, in addition to the usual appropriation for "pay of teacher," be applied to carrying on the school upon the manual labor basis.

The day school at Umatilla is under the charge of Rev. Father Vermeusch, a Catholic clergyman. He is very much devoted to his work, and has been quite successful in his labors, considering the short time he has been engaged there. The Roman Catholic affinities of a part of these Indians make them willing subjects for his labor. The scholars read, spell, and sing, under his tuition, with much interest, and bid fair to improve in the future, satisfactorily.

The school-houses are, like all the other buildings at Umatilla, of the most worthless character, being small, badly ventilated and lighted, and built, several years ago, of cottonwood logs, which are now far advanced towards decay.

A contract was made by late Commissioner Louis V. Bogy, during his incumbency, with the Jesuit order in this archbishopric, represented by Archbishop Blanchet and Rev. Father Brouillett, providing that the order should take charge of the school on Umatilla reservation for 20 years, to be paid a compensation of $3,600 per annum by the government, and that the agent should "cultivate sufficient land for the use of the scholars and teachers, provide certain buildings, and feed and clothe all the scholars taught." Father Vermeusch, as the agent of the archbishop, called upon me to learn the terms

of the contract, and they were complied with by the agent, so far as they could be.

They having possession of the school before the contract was made, were continued in possession; but no land was cultivated, children fed and clothed, or buildings erected, because he has had no appropriations applicable to that purpose. The archbishop has not yet furnished any other teacher than Father Vermeusch, and he is quite sufficient for the school until more conveniences are supplied. In order to fully carry out the contract, it is necessary to provide suitable buildings, enclose sufficient land, and provide teams and men to work it, and these cannot be done without money. I recommend, therefore, that $3,500 be appropriated for these purposes. The buildings ought not to be erected near the present agency, because the land in that immediate vicinity is totally unfit for cultivation, and the distance from the saw-mills—six miles—is so great as to make the hauling of lumber very expensive.

An excellent location, within two miles of the mills, affords the required amount of unoccupied fertile land, good water, convenient timber, and a retired location—none of which are to be had at the agency.

I make these suggestions after a full consultation with Father Vermeusch, as the agent of the archbishop, and with his full concurrence. His familiarity with the Indians and the ground, and his earnest zeal in the business, render his opinions of value. Of course, the removal of the Indians from the reservation would forbid the carrying out of this contract altogether, and if removal is contemplated, (as I have suggested in a former part of this report,) this matter should be held in abeyance until the other is decided.

I cannot too earnestly repeat what I have said in my former reports, as well as in this, that it is from manual labor schools alone that any good to the Indians may be expected.

Schools where the Indian children are separated from their savage parents, housed, clad, and taught not only the contents of the spelling-book and the testament, but the elements of agriculture, mechanic and domestic arts—the boys to plough, plant, and hoe, to saw, cut, and frame—the girls to sew, knit, mend, and cook—these schools are the only ones which benefit the Indians.

The day schools, at which the attendance is optional with the scholars, and often difficult, or impossible, by reason of the distance at which scholars reside, are of very little value. The scholars attend irregularly, and very often refuse to attend at all; and when they do attend, the good influence of a few hours in school is entirely overcome by the far greater time that they are subjected to savage associations. I repeat my former recommendation, that such legislation as will place all the schools upon the manual labor basis be adopted.

STATISTICS.

The statistics of education, &c., and the statistical return of farming, have been filled up by each of the agents, and accompany this report. I have also compiled a "*Consolidated Statistical Return of Farming*," which shows the amount of all the crops, the value thereof, the amount and value of live stock, buildings, and other property at all the reservations. It will show, in a concise and convenient form, about the actual agricultural condition of the tribes, with some brief comments. I trust it will be printed with this report.

UNITING AGENCIES.

There are several considerations in favor of uniting or consolidating two or more agencies into one, where the circumstances permit it. The Indians will be under better control, less liable to scatter, and require less vigilance to keep depraved and mischievous whites away from them; superior advantages of schools, mills, &c., and economy to the government.

Siletz might be the nucleus around which the tribes at Alsea and Grande Ronde could be gathered, and the scattering vagabonds of various parts of this superintendency to which I have before alluded. This would place over five thousand Indians at the one agency, and do away with two others. The economy and advantages are manifest. The objections are the expense of removal and the difficulty of breaking up tribes already located under treaty stipulations. Another very desirable change would be to place the tribes at Warm Springs, and those at Umatilla at the Yakima reservation. The confederated "tribes and bands" are very intimate with those at Yakima, and would probably go there willingly and affiliate with them readily.

The arguments for and against this proposed change are similar to those mentioned in the case of Siletz. If these changes were carried into effect the number of agencies in the superintendency would be reduced to two, (Klamath and Siletz,) instead of six, as now, the expense lessened and the whites and Indians all benefited.

I have not attempted to elaborate any plan by which these ideas may be carried out; nor am I prepared to do so now; but I think the matter worthy of more consideration than it has hitherto had.

STRINGENT LAWS NEEDED.

I call your attention to the necessity of more stringent laws punishing the vending of whiskey to Indians, and tampering and interfering with Indians upon a reservation, or enticing them to leave the same without the consent of the agent or superintendent in charge.

It is notorious that our present laws do not prevent the vending of liquor to them, and it is equally notorious that nearly all the Indian troubles we ever have had have either originated directly in this traffic or in the aggressions of whites. Indians generally (if sober) do not desire to provoke hostility. There are among them, as among us, thieves and other criminals. There is not that abhorrence of crime in them that there is among enlightened whites. But there is not, according to my experience with them, which extends back eighteen years, that universal proneness to crime and wrong that is usually attributed to them. I have employed them, have travelled with them and fought with them every year since 1849, and I find that, according to the light which is vouchsafed to them, that the instincts of their nature are in the main good rather than bad. They resent an injury, but they are always faithful to their friends. They are barbarous and cruel to their enemies, but no people are more affectionate among themselves. They are ignorant, credulous and full of animal appetites and passions.

These qualities make them an easy prey to a class of unscrupulous villains and vagabonds, who flock to an Indian agency like buzzards to a carcass, and by ministering to their depraved tastes and habits acquire advantages which the innate vindictiveness of the savage prompts him to resent. Retaliation follows, and then, perhaps, war.

The obvious remedy for this is to restrict whites from reservations as much as possible. Make it penal to intrude upon reservations, and give the agent summary power to eject or imprison trespassers. If agents could have the power of justices of the peace, in all cases arising under the laws of the United States upon reservations, the effect would be salutary. Now it is often a ride of a day or two to the nearest magistrate. If an offence is committed, whiskey selling, theft, or something worse, the offender can always make his escape before a process for his arrest can issue. The agents have no means of prosecuting these cases, and they are often necessarily left to go by default.

I repeat that more stringent laws should be enacted in regard to whiskey

selling, trespass on reservations, and enticing Indians away or harboring them when clandestinely absent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

No. 14.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY, *June* 25, 1867.

SIR: In making this, my fourth annual report, it affords me pleasure to assure you that the Indians in this agency are steadily progressing in the management of their farms and domestic affairs. They have, during the past year, erected more comfortable houses, fenced and put a larger area of land under cultivation than in any preceding year, and their farming has been done better and more farmer-like than heretofore. A number of them have thrifty orchards that will this year produce several hundred bushels of apples, and others, seeing the advantage of having orchards, have set out young trees, which in a few years will repay them for the time and trouble of taking care of them.

These Indians, upon the whole, have more or less knowledge of agriculture, there being but few of them that cannot plough or sow, or work readily in the harvest or hay field, and many of the farmers of the adjoining counties prefer them as harvest hands, wood-choppers, and rail-makers, to most white men they can employ, and when not engaged on their own farms I give them permission for short periods to work for farmers outside.

In speaking of the progress of these Indians, I cannot help contrasting their condition now with what it was ten years ago, living then in brush or dirt houses, depending upon fish or game for subsistence, and when they failed living as best they could upon roots, weeds, and inner bark of trees. They now have comfortable houses, and last year raised by their own labor, not including that raised by the department—

6,803 bushels wheat, at $2 per bushel, worth		$13,606 00
3,915 bushels oats, at 75 cents per bushel, worth	R	2,936 25
3,025 bushels potatoes, at $1 per bushel, worth		3,025 00
60 bushels peas, at $2 50 per bushel, worth		150 00
560 bushels turnips, at $1 per bushel, worth		560 00
500 bushels carrots, at $1 per bushel, worth		500 00
133 tons hay, cut, at $20 per ton, worth		2,660 00
Total value		23,437 25

With this showing I think the department may justly claim that they have met with as much success in civilizing and teaching these Indians to make their own livelihood as the most sanguine friend of the present system could have expected, and were it not that many of them are improvident, they would in a few years become entirely a self-supporting people; but unfortunately it seems a hard matter to make the majority of them understand the necessity of using economy when they have an ample supply to meet their present wants.

There is one advantage these Indians have over most others with whom I am acquainted, which is that the men have been taught to do all farm work. I have been on this agency for three years, and have not seen a woman at work in the fields during that time.

The crops in cultivation this year are considerably larger than in any preceding year, and at this early day it is very hard to make an estimate of what

the yield per acre will be; yet with a favorable season I think I may safely say the yield will be an average one, although the crops were got in later than usual, the spring being very wet and backward.

From a careful estimate, just made by the farmer and myself, visiting every Indian farm on the agency, the following is the number of acres cultivated, and the estimated yield; also amount of stock, &c., owned by Indians:

594 acres wheat, at 12 bushels per acre, is 7,128 bushels; 439 acres oats, at 25 bushels per acre, is 10,975 bushels; 53 acres potatoes, at 100 bushels per acre, is 5,300 bushels; 13 acres carrots and parsnips, at 50 bushels per acre, is 750 bushels; 10 acres peas, at 10 bushels per acre, is 100 bushels; 50 acres timothy, at two tons per acre, is 100 tons; 50 acres wild meadow, at 1½ tons per acre, is 75 tons.

The department has in cultivation for forage, subsistance of destitute Indians, seed, &c.:

Forty acres wheat, at 15 bushels per acre, 600 bushels; 45 acres oats, at 25 bushels per acre, 1,125 bushels; 5 acres potatoes, at 125 bushels per acre, 675 bushels; 2 acres carrots, turnips, &c., at 50 bushels per acre, 100 bushels; 35 acres timothy, at 2 tons per acre, 70 tons.

Making 1,326 acres in cultivation by Indians and department this year.

The property belonging to the Indians is estimated as follows:

434 horses, at $50 per head	$21,700
71 cattle, at $30 per head	2,130
58 hogs, at $8 per head	464
4,000 poultry, at 25 cents	1,000
Agricultural implements	5,000
Household goods	20,000
	49,294

The government buildings consist of six dwelling houses, two school-houses, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, carpenter, blacksmith, and tin shops, office surgery and commissary, one granary and potato house, and four barns, which were all built ten years ago, with the exception of the granary, and all need more or less repairing. I would respectfully request that I be furnished with funds to put them in good repair before it is too late to do so profitably.

These Indians complain bitterly at not receiving any annuity goods last year, for many of the old that depend upon receiving blankets, &c., from the department, and have no other way of obtaining clothing, have suffered during the winter, and one case was reported to me of an old blind Indian freezing to death for the want of sufficient clothing. I have been obliged to furnish some of them out of my private funds with clothing on account of the annuity money being expended in the east to purchase goods, and now lying in San Francisco, where they have been since last fall. It is an easy matter for a person to purchase goods for Indians, but it is not an easy matter for the agent to explain why they are not received.

The stipulation in the treaty with Umpqua and Calapooia Indians for the employment of a blacksmith has expired, and I see that no appropriation was made by Congress as provided for by article 2, section 3, of the treaty of December 21, 1855, with Molel Indians, which provides for furnishing smith's shops and paying necessary mechanics for five years in *addition* to the ten years provided for by the treaty with Umpqua and Calapooia Indians. I would urgently request that this matter be attended to at as early a day as possible, for it would be impossible to carry on this agency successfully without a blacksmith, as he and assistant find *constant* employment in making and repairing agricultural implements, &c., for the Indians and department, which otherwise would have to be done on the outside at a much larger outlay of money.

In my last annual report I drew your attention to the withdrawal of the troops that had been stationed at Fort Yamhill, and also that without an additional number of employés it would be impossible to restrain some of the worst Indians from leaving the reservation, and my inability to follow and bring them back. Several left without permission. I would therefore ask that I be instructed to employ, at a moderate salary, two or three of the chiefs as a police force, to assist me in pursuing and bringing back any who may leave the agency without permission, and when not so employed they could assist the farmer in taking care of crops, &c. I have talked with the chiefs, and they all wish that something of the kind may be adopted, and are willing that a portion of the annuity funds of each tribe be used for the employment of such persons. Your early attention to this matter is respectfully asked, and I hope it will meet with your approval to so instruct me.

I herewith enclose the report of the teacher of the manual labor school, whose report is full and explicit, to which I respectfully refer you for details. I fully concur with him in regard to the school-house, and suggest that I be instructed to build a new one, as I recommended in my report of 1866, which please see.

In regard to the farming operations, sanitary condition of the Indians, condition of mills and shops, I would respectfully refer you to the reports of the several employés herewith enclosed. They being full, render it unnecessary for me to go into details.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AMOS HARVEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 15.

GRANDE RONDE INDIAN RESERVATION,
June 24, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

You know by my first annual report under what unfavorable auspices I commenced this school a little over one year ago; the scholars scattered to their various homes over the reservation; their disinclination, and also that of their parents, to let them return again to the school, on account of their superstitious belief of the evil that would befall them should they live in a house from whence the dead had been taken; and then again the children themselves have no more relish for the irksome hours of school than have white children. But, notwithstanding all these discouragements, I have, through your assistance, met and overcome most of their objections, and have induced 29 scholars to attend school, sixteen girls and thirteen boys. These have not been as regular in their attendance as I could have wished, yet they remained many times much longer than I expected, for the moment they took the least cold it was immediately attributed to the school-house, and they would leave directly to escape if possible any further evil.

During the year one of my most promising scholars took a severe cold, and after a lingering illness died. He was well advanced in his studies and promised much as to the future. Again the old school-house had to bear the maledictions of his friends, (and I think with some degree of justice;) and to keep the rest at school I had to send him to his friends to die.

The scholars have made rapid improvement for the time they were in attend-

ance. They all can write very well, spell well, and read in the first reader, and have committed to memory the multiplication table.

Homer, Hooker, and Lincoln, have passed to the fourth reader, but Homer surpasses all the boys I have seen upon either agencies. He has passed through mental arithmetic, and has worked through Davies' practical arithmetic as far as fractions. He also spells and defines in Webster's primary dictionary, is a very good reader, and writes an excellent hand. My hopes in regard to him are great, and if he keeps on in the way he has commenced he certainly will justify my highest expectations.

During the winter some of the older married Indians came into school three or four days out of a week. Peter Caynier, sub-chief of the Twalahy tribe, exhibited an interest in learning to read that was quite remarkable, and two others have done the same. Thus, I think, I begin to see the morning light breaking upon this people, who have so long sat in such great mental darkness.

The boys have assisted me in working a large garden, which, if no unforeseen accident happens it, will prove ample for all culinary vegetables both during the summer and winter.

Mrs. Clark has taught the girls to cut and make their own dresses and undergarments, and to make and bake good bread, which to my mind is a great achievement. She has endeavored to instil into their minds the necessity of cleanliness, both about their person and work. All this has been attended with difficulties, but I think she has in a great measure succeeded.

But in closing I would desire to call your attention to the condition of the school-house; it is so out of repair, the sills lying on the ground have rotted away, and when next winter's rains and winds come I am fearful we will all be found in a mass of ruins.

The house is so open that during last winter it was very uncomfortable, and many times the wind drove the rain and snow across the floors; in short, the amount of extra wood burned in consequence of the open floors and windows, would, in my estimation, go a long ways towards building a new school-house. And then again we would be enabled to do away with the objections so often urged by the Indians, "It is a sick man's house, and not a school-house."

I have been thus explicit, and perhaps tedious, in regard to the above matter; but the necessity of the case to my mind demands it, for the only hindrance to my having a much larger and a more flourishing school is the wretched condition of the house.

Hoping the above will meet your favorable consideration and earliest attention, permit me to subscribe myself your most obedient servant,

J. B. CLARK,
Teacher of the Grande Ronde Manual Labor School.

Hon. AMOS HARVEY,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 16.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, July 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to present this my sixth annual report of the condition of Indian affairs at the Umatilla reservation.

The Indians residing here, consisting of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, numbering in the aggregate about 800 souls, have during the year remained peaceable and contented.

In witnessing the successful operation of the mills and school, the Indians acknowledge with satisfaction the good faith of the government towards them

The progress of these Indians, particularly in agriculture, during the past seven years is really wonderful. From wild and barbarous savages many of them have become good farmers, raising from cultivation of the soil more than sufficient to supply all their wants.

The number of acres planted this spring by the Indians is greater than last year, but we fear the product will be far less if the present drought continues much longer. Last year was a most favorable season, and the yield of wheat grown by the Indians was greater than was anticipated.

There being no market here at that time for the sale of wheat or flour, much grain was wasted by Indians, who raised more than was required for their consumption.

Since the completion of the flouring mills there is an increased disposition to make the farms larger, and the Indians feel that they are more permanently attached to the reservation.

The total number of acres of land enclosed on the reserve may be estimated this year at 3,000, nearly one-half of which is in cultivation, the balance being hay, pasture, and enclosed lands.

So much of the Indian land in cultivation is in so many spots and shapes, scattered over the whole reservation, that it is impracticable to make an accurate estimate of the number of acres so cultivated by them. However, I may safely estimate 500 acres in wheat; corn, 100 acres; oats, 100 acres; and something over 300 acres planted in potatoes, peas, beans, and all sorts of garden vegetables.

The continued dry weather this spring will cause our crops to be very short, and at this early period it is difficult to estimate the quantity that will be harvested. In any event, we are pretty certain to have sufficient for the wants of all.

A number of Indians, who have good farms cultivated and cared for in the same manner as their white neighbors, will have a surplus, as they always do, of many kinds of produce, which they dispose of for their own benefit, and thus they constantly illustrate the fact that Indians are susceptible of being intelligent and industrious farmers.

I think the time has arrived when it would be wise for the government to allot the lands in severalty to such Indians as have their farms permanently improved. It would be in accordance with the treaty stipulations, and would tend to cause the Indians to feel more secure in their rights, which are constantly being threatened by white people living in their neighborhoods.

The agricultural implements were received from you too late for use this spring, and I trust that harness may be purchased by you to issue with the ploughs in time for next season.

The blankets purchased by you and forwarded last winter were issued to the school children and poor old women as soon as received.

The school under the management of Father Vermeusch, principal teacher, has succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations, laboring as we do in this respect under so many disadvantages. The building used as a school-house is a small dilapidated log cabin, quite too small, is otherwise unfit for the purpose, and is not situated to be convenient of access to the largest number of children.

The agency buildings are all of like character, being old and dilapidated, and must soon fall down from decay during the fearfully high winds that prevail here a great portion of the year. As I have heretofore repeated, these log cabins used as agency buildings were built with green cotton-wood logs some seven years ago to serve a temporary purpose, and they have necessarily been occupied ever since.

The mills are situated six miles above the agency, and, as you know, are valuable. They would sell to-day for more than double their cost, and are, of course, of incalculable benefit to the Indians. The completion of the flouring

mill especially has accomplished more towards making the Indians happy and contented than anything that has ever been done for them by the government.

Agency buildings, cheap and comfortable, should be erected near the mills at an early day, and I have respectfully to ask that an appropriation of $7,000 may be made therefor.

In February last Major John W. Wells, United States agent for the Flatheads of Montana, while en route for the field of his labor, visited this agency officially. His report to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs in reference to the buildings, schools, &c, was full and clear; and I trust the recommendations offered by him will be acted upon as early as practicable.

From the agency farm, consisting of about forty acres, I have been enabled to issue a sufficient amount of provisions for the children attending school, and to the old men and women who are unable physically to make their own living. Should the crops this season be a partial failure, as I have cause to expect from the present drought, that source of supply will be materially lessened.

During the past year there has been less drunkenness, always leading to misdemeanor and crime among the Indians, than any year since they have been located here.

The treaty employés have done a large amount of labor for the Indians during the year, and to their reports herewith annexed you are referred for interesting details. For a considerable period we have been without the services of a resident physician. With your approbation Dr. C. M. Steinberger was temporarily employed during the quarter ending March 31, 1867, and since the termination of his engagement we have had no physician. It is difficult to procure the permanent services of a competent physician for the salary that is allowed.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is good, no serious diseases being prevalent among them at this time. The good offices of the Reverend Father Vermeusch in assisting in the care of the sick and helpless is acknowledged with gratitude by those of the Indians who are capable of the sentiment, and duly appreciated by the agent and all others who witness his kindly ministrations.

I have permitted several Indians to accompany the military expeditions against the hostile Indians in the Owyhee country, to act as scouts and guides. I have no doubt a company of 60 men could be raised to serve in that capacity, or as soldiers.

These tribes, particularly the Cayuses, were formerly considered great warriors, and could doubtless be readily induced to march against their hereditary enemies, the Snakes.

I deem it proper in this report to refer to a matter that is considered of great interest by many white people living in this neighborhood, and which caused much trouble in the minds of the Indians. The question of the removal of the Indians is being constantly agitated by a portion of the people of Minatilla county, in which this reservation is situated. While I am convinced that it would be much better for the Indians if they were removed to some more isolated place, away from the immediate proximity of the whites, it is equally clear to my mind that the Indians, at present, have no desire to go.

The reservation is completely surrounded by white settlements, and, as I have previously reported, contains a large area of cultivated land, much more than will be required for the maintenance of these Indians. So anxious are the white people in the vicinity to possess this land, that threats to remove the Indians by violence are not unfrequently heard. The constant fear of the Indians, thus caused, that this reservation may at any moment be wrested from them, is a source of much trouble and vexation to the agent in charge.

At the last session of the legislature of Oregon, a memorial to Congress was passed asking the removal of these Indians, and I am informed that a petition

from the people of this county, to the same effect, has been transmitted to Washington.

Our senators and representatives in Congress have visited this reserve, and it is believed they will urge some action by Congress that will be satisfactory to the people of this region.

If anything is done relative to this matter, I believe it would be judicious for the proper authority to appoint a commission to hold a council with these tribes, and ascertain what they will sell their lands and improvements for, and when they would be willing to move.

These preliminaries may be settled in this manner with very little cost to the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BARNHART,
United States Indian Agent.

J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem Oregon.

No. 17.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, June 25, 1867.

SIR: This is the second time I have had the satisfaction to report to you. It affords me much gratification to say that our Indians seem to appreciate more and more what is done for their spiritual welfare. As many as 82 of them, adults and children, have been baptized, but, as you are well aware, the building now used for a school-house and church is entirely too small to contain those who wish to attend, and much anxiety is expressed by the Indians that a larger building may be erected.

I will not extend further on this spiritual topic. Although I sincerely trust that, with the grace of God, I have been able to do some good, much still remains to be done, and will be always so, weeds ever growing with the good wheat.

In making my report last year I stated that the school was as successful as could be expected from a day school, but at the same time I expressed my fears that I would not be able to maintain it on such good footing. In this I was happily disappointed; the number of scholars has increased, and all who have visited the school appear to be highly satisfied with their advancement and progress.

Your kindness in allowing each child coming to school a sack of flour every month, and the blankets distributed among them, has been most effectual in securing a large and regular attendance. The number of scholars has during the year varied from 35 to 46 until the present month. I have found it necessary to grant some of the scholars leave of absence to accompany their parents to the mountains, in their annual expedition after camas and other roots and berries; these, however, I have no doubt, will soon return.

As I stated in my last annual report, an industrial school, or, as it is more commonly called a manual labor school, where the boys and girls can be boarded and live under the constant supervision of their teachers, is the only plan that I believe can be adopted, which will secure a lasting benefit to the Indians; and it gives me much pleasure to understand that an agreement has been entered into between the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Rev. Father Brouillet for that purpose, and I sincerely trust that the arrangements may be perfected at an early day.

As far as my spiritual duty obliges me to visit the sick, the sanitary condition of the Indians appears to be most satisfactory, and when the arrangements are

carried out contemplated in the agreement above alluded to, and a hospital erected for the sick and infirm, I shall be better enabled to soothe their sufferings and prepare them for their passage to eternal life.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. VERMEUSCH, *Teacher.*

WILLIAM H. BARNHART, Esq.,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 18.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, June 26, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report upon the condition of Indian affairs at this agency:

By reference to the statistics of education, &c., for 1866, you will perceive that the number of each tribe under my charge, present at that time, was as follows, viz:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Wasco	147	170	317
Deschutes	100	149	249
Tygh	143	204	347
John Day	4	9	13
	394	532	926

The number of Indians belonging to this reservation who were absent at the time the above census was taken would amount to about 200, mostly members of the Tygh and John Day tribes.

I am pleased to report that the condition of these Indians has greatly improved during the past year. In the spring of 1866, as soon as the winter's snows had disappeared, the hills were covered with Indians, who were digging roots on which to subsist until fishing season. The past spring presented a very different appearance. A large majority of the Indians, in fact nearly all the Wasco and Deschutes tribes having an abundance of wheat, corn, and potatoes raised the past year, were engaged every fair day repairing their fences, enlarging their fields, and making preparation for putting in their crops. As early as the 16th of May, 1866, the Indians began to visit the salmon fisheries in large numbers. Being well aware of their destitute condition, and seeing no possible way of furnishing them with subsistence, I gave permission to all whose farms would not require their presence to visit the fisheries for a period of twenty days. Up to this time the number of Indians who have this year applied for permission to visit the fisheries is not one-tenth as large as that of the past season. It is my opinion that if they have a good yield from their crops this season, but very few, if any of them, will visit the fisheries next spring.

The Indians this season broke up and planted about 60 acres of new land, which makes the quantity they now have in cultivation 435 acres, planted this season as follows, viz: 305 acres in wheat, 32 acres in corn, 70 acres in potatoes, 28 acres in assorted vegetables, viz., cabbage, turnips, beans, peas parsnips, beets, squashes, &c.

On the 6th and 7th instants we were visited by very heavy frosts, which entirely destroyed all the assorted vegetable crop, and greatly damaged the crop of corn and potatoes. Since the said frosts many Indians have put in

another crop of assorted vegetables, but too late to produce but a very light, if any, crop this season.

The wheat at present presents a fine appearance, and promises a yield of at least 6,000 bushels, the corn crop 300 bushels, and potatoes 900 bushels.

The grasshoppers have not as yet made their appearance in numbers sufficient to damage the crops.

Several of the Indian's wheat crops have been damaged by stock. A part of the Tygh tribe, who have been absent from this reservation for two years and returned in August last with the Que-pe-mah, put 20 acres in wheat. It was looking very well up to about the 15th instant, when a large band of cattle broke into the field and entirely destroyed the wheat. This, their first crop, being destroyed, will, I fear, prove rather discouraging to them.

A part of the Tygh tribe, known as Poust-am-i-ne's band, are located at the mouth of Warm Springs river. They have one field enclosing about 140 acres. In this field there are about 70 acres of tillable land. During the past spring they broke up and planted 21 acres in wheat, and one acre in corn and potatoes.

Last winter they constructed a very good wagon road from their field to the agency. They had to labor very hard to construct this road over a mountainous and rocky country for a distance of 16 miles.

Of the John Day tribe there are only two here at present. They have only two acres in wheat.

I am happy to report all these Indians at present well satisfied and contented, and very anxious to imitate the manners and customs of the whites. A great many of them have given up gambling and polygamy, and are using every effort to assist me in eradicating these vices from all the different tribes.

The department has in cultivation this year 50 acres, viz: 9 acres in barley, 2 acres in corn, 12 acres in oats, 20 acres in wheat, 2 acres in potatoes, 2 acres in sugar cane, 2 acres in assorted vegetables.

I estimate the department crop as follows, viz: barley, 180 bushels; wheat, 350 bushels; corn, 50 bushels; oats, 475 bushels; potatoes, 100 bushels.

The volunteer crop of wheat on the department farm presented such a fine appearance last spring that I deemed it best to let it remain. Five acres of the wheat was sown in the spring, which will not produce 10 bushels. The volunteer crop of wheat (15 acres) will produce more than the same ground did last season, and will ripen three weeks earlier. I shall direct the Indians in future to put in one-half of their wheat crop in the fall. Fall wheat matures from three to four weeks earlier than spring wheat, and is not so likely to be damaged by drought and grasshoppers.

The millstones in the flouring mill are too small, as not more than four bushels of wheat can be ground with them in an hour. Millstones three feet in diameter is the size required.

All of the department buildings are in very good repair. The flume which conducts the water to the flouring and saw-mills is now being rebuilt, 90 feet of the same having fallen during this month.

For full particulars concerning the day school, the sanitary condition of the Indians, &c., I would respectfully call to your notice the reports of the several employés, herewith transmitted to your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 19.

WARM SPRINGS INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
June 24, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the school under my charge:

After two years labor with the Indian children at this agency as school teacher, I am fully convinced that it is an impossibility to make any progress in their education under the present system.

During the winter months the school is well attended by the Indian children, and very often by their parents, not actuated by the wish to learn, but to enjoy a warm fire and comfortable room. As soon as the weather becomes pleasant and the comfort afforded by the school-house is no longer required, the attendance suddenly, not gradually, diminishes to six or eight scholars, who have not attended the school during winter, but living at a great distance from the school-house they avail themselves of the first fine day to visit the school and learn what changes have taken place during the winter. It is the custom of all the Indian children to attend school for two or three weeks and then to remain absent until they have forgotten all they learned at school.

During the winter of 1865–'66 the regular daily attendance numbered 32 scholars, 5 of whom had advanced to the spelling and pronouncing of words of four syllables, but not one of them could understand the most simple word in English you might use in speaking to them.

During the past winter the average daily attendance did not exceed 20 scholars, none of whom had attended school before. There is but one scholar at present who can spell and pronounce words of three syllables.

From your own personal inspection of the school during the past year you must now be fully convinced that the school teacher's efforts to educate the Indian child under the present system can never prove successful. You are well aware that many of these Indian children are very intelligent, and justly deserve a good education from our government.

If a small number of ten or twelve of the most intelligent children be selected from the different tribes and taken from their parents, and be prohibited from associating with any children except those of the employés, and be trained under the manual labor system, I feel confident that success would then attend the efforts made to advance them in civilization and education.

The failures which have attended the efforts heretofore made to educate the Indian children have caused their parents to believe that the Indian was never intended to be educated, and that it is useless for them to have their children attend school.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. D. GILLETT,
School Teacher.

Captain JOHN SMITH,
U. S. Indian Agent, Warm Springs Agency, Oregon.

No. 20.

SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY, *Oregon, June* 20, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to your circular, I hasten to submit to you my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

The whole number of Indians now upon this agency are as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Chasta, Scoton, and Umpquas, treaty November 14, 1864	49	74	123
Rogue Rivers, treaty September 10, 1853	46	48	94
Coast tribes with whom treaties were not ratified	983	1,088	2,071
Making a grand total			2,288

souls, of all ages and sexes. This statement is made of a careful estimate of their number, it being almost impossible to make a correct census at this time. Their personal property consists of horses, cattle, canoes, &c., will not exceed in value six thousand dollars.

They have, as a general rule, worked faithfully during the past year, and, though they bitterly complain of our government having broken faith with them, the majority remain quietly on their farms and faithful to the promises made by them on surrendering their lands. Exceptions to this rule occur, and a class of idlers belonging to the coast tribes, and a part of the Coquille, lately removed from the newly settled Jaquina country, have given me much annoyance during the past year by stealing from the reservation and endeavoring to escape to their old hunting and fishing grounds. A great many of these stragglers have been overtaken and brought back to their farms, but a band of Coquilles, with their chief, (Whiskers,) have succeeded in escaping to Oregon, and I have not, as yet, been successful in getting them back. This tribe is very much dissatisfied with the occupation by the whites of their homes on the Jaquina bay, and I fear that unless some compensation is given them for the lands they have thus again been deprived of that whole tribe will follow their chief. I have found it a difficult task to make these tribes an agricultural people; they have all the superstition and natural aversion to labor found in the Indians everywhere, and though they will till the soil and work for immediate results, they fail to see the necessity or economy of providing for the future by making substantial improvements by establishing fixed rules of labor. These obstacles to their advancement have, in a great measure, been removed, and they are now generally provided with good barns and fencing about their farms, and comfortable dwelling-houses, and bid fair to become a prosperous and happy people.

The farming operations of this agency for the present year will sum up as follows: whole number of acres under fence, estimated at 1,492. (This includes only about one-eighth of the farming lands upon this agency.) This is divided as follows:

Cultivated by the government for seed, for forage, for Indian department, stock, &c	124 acres.
In pasture	461 "
In meadow, (timothy)	42 "
Cultivated by Indians	865 "

The probable crop this year we estimate as follows: 1,525 bushels of wheat; 400 bushels of peas; 12,800 bushels of oats; 49,000 bushels of potatoes; 770 bushels of assorted vegetables; 85 tons of hay.

The crops, with the exception of the wheat, look well, and all will come up to this estimate should the weather not interfere.

The wheat crop, though planted with great care, will again prove a failure, and will not produce more than half an average yield.

Owing to the continued failure of this crop upon this agency, I have deemed it best to try the experiment of raising barley; it is more hardy, better adapted to the climate here, and the best substitute for wheat with which we can hope to be successful.

That which we have sown this season looks well, and should it produce as well as it now promises to do I will increase the crop next year.

The Indians are located upon four tracts of land, known as the Upper and

Lower Klamath, and home or agency farms. The first two are distant about eight miles from the agency or home farm, and about five miles from each other.

The Klamath farm is about two miles from the agency; upon it are located the Chasta, Scoton, and Umpqua Indians only; upon the others are the coast tribes and bands, twelve in number, and the Rogue River Indians. For convenience and to economise time I have put up shops on each of the first two farms, in addition to those already at the agency, and the blacksmith and carpenter are employed alternately at each of these places, as circumstances and the good of the service will require. I have discharged the blacksmith, and employed in his stead an Indian who has served several years' apprenticeship in the shop and become thoroughly competent. I have now in employ in the shop and on the farms other apprentices, who, as they become competent, I will substitute for white employés.

Feeling the necessity of having good wagon roads to and from the several farms upon this agency, I have, during the past year, constructed a substantial one, running through the entire settled portion of the reserve, and to the head of tide water on the Depot Slough, placing good, strong ferries at each crossing of the Siletz river—whole distance about 25 miles. This road I regard as one of the most important improvements that has been made upon this agency, the want of it having been a serious drawback to the farming operations in the past.

The labor in making it (amounting to 2,800 days' work) was performed entirely and voluntarily by the Indians, they receiving subsistence, in part, while actually engaged in its construction.

They have, also, during the past fall and winter, made the rails for, and put up, in a substantial manner, over 5,000 yards of fence, principally on new ground, but, in instances, replacing old picket and post-rail fencing that had become so decayed as to afford but little protection to their crops.

These, and many other improvements, which I have not space here to enumerate, have kept us all very, very busy, and the Indians have had but little time to practice their superstitious customs, or indulge in their old mode of life.

I enclose herewith, my annual return of farming, wealth, population, &c., for the past year.

The school, provided for in part by treaty with Chasta, Scoton, and Umpquas, I am enabled to report in a prosperous condition.

During the winter, one of the boys (Jerry Cass) and one of the girls, (Lilly,) both of whom had been in the school since its organization, were married and removed to the agency, where I have built them a house, and furnished them with utensils sufficient to live in a civilized way.

This boy being a very apt mechanic, naturally, I have placed him in the carpenter shop, at a nominal salary, with a view to his learning the trade. He has, thus far, shown a commendable skill and industry in that capacity, and bids fair to become a useful man. Several others, now in the school, are large enough to be placed at useful trades, and it is greatly to be regretted that the means at my disposal are too limited to admit of my doing so.

A new building is very much needed for the school; the one now in use, besides being too small, is very old and dilapidated, and not worth further repairing.

The saw-mill I have had thoroughly repaired, and it is now in good running order. It has cut for the Indians, and for use in the shops, since November last, about 38,000 feet of assorted lumber; it is not running at present, in consequence of low stage of water.

The portable flouring mill is in good order and of sufficient capacity to meet all the demands made upon it.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has much improved during the past

year. We have had less diseases of a syphilitic character to contend with. Contagious diseases have carried off a few, and diseases of the lungs prevail to some extent; yet I think, upon the whole, the general health of the Indians is much better than at any time since I have first known them.

A hospital, where the sick could be received and properly cared for, is very much needed, as giving them medicines in their camps is, in many cases, a waste of drugs, and not productive of much good.

This agency being located in the Coast range, distant from Corvallis about 45 miles, has no outlet to the white settlements except by a pack trail through the mountains, which becomes impassable at times in the winter, and by a circuitous and more expensive one via the head of tide-water, on the Jaquina bay, the latter making the distance to Corvallis (the nearest town on the Willamette river) nearly double that of the former, making it exceedingly difficult and expensive to procure supplies for the Indians. In view of the great disadvantages, of which you are aware we labor under from this fact, I have marked out a site for a road leading from the southern terminus of the agency road, across the mountains, and intersecting the Jaquina road at Thornton creek, (distance about seven miles,) and have commenced work upon it, with such Indians as can be spared from their farms.

It will require considerable grading to make it passable for wagons in the winter, yet I hope to have it completed by the 20th of next month.

We will then have a good wagon road leading from all parts of the agency to the great thoroughfare through the Willamette valley, and it will, I am confident, be a saving to the government of ten times its cost, in the item of transportation alone.

In employing the Indians upon this work, I will issue to them rations in part, of beef and flour, which rations, however, at their present price, will add but little to the expenses of the agency, and comparatively a trifle, when the benefits which will be derived from the road are considered.

I would again call your attention to the necessity of some action being taken in regard to the treaties formally made with the Coast tribe upon this agency. They claim, and justly, too, that the government has broken faith with them; that it has given them this land in exchange for their own, but has carried out none of the stipulations of their treaty, and that now we have again taken from them a valuable portion of their lands without consulting them, or giving them any remuneration.

Their treaties once ratified, and their location made permanent, the cause of much uneasiness and discontent would be removed, and much could be done for these tribes, which, under the present state of things, it is impossible to accomplish.

In closing this report, it is due to the several employés of this agency to state that they have been prompt and faithful in the discharge of their duties.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

BENJ. SIMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Salem, Oregon.

No. 21.

SILETZ INDIAN RESERVATION,
Oregon, July 1, 1857.

SIR: In compliance with regulations I have the honor to submit the following brief report as teacher of the Indian school on this reservation:

It affords me great pleasure to state that on taking charge of this school on

the 1st of July, 1866, I found it in a very prosperous condition; the scholars (five boys and six girls) evincing a great desire to obtain a knowledge of what is contained in books, and also to excel in the performance of all kinds of labor intrusted to their care. Allow me to state that the scholars have made reasonable progress in their studies during the year just ended, in addition to having cultivated a large garden, (by far the best on the reservation,) sewing, knitting, and general household duties. The girls, under the supervision of Mrs. Dunbar, have made rapid progress in learning to sew, knit, wash, &c., some of them being now able to do work that compares favorably with that of white children who have had better advantages.

The health of the school during the year past has been tolerably good. Three of the older scholars (two girls and one boy) were discharged from the school on the 13th of June last; they are married and keeping house, and give promise of doing well. One boy and one girl have been added to the number of scholars, and bid fair to learn rapidly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. R. DUNBAR, *Teacher.*

Hon. BENJ. SIMPSON,
United States Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 22.

KLAMATH AGENCY, *June* 20, 1867.

SIR: My annual report for this year is herewith submitted. My first annual report was submitted August 6, 1866, and on the 16th September following I left Ashland for the agency. On arriving there I found that the Indians had finished gathering wo-cus, or the seed of the pond lilly, and a favorite article of diet with them, and were engaged in erecting habitations for the winter. They commenced collecting wo-cus with more than usual preparation, employing about 100 canoes; but the crop proved to be an unusually light one, and they were not able to lay up as much as usual for winter consumption.

By October 1 the farm employés had completed the putting up and covering of 25 tons of excellent hay, to subsist the department animals through the winter, and the Indians were permitted to use the scythes in providing hay for their own animals.

Upon examining the crop at the time last mentioned, I found it to exceed my most sanguine expectations, excepting the corn and beans, which, being put in at a late season, were bitten by the frost about the 20th of September. Oats, wheat, bearded and pearl barley, turnips, cabbage, carrots, beets, onions, potatoes, artichokes, and peas did extremely well, considering the lateness of the season when planted. The wheat, of which there was but little, stood six feet high. Turnips were many of them thirteen inches in circumference; and everything, except the two articles mentioned above, looks thrifty and flourishing. The crop was not extensive, but sufficiently so to establish the fact that the climate and soil of the new reservation are suited to the production of a large range of garden vegetables and cereals. This, of course, was the principal purpose, as at the late season operations were commenced little else could be expected, with the limited means at my disposal.

The Snake Indians mentioned in my report of September, 1866, and prior to that time, as having been placed, with my permission, on the reservation by Major W. V. Rinehart, commanding Fort Klamath, I met at the agency on the 3d of October, and had a talk with them. Prior to the council I had but little confidence in their professions of friendship, and suspected that their only desire

was to obtain permission to remain 40 or 50 miles from the agency, in Sprague River valley, where they could communicate with hostile parties of their people, and also to secure promise of winter supplies. They professed friendship, said their hearts were good, and they only asked winter subsistence and permission to remain in Sprague River valley. I told them I would require them to come down to Council Grove, near the agency, where they could be cared for and protected. This they agreed to do, and again assuring me that they talked with a "straight tongue," the council closed; and on the night succeeding they left the reservation, taking with them some horses and guns belonging to the Yahooskins and Klamaths, and a train sent out by Captain Sprague to convey their property to Council Grove returned, and a hostile force was sent out instead.

The Klamaths had for some time been expecting a raid into their country by the Snakes, and now became more fearful than ever. Some Snake spies were actually seen on the confines of the reservation, some horses were stolen from the Modocs, and I became convinced that danger was imminent. Early in October I commenced the fortification of the agency buildings, which were completed. I made a requisition on Captain Sprague for four men to garrison the fort thus constructed. The men were readily furnished, in accordance with my request, and some arms were also provided for friendly Indians to use in case of extremity; and the Indians, convinced of a determination to continue operations at the agency, were much encouraged. Up to the falling of snow, in December, the plow continued running, and twenty acres of wheat were sown. In December some sickness prevailed, and a few Klamaths died.

With the heavy fall of snow towards the close of this month the mountains east were blocked, and the Indians ceased to apprehend any danger from the Snakes. About this time some excitement was occasioned by Chief Mashenkasket, of the Yahooskins, attempting to depose High Chief La Lakes; but the revolution was stayed and harmony again secured. Early in January the lake became frozen, and remained so until the 1st of April, during which time the Indians suffered much for the want of suitable and a sufficient number of blankets, and towards the close of February and until the middle of March there was an actual want of provisions that occasioned much suffering. Issues of shorts from the small supply on hand were made from time to time; but this was not adequate to the demand. About the 15th of March fish commenced running in Lost river, in greater numbers than before for many years, and the Indians flocked thither, leaving the old and decrepit and most needy behind, to whom I issued most of the remaining flour. Early in April operations were commenced on the farm. Five acres of the fall wheat having been preyed upon in the fall by birds and squirrels, proved to be very scattering, and was ploughed up and turnips and carrots substituted. The oxen came out of the winter in excellent condition, the hay having proved to be a splendid article. and were kept busy until the 1st of June, at which time planting ceased, with forty acres planted, as follows: Wheat, 17 acres; pearl barley, 10 acres; turnips, carrots, beets, potatoes, parsnips, cabbage, lettuce, &c., 13 acres.

The crops now look well. Everything planted is up beautifully, and I confidently expect a fine harvest. The crops have a decided advantage over those of last year, having been put in nearly a month earlier, and hence of course will mature before the frosts of autumn are severe enough to bite or rust.

The Modocs are in their own country, bordering Clear lake, and, like the Klamaths, Yahooskins, and Snakes, are engaged in collecting roots, which abound throughout the country. The Indians, being fearful lest the Snakes make a raid into their country for purpose of pillage and plunder, are scattered over the reservation in large parties, each strong enough to make quite a resistance in case of attack.

The southern portion of the Klamath country, on the old reservation, is

coveted by the whites, who are claiming certain parts of it. As yet no permanent improvements have been made, except the putting in of a ferry on Link river, under the auspices of the military department, I believe, and I have expostulated against the making of any until the Indians receive a payment for their land, under the treaty, as the taking up of land which they consider their own would be sure to occasion hard feelings on their part.

The Indians are yet hopeful that ere long operations will be commenced under the treaty of 1864. The operations on the farm encourage them much, and I think they will strive to remain faithful to their promises made at the treaty. Furnished with proper implements and duly managed, they will soon become an agricultural people. They look upon the whites as superior beings, and their greatest ambition is to emulate, and I think would, under good rules and regulations, do away with their savage habits and customs to a great extent and adopt those of civilized people. Those of them who have been employed on the farm have done their duty faithfully. I have also been signally fortunate in securing the services of industrious and faithful white laborers in every instance. Mr. S. D. Whitemore, acting as farmer, particularly deserves much credit for the faithful manner in which he has transacted his duties.

Captain F. B. Sprague, commanding Fort Klamath, has always responded cheerfully to such demands as I have made, and my thanks are due him for his valuable assistance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. APPLEGATE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

No. 23.

ALSEA INDIAN SUB AGENCY, COAST RESERVATION,
Oregon, June 25, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report:

It affords me great pleasure to state that the affairs of this agency are in a prosperous condition. We have the prospect of a bountiful crop this year, and the Indians at this agency appear to be contented and happy, with but few exceptions, taking an interest in cultivating and improving their homes, to which they begin to look as their chief means of subsistence. They are building good substantial dwelling houses, and many other improvements. The Coose and Umpqua tribes of Indians have a much larger and better crop of every kind this year than they ever had before, which all looks very well.

The Alsea tribe of Indians, living on Alsea bay, nine miles north of this agency, have put in a crop of 25 acres, planted in potatoes and other vegetables, which will be sufficient with the fish they eateh, elk, and other wild meats they kill in the mountains, for their winter subsistence.

The Syouslaw tribe of Indians, living 40 miles south of this agency, have in cultivation, at Syouslaw river, about 30 acres planted in potatoes and other vegetables. That, with the fish they catch, and the wild game they kill, will be sufficient for food for them during the coming winter. They are industrious and well disposed Indians; they make their living without any expense to the government and very little trouble to the agent. The Alseas are a lower class of Indians, not so much inclined to farm as the other Indians under my control, but they built several good frame houses last spring; they weather-boarded and covered them with clapboards. The Coose and Umpqua tribes are indus-

tions and well disposed. They complain very much at not having a school here for their children, as they say they were promised one when they were moved to this place. I would respectfully recommend that there should be a school provided for them at this agency; and also some medicines furnished for them, which can be given to them by the agent or farmer, when any one of them happen to be sick and in need of it. As for a detailed report of farming, I will refer you to the farmer's report accompanying this; and I would recommend that four yoke of work oxen be furnished this agency, as four yoke of those now on hand are very old, broken down and unfit for anything but beef for the Indians. This reservation extends about 50 miles on the Pacific coast, and 16 miles back from the ocean. It is a rough, mountainous country; it abounds with elk, deer, bear, and other animals. The ocean abounds with plenty of fish of every kind, and also mussels, clams, and rock oysters. This is a very desirable place for Indians to live; with such an abundance of game in the mountains and fish in the ocean and streams they need never go hungry. On this reserve there is plenty of good land for Indians to cultivate and live well, but not enough to be any inducement for whites to settle on. There are about 525 Indians on this reserve; they number as follows: Coose and Umpqua tribes, 242; Alsea, 150; Syouslaws, 133; making in all, 525 souls.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. COLLINS,
United States Indian Sub-Agent.

J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Oregon.

No. 24.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA,
Fort Vancouver, W. T., October 23, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of October 18, in regard to the enlistment of Indian scouts, and requesting information as to the length of service, disposition of property captured from the Snakes, &c., and am directed by the general commanding to say in reply, that the scouts will receive the same pay and allowances of a cavalry soldier.

They will be paid every month if practicable, and will be allowed to keep all the stock and other property captured from the hostile Indians.

You should endeavor to impress upon the scouts the necessity of exterminating their old enemies as the only means of securing their peace and safety in their homes. Such scouts as you enlist will be discharged by the department commander when their services are no longer required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. I. SANBORN,
Second Lieutenant 13th Infantry, A. A. A. General.

Lieutenant WM. BARROWE,
Second U. S. Artillery, Dalles, Oregon.

A true copy:

WM. BARROWE,
First Lieutenant, Second U. S. Artillery, R. A.

A true copy:

JOHN SMITH,
U. S. Indian Agent, Oregon.

No. 25.

Statement of Indian depredations and of conflicts between Indians and troops and Indians and citizens which occurred in eastern Oregon, from September 1, 1865, to August 10, 1867.

This account includes only a statement of acts committed by the Indian tribes in middle and southeastern Oregon, and by those tribes upon the eastern and southern frontier, whose natural range includes parts of Nevada, Idaho, and Utah, and the portion of the State alluded to.

It has been compiled with much care from all sources of information, including the newspapers of the day, and care has been taken to state nothing as certain which is not well authenticated. The intention has been to include all acts of depredation and conflict between those Indians and white men that have taken place since my statement of a similar nature made in 1865, and commences about the first of September of that year, where my former account terminated.

The last week in August, 1865, all the horses in the Toll Gate, 25 miles east of Canyon City, were driven off. On the night of August 25, considerable stock was stolen from Strawberry valley, about 18 miles east of Canyon City, and on the following night seven horses and about three hundred head of cattle were driven from Indian creek within 10 miles of Canyon City. These depredations were committed, as proved by signs plainly visible, by the hostile bands of Snake Indians who infest the regions of middle Oregon. Canyon City is situated in the mining region of the Blue mountains, about 175 miles southeasterly from the Dalles, on the Columbia river.

On the 5th September O. H. Griffin, the manager of a company of glass-blowers and performers, was killed while prospecting for gold placers on the waters of Malheur river, in eastern Oregon. The company was attacked by the hostile Snake Indians who infest those mountains.

The Owyhee Avalanche, of Ruby City, Idaho, says that about September 20, 1865, a band of Indians called at Gall's ranch, on Jordan creek, corralled the attaches, killed an ox, had a feast and departed.

Jordan creek heads in the Oro Fino mountains. Owyhee county, Idaho, but the settlement in Jordan creek valley, a few miles distant, are supposed to be in southeastern Oregon.

The 25th September, 19 men of Captain Williams's company, Oregon infantry, had a fight with 75 Indians, near Harney lake. Thomas Smith, son of Indian Agent John Smith, and a man named Griffin, were wounded. Two Indians were reported killed.

The last week in September the Indians made a raid on the Weiser valley. The Weiser is a tributary of Snake river, on the Idaho side. The main road from the Columbia river to Boise City passes it, and a few farms are located upon it. The Indians stole thirty head of animals; a party pursued them, but were driven back; another party followed, had a fight, killed one Indian and recovered the horses. The Indians escaped across Snake river, near Burnt river, and no doubt were the Malheur band of Snake Indians, who are constantly committing depredations upon the Burnt river valley.

October 13, a band of 18 Snakes were seen on the Canyon City road driving six American horses before them. The Indians were well mounted and armed, and settlers were obliged to abandon their farms in fear at their approach.

About 1st November Colonel Baker returned to Camp Watson, from a 30 days' scout through the hostile region, in which a number of Indians were killed and eight Indians captured. The captives were turned over to the scouts of the Warm Spring tribe, who accompanied the expedition, for safe keeping. It

was said they did not forget the captives were their hereditary enemies, and treated them accordingly.

During the summer and autumn of 1865, Major Marshall, with 500 United States troops, made a scout through the Indian country from the Red mountain to the head of the Owyhee, Christmas lake, Harney lake, and from the region about Stein's mountain to the Boise valley. He destroyed over three tons of Indian provisions, killed 72 Indians, and probably more, driving them to their winter haunts.

On the 8th November, the Snake Indians attacked a party of four men within 35 miles of the Warm Springs reservation. The men were obliged to abandon animals, provisions and camp, and fled for their lives, making their escape while the savages secured the plunder.

November 18, Indians drove off stock from Robinson's ranch, on South Fork John Day's river. They were pursued and overtaken by Lieutenant Barry, with a detachment from Colonel Baker's command, stationed at Camp Watson; five Indians were killed and their camp broken up.

October 30, Lieutenant O'Bierne, of the 15th infantry, captured an Indian chief, with his wife and two horses, and compelled him to guide the troops to Indian camp on the Owyhee river, about 30 miles distant. They approached the camp in the night, and attacked it towards morning; most of the Indians escaped, but a number were killed and 38 horses captured.

Late in November an engagement was had between troops and Indians near Harney lake; two soldiers were killed, including Sergeant Garber, whose remains were conveyed to Vancouver for burial.

In January, 1866, a band of Snake Indians drove off four head of beef cattle from a ranch on John Day's river.

Early in February a band of Snake Indians went early one morning to Babbington's milk ranch, distant three miles from Ruby City, on the trail to Reynolds's creek, and drove off ten or eleven horses. They then went to Parson's, on Reynolds's creek, where they got two horses, and at sunrise were at the Cold Spring station, half way from Ruby City to Snake river, where they drove off the station keeper, stole three horses, and took all the provisions on the premises.

In the early part of February a band of Indians appeared at Brownlee's ferry, on Snake river, below the mouth of Powder river, and then killed four horses.

In the same month the Malheur band of Snakes drove off the cattle from "Miller's ranch," on Burnt river, near the mouth. They were pursued, but not overtaken. Hundreds of cattle and horses are taken from this vicinity every season, and cannot be easily recovered, as the mountain fastnesses are near by, where the stock are readily concealed, and pursuit, even in considerable numbers, is dangerous.

In this month Captain White, 1st Oregon cavalry, stationed at Camp Lyon, near the Owyhee mining region, went out in search of Indians (probably Pi-Utes and Snakes) who had been committing depredations in that vicinity. He had a fight with them, and lost one man killed without gaining any special advantages.

The middle of February about 30 Indians attacked Hall's ranch, in Jordan valley, and wounded Hall very severely. They drove off 37 head of cattle and 9 horses. They met a man on Cow creek, shot him in the arm, and took his team from him.

February 20, Captain Walker, with a detachment of troops, pursued and overtook Indians on Owyhee river, and in the fight which followed 18 Indians were killed. Only three escaped, two of whom were badly wounded. They were barricaded behind rocks, upon which the troops made a charge and drove them out. In this charge Corporal Burke was unfortunately killed. He had been in 21 battles of the war and had escaped unhurt until now.

January 11 Captain Conrad's command, California troops, had a fight with Indians under "Captain John," who killed Colonel McDermit; 35 Indians

were killed, including "Captain John," who had Colonel McDermit's rifle in his possession when found.

In March, 1866, while Colonel Peray, in command at Camp Curry, was absent with 55 men on a scout to Stein mountains, the Indians drove in the guard left at the fort. They attacked Mr. Reed, an expressman, and chased him into Camp Wright.

In April the Indians drove off, at one time, 40 head of animals from Burnt river.

April 11, Mr. Fields, 20 miles east of Canyon City, lost 21 head of animals, stolen by Indians.

About May 19, 50 Chinamen were wending their way across the desolate region separating California from Idaho, when they were attacked by Snake Indians and 49 of them were killed and horribly mutilated. Only one escaped to give a report of the massacre. Lieutenant Pessoon, with his command of Oregon cavalry, dashed to the spot and found the dead bodies spread along the road for six miles. In some places five or six were piled together. The bodies were buried and the Indians pursued, but not overtaken. Many other Chinamen must have been similarly murdered, as travellers coming over the road afterwards report finding 102 unburied bodies of Chinese lying exposed along the route.

About the 30th of May Indians came within half a mile of Booneville, one of the principal mining towns on Jordan creek, Owyhee, and stole 65 head of mules and horses.

About May 25 Beard and Miller, teamsters from Chico, on Sacramento river, on their way to Idaho, lost 421 head of cattle out of 460. They were driven off by the Snake Indians.

Early in June the Snake Indians attacked the Buttermilk ranch, on the main travelled road up Snake river, near the Wieser river. They drove off part of a pack-train camped there, killed one horse, and shot several others.

About the middle of June 20 horses were stolen from War Eagle mountain, above Ruby City.

June 12 C. C. Gassett was murdered near Ruby City, on his own farm. On the same raid the Indians drove off 100 head of stock.

Early in July, 1866, the Indians closed in around the Owyhee mining district, so that prospecting in small parties became dangerous. Mr. James Perry, of Michigan, was murdered by them, his arms and legs chopped off, and his body found pinned to the ground. A Mr. Green was reported as murdered in the same manner.

In the same month a company of thirty six men, under Captain Jennings, were surrounded by the Indians near the Owyhee river. Jennings sent word to his friends in Owyhee of his situation, and a large party, over 200 men, who were fitted out by the citizens at an expense of perhaps $5,000, went to his relief. The Indians had abandoned the attack on the second day, but the men had almost exhausted their ammunition. Thomas Cason, one of Jennings's men, finding himself cut off from the main body, built a stone pen, from within which he fought, killing 15 Indians. The second day he was himself shot through the head, within his defence. In the fight 35 Indians were killed. One of Jennings's men (Cason) was killed, and two were wounded. A man named Sandford, while driving from Reynolds's creek over the mountain to Ruby City, was shot by ambushed Indians, and dangerously wounded.

On the 18th July, while Lieutenant Bernard, with 27 men of United States cavalry, was on a scout near Camp Watson, in middle Oregon, a detachment of 18 men, under a corporal, came upon a band of Indians drawn up in array, and offering battle. He charged upon them, killing nine, and not losing a single man.

On the 20th the same detachment met force of citizen volunteers from Powder

river, and, with joint forces, amounting to 47 men, pursued and soon overtook the Indians. There were 80 warriors, and a white man, named Burns, was recognized among them. The troops had met him before the first fight, and had no doubt he returned to warn the Indians and have them in readiness. In the second fight one soldier was killed. Three Indians were killed and four were captured. During several years past it has been reported that white men are with the Malheur Indians, and there seems reason to believe the report. In the same month Mr. Woodward had eight —— stolen from Cow creek, eastern Oregon. Two men, named Drake and Fisher, while driving four-horse teams on the Chico route to Idaho, when within six miles of Camp McGany, were ambushed by Indians, and both badly wounded. They were finally rescued by soldiers from the camp. They killed several Indians.

August 10, Captain Walker, with 15 United States infantry, pursued Pauline, the Snake chief, and a large band of warriors. They attacked them, but were driven back, Captain Walker having had a horse killed under him in the fight.

August 20, Indians attacked Hay ranch, on Burnt river, while the men belonging to the place were a mile off running their mowing machine. They took 12 pair of blankets, and all the grub in camp, valued at $300.

The 25th of August Indians visited Camp Watson, under command of Colonel Baker, United States army, and stole 54 head of mules from him and 18 beef cattle. They stole stage stock at Rock creek, near by, and fired on a party of prospectors at Dixie creek, near Canyon City, killing one man and driving the rest to camp.

On Sunday, August 12, Samuel Leonard, a miner at Mormon basin, south of Powder river, was murdered on Canyon creek, a tributary of Malheur river, and outlet from Mormon basin. Two of them were attacked while fishing; the other escaped.

August 20, while a party of prospectors were camped near Canyon City, and asleep—as they supposed in security, being surrounded by miners' camps and farm-houses—they were fired upon by hostile Indians. Mat Wilson was instantly killed, and David Graham severely wounded. Assistance was asked of troops at Camp Watson, near by, to pursue and punish the murderers, but they could give no aid, as the main force was absent pursuing Indians who had committed other depredations.

The next night a company of seven men intercepted a party of Indians driving off cattle, and saved the cattle, but the Indians escaped in the darkness.

James Grett, a teamster, was shot by Indians, on the 17th August, on the road between Wagontown and Baxter's ranch, on Jordan's creek, Owyhee. The Indians stole his team.

About the last of September the Malheur band of Snakes went to Clarksville, a mining camp on Clark's creek, a tributary of Burnt river, and broke open a stable in the night, stealing six horses. Two horses were taken from the California House, on Burnt river. The expressman from Mormon basin, a rich mining district in the mountains, above Clark's creek, was pursued and fired on while on his way to Auburn. Five head of horses were stolen from Glover's ferry, on Snake river, at mouth of Powder river.

A detachment of ten men of company M, Captain Hunt, United States army, under Lieutenant Patton, had a brush, September 27, with 75 Indians at Dunder and Blixen creek, 30 miles south of Malheur lake. Six Indians were killed and many wounded. Lieutenant Patton had one man and four horses wounded.

Last of October, Indians stole 11 head of horses from a party of prospectors, camped at Rock creek, on Snake river.

About 25th of October a camp of men, engaged in burning charcoal near Ruby City, was entered and robbed by Indians while the men were away at work.

November 1, Captain Walker wrote from Fort Smith that he had been on an

Indian chase, in which he had killed four Indians and wounded three or four more. The band of Indians met numbered 25 or 30.

In November the Indians entered Flint district, Owyhee, only six miles from Ruby City, and stole two horses; also breaking and destroying everything they could damage.

About the middle of November, Indians visited a ranch belonging to Mr. Fields, South Fork John Day river, and drove off three head of cattle. They were pursued by Lieutenant Barry of Colonel Baker's command, and when overtaken by him they were camped and employed drying the beef they had killed. They were surprised and several killed and wounded, and three horses captured, one just stolen from the stage company. Their camp was destroyed and much material.

During the latter part of November, Indians made a raid on farmers living on the Oregon side of Snake river, near the mouth of the Owyhee, and drove off ten head of horses.

About the same time, Indians fired on loaded teams entering Owyhee mines from Snake river by the main road. A man named McCoy was killed, another named Adams wounded, and only one teamster escaped unhurt. McCoy leaves a family. The animals, wagons and property, valued at $3,000, were destroyed. In going from Snake river to Owyhee, after crossing the river and passing over four or five miles of sage plain, the wagon road crosses a rocky divide to Reynolds's creek, and winds through rocky ravines where a few Indians in ambush can command the road.

In November the Indians also fired at night upon the Owyhee ferry, killing one horse. Another night they fired on a detachment of cavalry, exchanging shots with the guard. Fourteen head of cattle were driven off by them from Sinkee creek, which heads with Jordan creek in the Oro Fino mountains and runs east to Snake river, while Jordan creek runs west to the Owyhee. Some of the Owyhee quartz mills are on Sinkee creek and some on Jordan creek.

In the autumn, Jeff. Standeffer, with a party of sixty-eight Idaho miners, were upon a prospecting tour on the upper waters of Snake river. Bruce Smith and eleven men were absent from the main party prospecting. While one of the eleven was searching for the track of the main party his comrades were attacked by Indians, as he saw when returning. Making his way to the main body he reported the facts. The company found the camp of the ten lost men, all of whom had been murdered. The names of those of the ten ascertained are Bruce Smith, Edward Riley, David Conklin, William Strong, and George Ackleson.

On the Big Bow river the main company were attacked by 300 Indians. In the fight which ensued nine Indians were killed. Of the whites Colonel Rice and William Smith were killed and several wounded.

Early in November, Lieutenant McKay, for a long time physician of Warm Springs reservation, raised a company of 70 scouts from among the Warm Springs Indians, who are the hereditary enemies of the Snake Indians. They were mustered into the service under an act of Congress, and proceeded on a winter scout through the hostile regions of middle Oregon. Lieutenant McKay, himself partly of Indian extraction, has great influence with his men, who are especially exasperated against the Snakes because of the murder of their chief by them while holding a talk under a flag of truce.

The 15th of November a small band of Indians were detected driving off cattle from Dean and Bayley's ranch, on Dixie creek, Idaho Territory. The cattle stampeded at a mining ditch and were recaptured.

October 27, troops consisting of 21 men, 1st Oregon infantry, and 5 Indian Klamath scouts, under Lieutenant Oatman, and 27 1st Oregon cavalry, under Lieutenant Small, had a fight with a band of hostile Snake Indians near Lake Abbott, in the Klamath country, southern Oregon. The Indians had

so chosen their position that the troops were obliged to dismount to attack them. The fight lasted one and a half hour, and 14 Indians were killed and many wounded.

November 8, Indians attacked the Owyhee stage within four miles of Snake river, probably in the rocky cañon before mentioned. Concealed among the rocks they fired upon the stage, killing a passenger named Wilcox. Another passenger named Harrington was wounded in the hip, and Waltermire, the driver, was wounded in the side. The driver ran his team two miles, pursued by Indians firing on the stage, and answered by passengers who were armed. Finally the wheel-horses were shot and the passengers ran for their lives. Returning with assistance they found the body of Wilcox horribly mutilated, scalped, and with the heart cut out. The mail bags were cut open and the mail scattered.

On the 20th November a party of hunters camped on Canyon creek, some six or eight miles from Canyon city, were attacked by 12 Indians, and J. Kester killed. Indians came within one mile of Canyon City, and being discovered preparing to attack a house, they were driven off.

Early in December a pack train was stolen by Indians from near Camp Watson, on the Canyon City road. They were pursued by a detachment of 20 men of Colonel Baker's command, under Sergeant Conner, and overtaken during a violent snow storm, 70 miles from the post, towards daylight. A charge was made on them while packing up to pursue their journey. The Indians stood their ground for awhile, but their rifles became damp and snapped fire, and the troops drew sabres and closed in on them, killed 14 men and captured 5 women. All the stolen mules were recovered except two that had been killed, and 10 Indian horses were taken. A large amount of dried meat and supplies were destroyed.

Late in November, in a conflict between the troops and Snake Indians near Fort Klamath, 10 Snake Indians were killed by the troops, and 3 more by the friendly Klamath and Moadocs who accompanied them.

December 16, 20 Indians attacked the Cow Creek ranch, (probably in Jordan valley,) and had possession of the stable, from which they fired volleys upon the house. They stole all the cattle on the place, but they were followed and the animals recaptured. The house was riddled with bullets and arrows. One of their party spoke English, and was thought to be a Frenchman.

About the middle of December, General Crook left Fort Boise with a squad of men, and proceeded towards Owyhee and Malheur rivers to punish depredating Indians. He followed Indian signs up the Owyhee river, and found a body of 70 or 80 warriors who came out for a square fight. He had only 30 soldiers and 10 or 12 friendly Indians to engage in the fight, as 10 men were left to guard his camp. The fight lasted until mid-day, when the Indians broke and scattered in flight, and under the circumstances of the country successful pursuit was impossible. Twenty-five or 30 Indians are said to have been killed, some squaws and children were captured, and about 30 mules and horses were taken. Sergeant O'Toole was mortally wounded by two arrows, and died the second day after the fight. He had been engaged in 28 battles of the rebellion, and had hitherto escaped unhurt.

In January, 1867, the Indians attacked two men who were hunting in Boise valley, and took their horses; a man named Glass was wounded in the arm.

Lieutenant McKay reports that on the 6th January, 1867, his command of Indian scouts attacked a camp of hostile Snake Indians in middle Oregon, killed three Indians and captured three horses. They also took considerable ammunition. He found that Pau-li-he, the Snake war chief, was camped and fortified upon the mountain near by, and the command climbed 2,000 feet to the point of rocks where he was stationed and fought all day, killing three Snake Indians in their hiding holes. One man and three horses of Lieutenant McKay's scouts were wounded, and they retired to recruit. At dusk same day the scout

started again and travelled until 1 a. m. in a snow-storm, finding a camp of hostile Indians, which was attacked at daylight, killing 12 and capturing three children. The same day they found and attacked another camp, killing eight and taking three prisoners. The snow was fourteen to eighteen inches deep, and they found it impossible to follow up Pau-li-he's retreat without forage for their animals, and that could not be supplied. The exhaustion of their horses compelled them to desist, but the results of the scout were 28 of the enemy killed, 8 prisoners, 3 horses and 5 rifles, 3 pounds of powder, with furs and skins. The scouts fought well.

Lieutenants McKay and Darragh, in giving a personal account of their expedition, relate that their commands killed 14 women and children, which was done in accordance with written and verbal instructions from headquarters of the military district, and much against the wishes of the Indian scouts, who remonstrated against it, on the ground that the Snakes in their next inroad would naturally murder their own wives and children in revenge. Some of the children killed were very small.

About the middle of January General Crook had a fight with a large party of hostile Snakes at Stein's mountain, 15 miles from the Owyhee ferry, on the California road. Indian scouts with his command came in and reported that they had discovered a hostile camp, which was reached and attacked at dawn. Sixty Snakes were killed and some 30 prisoners were taken, and 37 horses. One Hanson, a citizen, was killed in the charge.

Soon after, General Crook discovered a small camp of 17 Indians, five of whom were killed, and remainder taken prisoners. An Indian was found in arms who had been captured and released on his promise to be good in future. He was killed.

During these fights it is reported that several women and children were killed, at which General Crook was very indignant.

At the same time they stole one horse from Tompkins, and a few days previous stole cattle from Riley's ranch, 13 miles from Canyon City.

March 23d, General Crook lost most of his animals, stolen by the Indians while he was in camp on Dunder and Blixen creek, in southeastern Oregon. They crept upon the stock to the number of 30, about 2 o'clock a. m., while they were herded as usual, and shooting arrows into the herd stampeded 90 head, 35 of whom were recovered.

At 11 o'clock a. m., March 25th, as the Boise and Owyhee stage was coming down the ravine towards Snake river from Reynold's creek, it was attacked by eight ambushed Indians. The driver, William Younger, was mortally wounded, but the stage continued in the Rocky road, followed by Indians firing upon it and the unarmed passengers.

At the breaking of the breeching the Indians came close upon them, and the passengers cut the horses loose, some mounting them and some on foot hurrying to the ferry. One, named Ullman, was overtaken and shot through the heart. The mail was cut open and scattered.

March 22d, Indians killed a cow on Ray's farm, upon Reynold's creek, and on the 25th, drove off 22 head of his cattle. Probably same who attacked the stage.

April 25th, eight Snake Indians made a raid upon Clamo and Cosper's ranch, on John Day river, running off 25 head of cattle and two horses. They were pursued by J. N. Clark, Howard Maupin, and William Ragan. They found them camped, enjoying a feast over an ox they had killed, attacked them and killed four of the eight, recovering the stock, and capturing one gun.

April 15th, Lieutenant Western overtook on the bank of Silvie's river a band of Indians, who, finding the creek impassable, were building a bridge to cross their horses upon. A number of the Indians were killed, and their horses and provisions captured.

Two men, named Frazer and Stack, were killed on Jordan creek near their homes. They were shot by ambushed Indians.

In May or last of April a party left Owyhee to look for Indians said to be on Catherine creek, near by. Two of the party being separated from the company, were attacked in a ravine by eight mounted Indians and others afoot. They fought them that day and night, Knight being shot and both legs broken. The next morning the Indians left.

This spring (1867) a skeleton, apparently of a white woman who had been scalped, was found upon Catherine creek, near to the Owyhee mining towns.

On 25th April, Indians tried to stampede a pack train on South Fork of John Day river; on 26th they robbed a cabin near Cozart's ranch, same vicinity.

Sunday, May 5th, Indians attacked Cow. Shea, a ranchman on Sniker creek, Owyhee county, Idaho Territory; doing no damage, however. On Monday eight men pursued them; two were separated from the company and attacked by Indians, but the remainder came up and charged on the savages, driving them off. About same time several horses were stolen from ranches by marauding Indians.

Early in May Indians killed a cow on Reynold's creek, Owyhee county, Idaho. Two men, named Polk and McKight, pursued them, and when passing through a rocky cañon they were fired on by concealed Indians, who also rolled rocks down upon them. They returned the fire as best they could. Polk was wounded in the arm, and McKnight shot through both legs below the knee. They were eventually relieved when night came on, but McKnight died some weeks afterwards from wounds received.

About the middle of June, 1867, Indians fired on a man named Richardson, near Express ranch, on Burnt river, eastern Oregon. The shot missed him and he escaped uninjured.

A good house and barn were burned the latter part of June, near Inskip's ranch, in Idaho. Stock was also driven off, but it was recovered by the soldiers stationed there.

Early in July several Indians attacked a teamster near Straw ranch, Burnt river, Oregon. They fired several shots, one of which pierced his hat, but he was uninjured.

About the middle of July Indians (supposed to be Rogue River Indians absent from Coast reservation without leave) to the number of 15 or 16, robbed Chinamen mining in southern Oregon, and attempted to sell their gold dust at a trading post near. The whites gathered, and it is reported that a fight ensued, and one Indian was killed.

On the night of July 10, Indians drove off 40 head of cattle from Sinker creek, in Idaho; 15 head only were recovered.

About the middle of July Colonel Baker's command reported having killed three Indians and captured 13 prisoners. Lieutenant Goodale's command captured four prisoners. McKay and his Indian scouts, re-enforced by Lieutenant Goodale, had a fight with We-wa-we-wa, the Snake chief, killing five Snakes and capturing two prisoners. They learned from We-wa-we-wa's daughter, a captive, that Pau-li-he, the head Snake chief, was killed by Moppin and Clark in an affray described before. This story of the death of Pau-li-he was abundantly confirmed by after evidence. Captain McKay lost one man in the action above described.

Colonel Baker returned from his scout July 28, and brought in 22 prisoners, having killed 12 in different skirmishes.

General Crook, with four companies of mounted regulars and two companies of Indian scouts, started the latter part of July from Boise City towards Goose lake. A squad of soldiers came on a party of 10 Indians at Stein's mountain and killed or captured all of them.

The Idaho Statesman, of August 6, says General Crook is reported to have

overtaken two camps of Indians and killed them nearly all, to the number of about 50, between the 21st and 28th of July. The companies of Indian scouts, under McKay and Darragh, from Warm Springs agency, and the Boise scouts, did all the fighting, keeping ahead in the pursuit, and only asking that the troops would back them up. The troops were obliged to do some tall marching to keep up with them.

Early in August 12 horses were stolen from the vicinity of La Grande, a thickly settled district; Grande Ronde valley being of large extent and all occupied by settlement. It is reported that three men were killed at the same time at Mormon basin. The men were out prospecting, and were stolen upon and shot.

The Statesman, of August 6, learns from two men just in from John Day river that, while going from Washoe ferry to the Junction House, on the Fayette, they were followed by five mounted Indians. The superior speed of the white men's horses got them safely off.

Respectfully submitted:

J. H. PERIT HUNTINGTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs in Oregon.

CALIFORNIA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 26.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, August 19, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations and instructions of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report concerning Indian affairs in California.

The Indians within my superintendency are believed to be generally peaceable and quiet. There are a few, however, at Hoopa valley, the relations and friends of Indian Frank, (who killed Agent Stockton and three other white men last April,) upon whom we keep a very close watch. Great pains have been taken by the agents and employés on the different reservations and Indian farms to instruct young and healthy Indians in the use of agricultural implements, in handling teams and in taking care of crops in a careful and frugal manner, so that there is but little difficulty in getting out laborers sufficient for all ordinary work. We are sometimes compelled to employ a practical miller at Hoopa, and an expert to manage threshing machine and reapers at the other reservations.

It requires patience and endurance to instruct wild Indians in the various kinds of field labor. The agent or employé goes into the field and takes them separately and instructs each one in the particular branch of industry to which he has been assigned. Some of the Indians are becoming good farmers and render great assistance, not only as laborers but as monitors.

ROUND VALLEY.

The crops at Round valley are excellent, and have been planted and cultivated in a farmer-like manner and are now partially gathered, giving evidence of an abundant supply for the subsistence of the Indians on that reservation, and others whom I hope to gather in some time next fall. The sanitary condition of the Indians on all the reservations has greatly improved since last December, and particularly those of Round valley and Tule river. It is deeply to be regretted that they cannot be kept more isolated. They are peaceable and contented except when their domestic relations are broken up by outside inter-

ference. No white man should be allowed on the reservation except those in the employ of the government, or persons having special business with them. I have rules posted up disallowing it, but how are they to be enforced? Round valley is full of settlers who are in possession of the best and most fertile portion of the lands set apart by the government for Indian purposes. The settlers claim that they went there at the request and with the consent of a former superintendent of Indian affairs; that it was at the time intended for mutual protection. They have made valuable improvements, and the most respectable and intelligent portion of them say that they are ready and willing to vacate the lands whenever the government will pay them for their improvements. This, it would seem to me, is but just under the peculiar circumstances. There is another class of settlers, some of whom I am informed bought out old possessory claims, and some located without the consent of either superintendent or agent. These insist that the government has no right in the valley, they assert that they have no use for the military at Camp Wright, or for the office of the Indian department. They ask to be let alone, that they may occupy the valley in peace, and manage the Indians in their own way. I had a conversation with one of the most prominent of this class, and I have used nearly his exact language. Many of them are frontier men of the border ruffian stamp; the same style of men who wanted to be let alone at the commencement of the late rebellion. They evidently think that an Indian "has no rights that a white man is bound to respect;" that all should be killed off except such as the settlers covet as men servants or maid servants. This class of settlers are continually creating disturbances among the Indians by selling or giving away liquor among them; by enticing women and children away from the reservation, and not unfrequently by boasting of the number of "buck" Indians they have killed, as if it were an achievement to be proud of. Strange as it may seem, they either have sufficient numbers or sufficient influence to elect one of their number as justice of the peace. That being the only civil magistrate in the valley, and for many miles distant, no man, however guilty, can be convicted of a misdemeanor for selling liquor to Indians or soldiers, nor for enticing away Indians from the reservation or soldiers to desert. These frequent offences we are obliged to pass unnoticed, or resort to the United States court in San Francisco. Then it involves the necessity of taking witnesses over 200 miles away from their homes and business at great expense. This is almost a certain denial of justice.

I respectfully recommend and urge that immediate steps be taken to adjust all matters in dispute between the government and settlers; that commissioners be appointed without delay to ascertain and report what particular persons or settlers are entitled to compensation for improvements, and that an appropriation be made to meet the payment of the same, and that such summary measures be adopted to remove all other persons from the valley as shall be thought expedient. Without some action of Congress to effect a settlement of these matters so as to carry out the original plan of occupying the valley for Indian purposes, it will be impossible for any superintendent or agent to properly administer Indian affairs in that locality. Round valley is the spot above all others pointed out by nature as a suitable location for an Indian reserve and the resting-place of the red man, after having been driven from hill-top to mountain, and from valley to valley. Under no circumstances whatever should it be abandoned or given up to white settlers.

The entire valley was first selected for reservation purposes by Superintendent Henley, in 1856, and by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated May 3, 1863, was surveyed by competent authority, and set apart for Indian purposes. None of the land in the valley has ever been entered in the land office by settlers. The mill property, a little out of the valley, was so entered, and I believe patented. It is no difficult matter to ascertain the nature and validity

of all claims set up in opposition to the government and have them adjusted on legal and equitable terms.

It is utterly impossible for barbarous white men and uncivilized savages to get along in harmony together. Many millions of dollars have been expended, and many valuable lives have been sacrificed *to put down Indian hostilities*, which might have been saved if suitable measures had been adopted to prevent improper intimacy between white men and squaws, and other brutal conduct in the immediate vicinity of reservations. I beg leave most respectfully to call the attention of the department to the insufficiency of the $5,000 appropriation for the purchase of a grist and saw mill at Round valley. You will see from my letter of May 28, that the whole property, including the late improvements, three yoke of oxen and truck for logging, blacksmith's tools, &c., can be had for $7,000 *in gold coin*, and nothing less. The mills are an indispensable necessity, and I hope that a further appropriation of about $5,000 (calculating the present value of currency) will be made at the earliest practicable period. The granaries of this reservation are overflowing with superior quality of grain, and no market for it without reducing it to flour and meal.

TULE RIVER INDIAN FARM

Consists of 1,280 acres of very productive land, which the Indian Department rents from Thomas P. Madden, at an annual rent of $1,280, and also two townships of government land, less productive, which has been set apart for Indian purposes. The government land lies alongside of the Madden tract, but has no water upon it except that which is carried by a ditch across the latter. The two townships set apart for Indian purposes would be worthless as a reservation without the Madden tract, as the latter borders upon the river, and access to it is indispensable. The two tracts combined would be amply sufficient for a permanent and desirable reservation, and its products would be abundant for the subsistence of the Indians now there, and as many more as could be gathered in from the bands of Indians scattered through that portion of the State.

The attention of the department has repeatedly been called to the importance of establishing a permanent reservation at Tule river, and of purchasing the Madden tract for that purpose. The late Commissioner, D. N. Cooley, esq., in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, dated June 26, 1866, says:

> In the southern part of the State the Indians whom it will be necessary for the government to provide for can be accommodated and sustained on a reservation which could be established by the purchase of Mr. Madden's farm, and the reservation of the adjacent public lands as recommended in the communications of Superintendent Maltby, of December 6, 1865, April 16 and April 20, 1866. If this was established as a permanent reservation, improvements of a more permanent and substantial character would be speedily made. Much of the labor required would be performed cheerfully by the Indians, and in a few years the property would be worth two or three times the cost of the Madden tract. It can be purchased for $10 per acre in *gold coin*, as may be seen from Mr. Madden's letter of May 16, 1866, in answer to a letter from Superintendent Maltby of May 11, 1866, now on file in your office.

The Indians are very much attached to Tule river, and are always troubled when they hear any suggestion about the probability of removal.

Special Agent John W. Miller returns as the product of this year, so far as the harvest has progressed, 237,780 pounds of wheat; 38,400 pounds of barley; 33,720 pounds of rye; 6,000 pounds of turnips; 1,000 pounds of peas; 50 tons of hay.

The Mission Indians, in southern California, manifest great industry and thrift, with the exception of a few who are under the influence of bad white men and outlawed Californians. These Indians have been as well provided for by this superintendency as the limited appropriations would warrant. Those inclined to be industrious have been supplied with agricultural implements and

seed for sowing and planting, working tools, blankets, clothing, &c. Those unable to work have been supplied with blankets, clothing, and a limited supply of food only, depending chiefly upon their relations and friends for fish, meats, and vegetables. Many of the Mission Indians had lands allotted to them under the secularization laws of 1834, but there were many irregularities in the distribution, and but few of them have any record evidence or paper title showing what they are entitled to. They continually complain of encroachments upon their centennial possessions by white settlers and land speculators.

I respectfully recommend that a suitable place be selected in the southern part of the State as a reservation expressly for the Mission Indians, and that they be gathered in as speedily as practicable, and then kept from all contact with the whites, except so far as may be necessary to dispense beneficial gifts and education, and protect them from intruders. They now number about three thousand. Many of them are intelligent and religious, and speak both Spanish and English. If any one class of Indians is any more worthy of the fostering care of the government than another, it is this class. The general practice has been to deal most liberally with those who give us the most trouble. A liberal expenditure of well-directed leaden bullets for the latter, and an ample supply of blankets, clothing, and food for the former, would meet my approbation much better. The Mission Indians cannot much longer be well protected where they are. Lands are becoming valuable, and every legal advantage that can be taken of them will be enforced by persons claiming under some patent from the State or general government.

The Indians are too numerous to be removed to Tule river or any reservation now established, and, besides, it would cost the government more to remove them than to establish them near where they now reside. They are mostly located in Los Angeles, San Bernadino, and San Diego counties, many of them from 300 to 500 miles from Tule river, and more than a thousand miles from the next nearest reservation.

I have no hesitation in saying that if these Indians could be fairly located on a good piece of land which they could occupy without molestation, and have schools established among them for the education of their youth, they would in a very short time supply themselves with all needful articles of clothing and implements of husbandry, and raise an abundant supply for their own subsistence, so that the Indian department would be wholly relieved from any further taxation in that quarter. I would respectfully call the attention of the department to the careful report of J. Q. A. Stanley, special Indian agent at Los Angeles, of November 9, 1865, for valuable statistical information in regard to the Mission Indians; also his report of 1866, found on page 102 of the report of Indian affairs of that year.

HOOPA VALLEY.

This reservation was selected in 1864, and the settlers immediately gave up their improvements and such personal property and agricultural implements as were wanted for the use of the reservation. March 3, 1865, an appropriation was made of $60,000 to pay settlers for their improvements, and the same has been expended for that purpose according to the specific instructions given. A separate appraisement of the personal property, I am informed, was made and sent on, amounting to about $4,267, but no appropriation has ever been made to meet the payment, that I am aware of. The settlers are becoming uneasy and often question me about this money.

The crops at Hoopa this year are very light, probably not more than half the crops of last year. This is attributable to a combination of untoward circumstances entirely beyond my control. On my first visit to that reservation last February I found it entirely destitute of suitable teams for ploughing and other heavy farm work. There are nominally on the property returns seven mules,

seven horses, and four mares, but there is not a good working team among them all. The mules are not less than 30 years old and very small, fit only for light work. The horses are light riding horses, and used chiefly in driving and hunting cattle, and riding about to the different Indian ranches after laborers, and in preserving order among the Indians. The insufficiency of teams and agricultural implements, the cold and stormy weather, which lasted late in March, and finally the murder of Agent Stockton and others, and the subsequent flight and resignation of several of the employés, rendered it almost impossible to raise produce enough for the subsistence of the Indians on that reservation.

I hired several good teams and repaired some very inferior ploughs, and made a vigorous commencement towards putting in a winter crop.

Several hundred acres were sown while I was there. Soon after I left stormy weather set in again and lasted for several days. In the latter part of March farming was going on prosperously when the agent was killed, which created a great panic in the entire valley. Farm labor was partially suspended, and some of the most reliable employés resigned. I immediately sent Mr. Hoffman, the office clerk, (in company with other employés to fill the vacancies,) to the reservation, but the season was too far advanced, and several hundred acres of the best land in the valley was permitted to grow a very indifferent crop of volunteer grain, (but a prolific crop of weeds and bushes,) a portion of which only was fit to cut even for hay, and none of it for threshing. There will be no grain or potatoes on that reservation fit for seed for another year's crop. New seed should be procured by all means, not only to renovate and improve the next crop, but as a necessity growing out of the scanty allowance of breadstuff for the present year's subsistence for the Indians. By a judicious expenditure of $20,000 for good teams, first-class agricultural implements, seed wheat, oats, barley, peas, beans, potatoes, &c., &c., for that reservation, it can be made as productive and more successful than Round valley—more successful because the land titles are settled, and outside interference will not be so likely to occur. There is really not a single plough, harrow, threshing machine, reaper or harness on Hoopa reservation that is at all fit for use, and scarcely anything worth repairing. Many of them were of an inferior quality, and much worn two years ago when they were turned over to the Indian department by the settlers. They have been in use ever since and handled chiefly by Indians, who are not usually remarkably careful of anything except themselves where there is no white man with them.

It is my purpose, if permitted by the Indian department to exercise my own judgment, to purchase a better class of agricultural implements, working tools, and teams, especially for Hoopa and other permanent reservations; also a better quality of all kinds of Indian goods for distribution. It is most shocking economy to purchase miserable shoddy goods for the Indian department and pay a large bill for transportation to the remote and mountainous Indian country where they are to be used, then find, when it is too late to remedy the evil, that they are of no service or practical utility whatever. Without going into particulars, or desiring to advert to the past any more than is absolutely necessary to illustrate my views, you will pardon me if I call your attention to the "satinette" goods purchased for distribution last year. Those sent to this superintendency were not worth the buttons and thread and the trouble of making them up. The shoes were but little better. The blankets were mostly purchased at the Mission mills in San Francisco, and were of most excellent quality. I respectfully submit that as transportation is so large an item of expenditure in the administration of Indian affairs in California, the superintendent be permitted hereafter to purchase all Indian goods for distribution in this State in San Francisco, and of most durable quality. There is nothing needed in the department that cannot be purchased cheaper in San Francisco than it can be in the Atlantic States and shipped out here.

SMITH'S RIVER INDIAN FARM

Was rented from David Buel, soon after the great freshet in 1861 which swept away the arable land and buildings belonging to the Klamath reservation. The Indians were removed from the Klamath to Smith river, and on the 3d day of May, 1862, the Secretary of the Interior directed all the bands within certain boundaries intended for a reservation (not occupied by pre-emption) to be withdrawn from sale for Indian purposes. At that time nearly all the land fit for cultivation within those boundaries was occupied and claimed by the whites, and a portion of it has been rented for Indian purposes ever since. Most of the lands not claimed by whites is a dense forest, and although it may be valuable at some future period, it is at present of but little service as an Indian reservation.

In my quarterly report, forwarded April 14, 1867, I recommended the removal of the Indians from Smith's river to Round valley, or a part to Round valley and the remainder to Hoopa valley. I would respectfully suggest again that the system of renting lands for the use of the Indians is unprofitable to the government and not at all satisfactory to the Indians. It is a great consolation to the Indians to know that they have a permanent home selected for them. They are more contented, for they venerate the graves of their fathers; they are more useful, for they take pride in making permanent improvements where they expect the full fruition of their labors. I would, therefore, recommend an appropriation for the purchase of the arable lands of the valley, or else an appropriation of $5,000 for the removal of the Indians. The most valuable portion of the reservation property consists in horses and cattle, which could be driven over a mountain trail to Hoopa and Round valley at a loss of not more than 10 per cent. The 90 per cent. remaining, if successfully removed to Hoopa, would be worth 25 per cent. more than where they now are, and at Round valley 15 per cent. more. My estimates are predicated partially upon an experiment of my own and partially on the experience of others. I removed cattle from Smith's river to Hoopa last June, starting with 81 head and getting through with 79. A band of 150 were started from Oregon, not many miles from Smith's river. They crossed the Klamath and reached Humboldt county with 125. Even this he called a successful drive, considering all the dangers of loss and the greatly increased value of the stock in Humboldt. The balance of the personal property at Smith's river could be sold at public or private sale.

The crops of this year are very light, on account of the cold, wet winter, which rendered the sowing and planting very late, and the excessive dry weather after the rains were over, which caused the land to bake and become very hard. The report of the agent shows the crops to be somewhat less than last year. I have reason to believe, however, that is no fault of the agent or employés. Dr. Wright's report upon the sanitary condition of the Indians at this reservation shows a decrease in about the same ratio of other localities where too much intercourse is had with the whites. From July 1, 1866, to July 1, 1867, he reports *sixteen births* and *twenty-seven deaths*.

Many of the discontented Indians who left this reservation two years ago and went back to Humbolt county have been brought back, and express themselves willing to remain if the government will purchase a permanent home for them, and not remove the agents whom they become attached to.

I would respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner, in conclusion, to the fact that the Indian department in California has suffered materially within the last five years from sudden and unexpected changes. It is not the fault of the reservation system, but is attributable to the removal of agents and superintendents whose plans were never allowed to mature. To these frequent changes may be traced many of the evils and shortcomings of the department, and the little disappointments of those dealing with it. I would most earnestly

recommend the speedy adjustment of all suspended and unpaid accounts, so that all unnecessary annoyances may be avoided and the way fully cleared for a more successful and systematic administration of Indian affairs in this State.

With assurance of the most profound respect, I am, sir, very truly, &c.,

B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, California.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 27.

SMITH RIVER INDIAN FARM,
California, July 27, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report, relative to the condition of Indian affairs on the Smith River Indian reservation, California:

Having assumed the duties of agent of this branch of the department on the 13th of February last, I take great pleasure in bearing testimony to the uniform good conduct of the Indians of this agency since I have been among them. They seem to cherish the most kindly feeling towards the whites, and are very friendly with the different tribes of Indians in the neighborhood of the reservation.

The number placed under my charge was estimated at 400, including men, women, and children. It was impossible, at the time, to take an exact census, but I am satisfied that I received nearly, if not quite as many as were estimated.

The only cause of discontent existing in their minds at this time is the constant fear of being removed from here to a less desirable location. I am fully satisfied that this constant fear of being removed was the sole cause of so many having left here during the administration of former agents. I have used every possible means at my command to convince them that our government will ultimately purchase the greater portion of this valley (Smith River) for their future permanent homes. By talking in this manner I have managed to keep them from running off back to their old homes in Humboldt county.

The land occupied by the Indians at this agency is all leased from settlers in the neighborhood, and a more desirable location for an Indian reservation cannot be found on the Pacific coast. Its natural advantages cannot be surpassed in any country, bounded, as it is, on the west by the Pacific ocean and on the south by Smith river, on the north and east, as it is, completely surrounded by a low range of mountains. From all of these natural resources the Indians for centuries past have been enabled to subsist without the aid of the whites. The ocean and river furnish inexhaustible supplies of every known variety of fish, (and from the fact that most of the Indians under my charge were born and raised on the coast makes it more desirable to them than an inland location,) while the surrounding hills contain game of every description in great abundance. The entire valley is well watered and well timbered, and in every way well adapted for the future homes of these "poor unfortunate wards of the government."

Although our spring was very late I have succeeded in cultivating about 250 acres of land, as follows: 70 acres of wheat, 45 acres of oats, 45 acres of potatoes, 23 acres of peas, and about 60 acres of timothy hay. In addition to the above there is about seven acres planted in carrots, turnips, and other vegetables, the whole of which was put in by Indian labor, under the supervision of the employés on the farm.

I regret very much to be compelled to say that my crops are not looking as

well as they promised in early spring; this is owing entirely to the continued extremely dry weather of the past two months. There has been no rain here at all for nearly three months, which is something unknown in this locality to the "oldest inhabitant."

It is a very difficult matter to make an exact estimate of the yield of the different crops, as they are yet unharvested, but after a careful examination I feel warranted in making the following statement as to the probable yield:

75 acres of wheat, 15 bushels to the acre, 1, 125 bushels.
45 acres of oats, 30 bushels to the acre, 1, 350 bushels.
23 acres of peas, 30 bushels to the acre, 690 bushels.
45 acres of potatoes, 50 bushels to the acre, 2, 250 bushels.
60 acres of timothy, 1½ tons to the acre, 90 tons.
7 acres of vegetables, 3 tons to the acre, 21 tons.

Most of the farming implements belonging to this farm have been in use for several years, (in fact ever since the farm was located at this place, some five years ago,) and are almost entirely worn out and useless, especially the ploughs and wagons. It will be absolutely necessary to have a new supply of these and other articles to carry on farming properly another year.

The supply of goods furnished for the use of the Indians is entirely exhausted. This is owing to the fact (as I am informed by the late agent of this place, that during the year 1866 there was no clothing furnished for this reservation at all. When I first took charge of the Indians here, I found nearly all of them almost entirely naked; in fact, the only clothing they had was such as they had begged from settlers in the neighborhood, or manufactured themselves; consequently the issue of clothing has been unusually large, and has exhausted the supply furnished. It was the custom of former agents to allow some of the best working Indians the privilege of working for settlers in the vicinity of this farm, but as this is our busiest season, and harvest is approaching, I am compelled to keep them all at home and not permit them to work for others.

As a general thing they all enjoy pretty good health, owing in a great measure to the skilful treatment of the resident physician, and the kind attention of the other employés.

In connection with the above, I would most respectfully urge the propriety or necessity of purchasing this valley, or at least a portion of it, by the government, for a permanent home for the Indians here and others that may come hereafter. I am convinced that the whole valley can be bought at a very reasonable price. It is very necessary that there should be some improvements made soon, such as an hospital and a school-house, and other things that I could mention; but so long as it is uncertain whether the Indians will remain here permanently or not I don't feel like taking the responsibility of making such improvements as are actually necessary for the benefit of the Indians.

Trusting that the above may meet your approbation, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY ORMAN, Jr.,
Indian Agent, Smith River Indian Farm, California.

Hon. B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, California.

No. 28.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION,
August 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within this agency.

The following table shows the number of Indians residing on the reservation when the census was taken in May last:

Names of tribes.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Wylackee and Trinity Indians	96	114	21	14	245
Pitt River	81	78	19	20	198
Caw-Caw	90	108	18	20	236
Ukas	104	116	20	29	269
	371	416	78	83	948

At the time this census was taken many of the Wylackees, who are natives of the adjacent mountains, were absent, but have since returned to the reservation, which would make the number actually residing here about the same as last year, less the deaths that have occurred.

The general health of the Indians during the past year has been better than during the two preceding years, which may be attributed to the fact that they have been better provided with clothing than formerly.

The Indians are very well satisfied with their condition, and they perform the large amount of labor that is required of them cheerfully, and with a degree of skill and industry that is very creditable to them. Many of them are as skilful in the performance of all kinds of farm labor as white laborers. They are gradually becoming more civilized, though their progress in that way is not very rapid, but the disposition they manifest to adopt the manners and customs of the whites, and till the soil and raise their own subsistence, encourages the hope that they will, in a few years, be much improved in customs, habits and condition.

The Indians have been very well clothed during the past year, and abundantly supplied with subsistence, the reservation having produced a large surplus of grain and vegetables, as will appear from the following table; the corn and vegetable crops not having been gathered the yield is estimated; the wheat, barley and oats have been threshed and stored in granaries:

	Estimated yield.	Acres sowed.	Remarks.
Hay, tons	320	320	
Wheat, bushels	8,663	500	100 acres killed out by the heavy rains.
Barley, bushels	3,140	120	
Oats, bushels	2,800	100	
Corn, bushels	10,000	300	About 1,000 bushels issued to Indians green.
Potatoes, bushels	3,500	40	Crop light.
Turnips, field		5	Crop failed.
Turnips, rutabaga, tons	30	5	
Carrots, tons	40	4	
Beets, tons	75	5	
Beans, bushels	20	4	
Peas, bushels	120	12	Crop light.
Watermelons	15,000	20	Crop light.
Pumpkins	15,000	15	
Onions, cabbages, and other vegetables		5	Crop good.
Peaches, bushels	100	*100	
Grape vines		2	Not bearing.
Old grain on hand:			
Wheat, bushels	6,787		
Corn, bushels	2,965		
Oats, bushels	400		
		1,455	

* Trees.

Many improvements have been made on the reservation this year in the way of building and fencing. The Indians and employés have procured from the mountains 28,000 shingles, 29,000 feet of hewed and a large quantity of round timber, and erected a large frame barn 70 by 58 feet, a granary 20 by 18 feet, chicken-house 14 by 20 feet; also 180 feet of substantial hog shed; 7 of the old buildings have been repaired and newly covered; there is, also, a corn-crib in course of construction.

The department having furnished 30,000 pounds of beef for this reservation in the last year and a half, thereby saving the cows and young stock, our cattle show a material increase, having marked one hundred and fifty (150) calves this year, against eighty-eight (88) last year.

I would call attention to the fact that the horses and mules on this reservation have become almost useless from old age. Some of them have been in the service for the last thirteen years. A majority of the stock now here is entirely worn out, and it will be absolutely necessary to purchase more in order to carry on the necessary work for another year.

I would earnestly recommend the purchase of the grist and saw-mill at this place. It is within two miles of the enclosed reservation, has the only land title within the boundaries of the Eel rivers, and should it fall into other hands than that of the present owner it would soon become a depot for traffic in whiskey under the State license law, which would be detrimental to the peace and well-being of the reservation. The mill and land upon which it is located can be purchased at this time for five thousand dollars ($5,000) in gold, but if the owner should put on additional improvements hereafter the value will be enhanced accordingly.

I would call attention to the necessity and importance of forwarding the supplies for this reservation in time to reach here by the last of October. The rainy season usually commences in November, and then the transportation of goods is very difficult and expensive. The goods are liable to be lost or damaged in crossing Eel river. Besides, as soon as the rain falls the mules are actually needed on the reservation to put in the crop. But if the goods could be forwarded in time, so that we could pack them in here during the months of September or October, the mules could be used for that purpose without any detriment to the service, and the expense of feeding them would be saved, as the grass is good on the trail at that time, and they could be turned out to graze. If the goods are shipped from San Francisco by sailing vessel to the Noys river in September, the actual expense of bringing them here would be only about twelve dollars ($12) per ton, whereas if it is deferred until the rains set in it will cost about eighty dollars ($80) per ton, and the mules will be required to do the packing at a time when they are needed to put in a crop; and after the packing is done the severity of the service renders them unfit for use until they are rested and recruited.

The employés on this reservation during the past year have been diligent and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and attentive to the interests of the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. L. FAIRFIELD, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 29.

LOS ANGELES, *August* 12, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge:

During the past year there has been very little change in the condition of the Mission Indians. There being no reservation the Indians are scattered in small villages over the counties of San Bernardino and San Diego, and large numbers of them frequent Los Angeles for the purpose of obtaining work in the vineyards and as house servants.

The use of intoxicating drinks is the great source of trouble amongst them, and for which there is no remedy but putting them on a reservation from which all persons could be excluded except those appointed to superintend them.

The crops of corn, wheat, barley, beans and other articles raised by them this year would be quite sufficient for their support were it not for the rumsellers who infest almost every rancheria, or at a point so near to them that the Indians can obtain their vile liquors at any time by selling them their grain at half its value.

I would once more strongly recommend that the tract of land known as the "ex-mission" of San Antonio de Pala, together with the adjacent mountains known as "Palomat," be set apart and appropriated as a reservation for the Mission Indians. A home would be thus secured to those Indians who are being gradually deprived of their homes by the encroachments of the whites.

I think that any appropriation for these Indians will be unnecessary this year, and very little expense need be incurred on their account.

The tools and farming implements distributed amongst them by your order have been of great service to them, and enabled them to accomplish much more than they otherwise would have done.

The Coahuillas, under "Manuel Large," have a fine location in the mountains between Temecula and San Bernardino. They have a fine valley that will produce wheat, barley, and the finest vegetables. They are, however, very unsettled, and require frequent looking after and some assistance. I would recommend that they be supplied with seed wheat, barley, corn, and a variety of melon and pumpkin seeds.

Their number, large and small, as well as I can ascertain, is about 600.

The Coahuillas of Cabeson valley have cultivated more land than usual, but they are under but little restraint from their chiefs, and many of them are scattered over the country and obtain a living by working on ranches and in vineyards.

They are much addicted to drunkenness, and will do anything to obtain "agua-diente." The road to La Paz on the Colorado river runs through their principal villages, and they get some money (and some whiskey) by furnishing grass and water to teams passing that way.

If they were under the immediate supervision of an energetic agent who could and would direct them, they could produce more than sufficient for all their wants.

Within the last few months the Chemehueves have concluded a peace with the Mojaves, with whom they have been some time at war, and the most of them have returned to the Colorado river. The corn and beans furnished by your direction have been of great service to them, as they were in a very destitute condition, and it has no doubt prevented them from committing depredations on travellers.

I lately had a conversation with Superintendent Dent, and he fully concurs in my opinion that it is important that a reservation be established on the west

side of the Colorado river for the Chemehueves and Pah-Utes, and it might be advisable also to remove the Coahuillas of Cabeson valley to the same reservation.

In my former reports I have referred to the same subject, and I sincerely hope some measures will be adopted for the relief of these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. A. STANLEY,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. B. C. WHITING,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 30.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENCY,
Southern California, March, 1867.

SIR: Having completed the distribution of the goods for the Mission and Coahuilla Indians, I have the honor to submit the following report:

After making arrangements for the transportation of the goods to the points of distribution, I received them from Tomlinson & Co. on the 21st of January, 1867, and on the 28th despatched teams with the goods designed for the Indians of Cabeson valley. Two days later, I left Los Angeles, and, taking an interpreter with me, proceeded to Agua Caliente, in Cabeson valley, and reached that point on the 4th of February.

At Agua Caliente is a small Indian village, containing about 20 families. It is on the main road to La Paz, and is a point at which travellers and teams have to stop, as there is no water for several miles, either way.

This place receives its name from a large spring of quite warm water, but which, when cooled, is very good to drink.

On my arrival, I immediately sent out runners to notify the captains of the different villages to come in and receive, for their people, the goods I had for them.

Many of the Indians being absent from their villages, I was delayed, and could not complete the distribution until the 6th.

I found the task of distribution quite difficult, there being so large a number of villages that it made the amount for each very small. I, however, accomplished the work, and distributed to the captains of 12 villages, with instructions to them to divide the goods among the most needy, and the tools to be used in common.

At Agua Caliente I found the principal chief of the Chemehueves, a tribe that had been living on the west side of the Colorado river, above La Paz.

These Indians having engaged in a war with the Mojaves, (also living on the Colorado river,) were beaten, and after the loss of many of their number, were obliged to flee for protection to the Coahuillas, of Cabeson valley, and were living on the mescal plant, and such other food as they could pick up.

I found them very destitute, and very anxious to settle their difficulties with the Mojaves, so that they might return to their homes on the river. I gave them some blankets, a few yards of calico for the women, and a few hoes, and the chief a letter, addressed to Superintendent Dent, asking him to use his influence that they might not be molested. They appeared well satisfied, and promised not to molest or interfere with any one, whites nor Indians, should they be permitted to return to their homes. I found it necessary to furnish something for the Indians to subsist on while assembled, and purchased of Mr. James Waters some beeves for distribution among them.

After distributing the goods designed for the Indians in this locality, I returned to Los Angeles, where I arrived on the 9th of February.

Immediately on my return, I made arrangements for the transportation of

the goods designed for the San Luis and San Diego Indians to Warner's ranch, an intermediate point, which had been selected for making the distribution to those Indians, and started the teams on the 11th, myself and interpreter starting on the 13th.

On my arrival at Temecula, I sent to Manuelito Cota, the head chief, requesting him to call the Indians together at a small Indian village called Puerta Cruz, and proceeding on to that point, reached there on the 18th. The evening of my arrival it commenced raining, and continued for two days; the consequence was the Indians were prevented from coming in, thereby causing a delay of two days. On the 20th, however, the storm ceased, and the Indians began to arrive. I ascertained from Manuelito (the chief) the number of villages from which we might expect delegations, and found there would not be less than twenty.

I accordingly divided the goods and tools, as nearly as possible, into 20 parts, and as fast as the captains came in, I distributed to each the portion designed for his village, and, on the 21st, completed the distribution of all the goods and tools.

After completing the distribution, I had the captains all called together, and endeavored to impress on them the advantages that would result from building better cabins, planting fruit-trees and grape-vines—thus making permanent homes for themselves and children.

During the last year, in several instances, the whites have induced Indians to abandon their little farms for the purpose of obtaining possession themselves; as an inducement giving them trifling presents. I told the Indians, by doing so, they could never again occupy their lands, and consequently would be without homes for their families, and told them they ought not to sell or give up their farms to any one.

The fact is, however, the whites are pushing back on the frontier, and unless lands are reserved for the use of the Indians, soon they will have no place to live.

Without a reservation, nothing can be done to prevent the sale of intoxicating drinks to the Indians, unless a State law could be passed to reach the case.

The Mission Indians, at this time, are very well supplied with provisions, and have sufficient farming tools to answer for two years, and if whiskey sellers could be kept away, they would raise more than enough for their support.

I feel it my duty to again urge on the department the great benefit that would result to the Indians by the appointment of a special travelling agent, whose duty would be to visit, as often as necessary, all the principal villages, direct and instruct the Indians in their labors, and prevent, as far as possible, intoxicating drinks being sold to them.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. Q. A. STANLEY,
Special Indian Agent, Southern California.

Hon. B. C. WHITING,
Supt. Ind. Affairs, San Francisco, California.

No. 31.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., August 3, 1866.

SIR: By direction of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, you have been appointed a special commissioner to make an investigation and report upon Indian affairs in California.

From the time the government first took charge of the Indians in California the management of affairs there has been unsatisfactory, and the great distance

of that region from the seat of government renders it difficult to detect abuses, except from reports of some reliable person in whom the department reposes confidence.

Every superintendent, except the present one, has expended more money than has been appropriated, thus incurring a large indebtedness which there were no funds to meet, and bringing the credit of the department into disrepute. The present superintendent has been rigidly instructed upon this point. I have no reason to suppose that he is not strictly complying with the instructions given, but as it is a matter of great consequence you will make it a subject of inquiry.

Soon after Superintendent Wiley was superseded he transmitted to this office a list of outstanding liabilities, amouting to $35,607 12. A small portion of this has been paid, but the residue remains unpaid, because there are no funds applicable to its payment. Behind this there is a very large indebtedness, some of it running back for 15 years.

I enclose a copy of the list submitted by late Superintendent Wiley, and desire that, so far as practicable, you will investigate and report upon the merits of each claim, giving your views as to the proper course to be pursued by this department in regard to the same.

The indebtedness incurred prior to this has been the subject of investigation by various parties heretofore. Although their reports are not satisfactory, your inquiries need not, except in a general way, extend to this matter. A thorough investigation of it would require vastly more time than will be at your disposal.

It is the policy of this department to make Indians self sustaining. Those in California have reservations that are represented as being very fertile, and producing abundant crops, and it is thought that with proper management and due economy the expense to the government of sustaining them would not be considerable; that nothing but clothing and agricultural implements need be purchased. It is certainly very strange that it should ever become necessary to incur an indebtedness in taking care of them; I therefore desire that you shall make this matter a subject of special inquiry, and also give your views as to what law can be enacted or what regulations established to secure to the Indians and the government the full benefits of the produce raised, and the funds arising from its sale.

There are at present four reservations authorized in California, the Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Smith River reservations, in the northern part of the State, and the Tuve River in the southern part.

It is thought to be advisable to decrease the number of reservations by placing the Indians in the northern part of the State on one reservation. The practicability of doing so will be an important matter for your examination, and will involve the following inquiries:

Which of the present reservations should be retained?

What will it cost, in the way of purchasing improvements of the settlers, to enlarge one of the present reservations to a sufficient size to support the Indians?

What can probably be realized from the sale of the reservation or reservations which may be vacated?

And any other matters which you may deem important in connection with the matter, such as the number of Indians at each reservation, the number not on any, their probable numbers in future, &c.

Your actual necessary expenses will be paid by the department, and you will take vouchers for the same in all cases when practicable; where it is not, you will keep an itemized account, to which you will be required to certify on honor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner.

ROBT. J. STEVENS, Esq., *Present.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 1, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with instructions conveyed in the letter of your predecessor, the Hon. Commissioner D. N. Cooley, a copy of which is herewith presented, informing me of my appointment as a "special commissioner to investigate and report upon Indian affairs in California," received on the 4th of August last, I proceeded west on the following day with the intention of making the journey overland, but at Harrisburg, on information then received, concluded it would be better to proceed by sea. Therefore I went to New York and took passage from there on the 10th instant on the steamer Arizona for San Francisco, at which point I arrived on the 3d day of September.

I was soon waited upon by Mr. Maltby, the then superintendent of Indian affairs, and soon after by Mr. Wiley, his predecessor, also Captain Fairfield, agent at Round valley, then on an official visit to look after his expected goods, and just on the eve of returning. From him I received much useful information by which to guide my journey to the different reservations and the interior of the State.

I was anxious to time my visit so as to be present at the distribution of the annuity goods or presents, in order to see as great a number of the Indians as possible; but learning from Captain Fairfield of the non-arrival of the goods, I concluded to change my original plan of going immediately into the interior, and first took up the examination of the accounts of Messrs. Wiley and Maltby, in San Francisco. This, with other government business—I was charged by the Treasury Department with letter to J. J. Knox, special agent to investigate the recent robbery and other irregularities in the United States branch mint, San Francisco—to advise and inform him in regard to mint matters detained me in San Francisco until late in the month of September.

My report upon the account of Superintendent Maltby will be found in its proper place under "Remarks upon officials;" that upon the accounts of Mr. Wiley in an appendix containing the copy of official schedule furnished me with my instructions.

Proceeding from San Francisco, via Petaluma and the Russian river, I passed through Healdsburg, where I first saw Indians, a few here and there domesticated, mostly under the age of 15 years. On inquiry I found that it was not uncommon for residents in want of a servant to *buy*, of a degraded class of mountaineers known as *squaw-men*, children of tender years, who must have been stolen from their parents by these reckless outlaws. I believe that these involuntary wards are generally well treated, but learn that they almost invariably die at an early age, or, if they attain maturity, they abscond to their native mountains. At Cloverdale there were a few of these children, and some half-breeds; also at Ukiah. At Clear lake there were a few Indians, peaceable, docile, and in good condition. They had been at work harvesting for the surrounding settlements. Some of them had been upon reserves, the most of them had not. They appeared self-dependent, but "the whole race are improvident and liable to fall into the *habit of starving* at any moment," as was remarked to me by a communicative farmer in this vicinity.

I left instructions for them to go to the nearest reservation, Round Valley.

At Little lake, about four days' travel from San Francisco, where there are some scattered settlements, found, in the valley of that name, and Walker's valley adjoining, the first considerable body of Indians—I should think 300 or 400. I was informed by a very intelligent gentleman named Bichtel, whose house was near, and who has for ten years past pursued here the business of stock-raising, with his three brothers, that these Indians had gathered there recently, from different points, where they had been engaged as harvesters. Could not learn that they were under the supervision of the Indian department of the State, in any way; was informed that they were of the tribes or

families known as "Little Lakes" and "Redwoods;" that these valleys and the adjacent counties is their native home.

Deferring further action until I should have seen the condition of affairs at Round valley, I pushed on for that place, via Cahto, which is the *ultima thule* of wagon travel in that direction; a small place, with a tavern, store, and a few houses. Stopped there one day and night; took mule the next morning at sunrise, and an hour before sunset—not having seen an Indian since leaving Walker's valley, save the two or three domestics lounging about the inn at Cahto—arrived on the crest of the inner range of mountains that encircle Round valley; the result of my investigations and impressions of which will, I judge, be best given by the following extract from my journal minutes, made the night before leaving that place:

NOME CULT, OR ROUND VALLEY.

This valley is situated in the interior of the State, in the northeast corner of Mendocino county, and about forty miles east of the cape of that name; separated from the Sacramento valley by about 50 miles' travel over mountains almost impassable in winter.

It is about nine miles long and seven miles broad, and completely surrounded by a double barrier or chain of the Coast range mountains, each chain of uniform height, the inner range being somewhat lower than the outer. Between these two ranges, nearly encircling the valley, flows the Eel river; in the rainy season, or winter, a rapid and dangerous stream, but at the time of my visit, scarcely affording water for my mule. The sand-bars and heaps of boulders in its rocky bed, however, bear testimony to its force and power, when filled by the winter rains, and melting snow of the spring.

This triple barrier forms a natural fence, hardly to be surpassed by any effort of art, and completely isolates the valley, which it seems formed to protect. With the exception of a very imperfect path on the southeast side over the Sacramento *divide*, occasionally traversed by light wagons, mule trails are the only roads over the mountains these pass through occasional groves of the mountain laurel, manzanita, madrona, and more rarely the majestic redwood, again through a mountain plain of a few acres, a little valley, or a hillside slope, in no case tillable, but suggestive of pasture. A few cattle, and not unfrequently a distant deer, alone give life to the scene, which, in its inanimate life, is one of unequalled beauty and sublimity. As the brow of the inner range is reached, the broad plain below, here and there dotted with timber, level as a lake, lies spread out before you, a grateful and wholesome sight. The large and substantial granaries, the workshops and barns of the reservation, the thrifty though unpretending dwellings of the settlers, the long lines of well-kept fence, the numerous stacks of wheat and hay, the modern implements of husbandry, the droves of fat cattle and fatter hogs, the well-conditioned work oxen and horses, all told of well-ordered industry and attendant thrift.

A little apart, and a short distance from the western base of the foot hills, the neat white barracks of Fort Wright, with its prim enclosure, spoke of military precision and discipline. Over all, promising protection, peace, and plenty, floated the bright stars and broad stripes of the "flag of our Union."

The valley, within the foot-hills of the inner range, contains 25,017 acres, 5,000 acres of which comprise the reservation, or that part which is now in use for Indian purposes; 1,400 acres are under cultivation. All of it is well fenced. The soil yields bountifully, of cereals particularly. A plentiful supply of vegetables is also raised—pumpkins, carrots, onions. Potato crop not so favorable this year. Sorghum a failure, on account of bad seed. The attempt to grow tobacco has not yet promised to be a success. The melons are of a very superior quality. At the time of my visit the grain crop had almost all been harvested, and the large and substantial granaries were literally groaning with their abun-

dance. Among the new buildings I noticed one barn that would have done honor to a New England farm-yard; it must have been at least 60 by 50 feet, and of the most approved modern construction; also three granaries, 30 by 30 feet, well constructed, and other additions to, and renovations of, old buildings, the newness of the work about which showed it to be quite recent. All of the fencing about the property has been done in a superior manner, and nearly 2,500 acres have been newly enclosed. I was assured by Captain Fairfield, the agent, who has been in charge about two years, and under whose zealous care, and the initiating supervision of late Superintendent Wiley, the recent improvements have been projected and perfected, that the actual outlay to the government from all these very necessary works was but trifling, merely for nails, hinges, and other such small articles that could not be made upon the farm or in the workshops of the reservation. Everything else, lumber, labor, plans, designs, &c., were of home production, to wit, the well-guided ability and industry of the employés and Indians. In the meat-house I saw a quantity of bacon and hams, such as can be seen nowhere else, the hams, particularly, without having the flavor of, are, I think, superior to, the far-famed Westphalia's. Next to the meat-house in the quadrangular enclosure, on which stands the reservation house, I visited the medicine house, or apothecary's shop. Captain Fairfield is, by the way, both apothecary and doctor of this reservation, his experience as an old shipmaster having given him sufficient knowledge of *materia medica* to treat the cases, uniformly and comparatively simple, of which his patients most do complain.

It is, perhaps, only just to state here that he receives no extra compensation for this unusual service.

The altitude of this beautiful valley is several hundred feet greater than the Sacramento valley. For the most part of the year its genial climate is unsurpassed, the cold of winter is not severe, nor the heat of summer oppressive. Snow sometimes falls in the valley, but seldom remains long. About one-third of the valley is arable land; the wet lands produce abundance of grasses. There is plenty of white oak and other timber, and the whole is well watered. All the cereals and most vegetables thrive here; the grass seeds, roots and bulbs, *camas* and *cous*, of the Indians, are plentiful. The adjacent mountains supply, amply, acorns, nuts, and berries; also wild game, both great and small, from the huge fierce grizzly to the shy mountain quail.

Fish are to be had from the adjacent waters of Eel river, though not in abundance, and salmon have been taken during the spring run.

It was first established as a reservation in 1856, by Colonel T. J. Henley, then superintendent of Indian affairs. Some hunters from Nome Lacke reservation, from the top of "Summit," a high point on the coast range, discovered this valley and reported to Superintendent Henley, who sent out a party to examine and report. On their return he took possession of it, in the name of the Indian department, finding it admirably adapted for the purposes of a reservation. The law at that time limited the number of reservations to five, and as Mendocino, Tejon, Fresno, the Klamath, and Nome Lacke were already established, Nome Cult, as the newly-found valley was called by the Indians, was only attached to Nome Lacke, and considered an additional farm of the reservation, and as such placed in charge of three of its employés. Considerable government property was also transferred here.

At this remote point in the unsettled condition of affairs, at this early period, it was necessary to have some protection. After several fruitless attempts to procure a military force, Colonel Henley—public attention having by this time been attracted to this point by report of its exceeding fertility—for reasons of convenience and protection, informed those parties desirous of locating in the valley that he should not extend the government rights over the whole valley, and that they were at liberty to locate or occupy outside of the 5,000 acres then

laid off, which comprise the present reservation, advising them, at the same time, that the government might at any time call upon them to vacate, in which case, as he informed them, it would doubtless compensate them fully for the value of their improvements. These settlers, therefore, appear to have located in good faith, and in no sense as trespassers or interlopers. Colonel Henley meantime notified the department of the understanding between himself and the settlers, and recommended, nevertheless that the whole valley be reserved for Indian purposes, and that the proper steps should be taken in conformity with such recommendation.

In December, 1857, he was instructed by the department to issue a proclamation declaring that the whole valley would be held by the government, which was accordingly done, by posting written notices at different points in the valley, which notices informed the settlers simply that the government intended to assert its right to the entire valley. Nothing further was done in the matter up to the close of his superintendency in 1859.

In 1860 the entire valley was surveyed and formally reserved for Indian purposes, by order of the then Secretary of the Interior, Jacob Thompson. These instructions were dated May 3d of that year.

The foregoing history of the valley was taken down, nearly word for word, as related to me by Colonel Henley, in Nome Cult, a few weeks since, and is mainly substantiated by others of the settlers.

I append here a list of the settlers and amount of acres enclosed by them respectively, with particulars. Those that set up the "swamp and overflowed land title" are so marked.

W. P. White—Geo. E. Agent	1,600 acres.
The four brothers Henley—farm	1,200 "
Samuel S. Davis	640 "
Witt William H. Johnson (S. & O.)	560 "
D. C. Dorman	320 "
W. M. Johnson	320 "
M. Corbett, (S. & O.)	320 "
J. A. Wiltsey	240 "
H. Schenck	100 "
J. H. Thomas	180 "
S. M. Smith	2,000 "
J. A. Owen, (S. & O.)	320 "
C. H. Bourne, (S. & O.)	
R. Rice	160 "
S. C. Moore	160 "
S. M. Gambrel	80 "
S. C. Lawrence	40 "
Antone Legar	160 "
S. Hornbrook	160 "
C. H. Eberle, (inside reservation limits)	150 "
Updegraff, (Wiltsey's ranch)	
Griffin	160 "
Chandler	320 "
Morrison, (quarter section)	160 "
Parnell	320 "
Gray, (grist and saw-mill)	320 "

The above all fenced. There are also some fifteen or twenty persons, with a small cabin and enclosure, each claiming a quarter section.

During Hanson's superintendency, there were some further steps taken towards assuming the entire possession of these lands, of which the archives of the department doubtless have full particulars.

Notice of the government assuming possession of the valley for an Indian reservation was duly posted by Superintendent Henley, and also by his successor, J. Y. McDuffie, in 1859.

The information that I obtained in this quarter was vague and unreliable. There was also, about this time, considerable difficulty between the settlers and the reservation authorities, and I am constrained to believe that some of the former behaved very badly; but I am happy to be able to assert confidently, that now, and for some time past, their conduct has been without reproach, and the best relations have prevailed. They have for a long time been considerably exercised about the intentions of the government with respect to their interests, and have awaited with anxious expectancy for its decision; and so they still remain.

Among them are some who located with their families at the very outset, ten years ago, and who have seen trying times in the early conflicts with the Indians. They are very warmly attached to their homes and averse to leave. They say they have borne the brunt and hardship of the days of doubt and difficulty, and now, just as time has brought security and comfort about their homes, so long toiled and struggled for, it is hard for them to leave. Others, again, and those, too, mostly old settlers—there are comparatively few of recent date—seem apathetic and indifferent. They claim only to be interested in the speedy solution of the question, which they allege has been so long mooted, "to be" or "not to be" whether the government will claim the whole of Nome Cult, pay them for their improvements, and dismiss them to seek other homes, daily becoming more difficult to find, as they claim; or, by a declared policy, allow them to become possessors of those places by an assured tenure, that they may go on and improve with a fixed future.

They assert that the projected occupation by the government has been under consideration for a long time, and that meanwhile they have been left in suspense, not daring to improve their present abodes, entered upon in good faith and under an understanding with the government, and not liking to seek others in a country so rapidly filling up. All the detriment or damage of this condition of things, with the usual fairness of men in such circumstances, they charge to the government.

The Indians and their homes are the only things in and about the valley not pleasant to contemplate. They are, to be sure, well fed, but not well clothed. Some of them are sick—many troubled with scrofula, diseased eyes, &c. Their habitations are mere *campoodies* of brush tents, which they prefer to well-built log huts, of which there are many untenanted. They are under tolerable discipline, and work pretty well under overseers.

There are five distinct families or clans, as follows: Ukies, 430; Wylackies, 400; Pitt Rivers, 300; Con-Cous, 240; Trinity Rivers, 30; total, 1,400. This enumeration is received from Agent Fairfield, and not from personal count, it being impracticable to gather them for such purpose. At no time during my stay in the valley would they have numbered 1,000, according to my best estimate. It was stated that they were hunting or acorn gathering on the adjacent mountains.

The grain on hand was estimated at 10,000 bushels—oats, corn, barley, and wheat; 250 tons of hay, 200 barrels of potatoes, 25 or 30 acres of pumpkins, not gathered.

Of government stock there are, 21 horses, 30 pack mules, 10 yoke work oxen, 20 milch cows, 400 hogs, and over 500 head of cattle, including those at large, all in thrifty condition; and by efficient and honest management susceptible of being increased ten-fold, with but little additional outlay, both stock and produce.

In closing my remarks upon this reservation and its surroundings, I desire to submit my opinion that if its limits can be enlarged so as to embrace the sum-

mit of the inner range of mountains that encircle the valley, with boundaries as indicated on the topographical map now in your office prepared by Superintendent Hanson, and recommended by him, and also by Superintendents Wiley, Steele, and Maltby, his successors, it will be amply capable, under good management, with a little larger force, of subsisting all the Indians that can be gathered upon it from different points in northern California, including, of course, those from the other two reservations, say seven thousand or more, and that such a concentration of them is practicable.

The objection urged against it on account of unfitness of climate for Coast Indians, and the disturbing effect liable to be produced by their removal from their present location, I do not regard as insuperable, and the area contemplated I judge to be sufficiently wide to allow, with a little management and increased discipline, of their being placed so as to avoid any collision by reason of feuds that may exist between different bands.

As to the change of *locale* affecting the Indians unfavorably in a sanitary point of view, the change is certainly not so great as that contemplated by the reservation system itself, which is to change their entire mode of life. As to the liability of a disturbance, should it be found necessary to resort to any stringent measures in removing them from other points, the fact cannot be overlooked that in their *present* proximity to the whites—many of whom esteem the life of an Indian of such slight account, and in view of the Indian's religion of "blood for blood" indiscriminately—the liability amounts to a *probability* that may evince itself at any moment.

It has been said that this valley is too good for the Indians. They once had the whole length and breadth of the State to roam over; let them have, then, this one desirable spot of all their "happy hunting grounds" of old. They must have long occupied this valley, as their frequent *tumuli* bear testimony. Here it was not necessary that they should be provident, or "have a care for the morrow." Each week bountiful nature, without assistance, provided ready to their hands, and in turn, the "food meet for the season."

In this place, then, enclosed by uninhabitable mountains for 20 miles in every direction, secluded and remote, shut off from the encroachments of the bad, where good influences may work unmolested, with everything native to the Indian indigenous, they should be gathered and cared for. What more suitable home for a patriarchal and primitive people can be imagined? and where could it be found?

The reservation house here is utterly unfit for a human habitation. Partly of adobe, partly of wood, it is damp and dilapidated. The materials for a proper one are at hand, and the agent should long ago have constructed a proper habitation. He asks for authority. I recommend that it should be given.

It is also represented that the Dorman's saw and grist-mill, in the northwest edge of the valley, is very much needed for the reservation, and that a special appropriation of $5,000 will be asked for the purpose of purchasing it. I should think the sum ample, but concur in the advisability of the purchase.

NOME LACKE.

One of the earliest Indian reservations was established by Superintendent Henley, in 1854, at this point. It lies one day's mule travel nearly due east from Nome Cult, and about 20 miles west of the town of Tehama, on the Sacramento river and at the foot hills of the Coast range, nearly rectangular in form, about six miles across north and south, and five miles across east and west, between two considerable rivulets, known as Tom's creek and Elder creek.

In 1855 it was a military post, with a small force there stationed, which the remains of an adobe fortification of some size still attest. There are also some three adobe houses, a flour-mill, and fourteen frame houses, all more or less dilapidated, and only occasionally tenanted by shepherds or wandering squaw-men.

Of the 25,000 acres regularly surveyed and laid out under the supervision of Superintendent Henley, there are 2,000 acres of arable land. The remainder is fine grazing and pasture land, with water plenty, suitable for stock—for house use not so good. The place never was well or thoroughly fenced, and has not been cultivated for several years. It was finally abandoned as a reservation on recommendation of Superintendent Hanson in July, 1861.

There are no Indians here, and in fact no permanent denizens, the few shepherds and others that sometimes avail of the shelter of the buildings being but temporary pilgrims and wayfarers.

Here are two sulphur springs that are somewhat noticeable, said to be used medicinally by the Indians.

The sale of this property under the most favorable division and exposition would hardly bring more than $40,000. There are a few ranchmen in the neighborhood, and also about Clear lake, that have an eye to some of the choice spots, but their ideas and means are both moderate.

In case of the occupation by the government of the whole of Round valley, a favorable disposition of these lands would perhaps be practicable by an arrangement of exchange of them with the settlers there, for their improvements. Perhaps they might be favorably disposed of in the eastern States, Atlantic border, or in the western, by proper notice. Doubtless some intending emigrant would be glad of finding his home in the far west partly improved for a moderate price.

FROM ROUND VALLEY TO HUMBOLDT.

On the eighth day after entering Round valley left there for Mendocino and Humboldt, via Long valley. By the Humboldt trail it opens out of the valley nearly opposite to the point where I entered. Some miles on the way passed Summit valley, a beautiful mountain plain of about 160 acres, at an altitude of 350 feet above Round valley. It is cultivated by Mr. S. Arsdel. From this until we bivouacked at sunset the route was much the same as from Cahto into the valley. Met one or two Indians and two or three stock-men in the day's ride, and near our camping ground found the first cabin, occupied by a hunter with three or four squaws and as many half-breed children.

The next day at 3½ a. m. lighted fires and breakfasted, and were in the saddle at sunrise. This day the same as yesterday, up and down mountains, over rivers, and through gigantic timber, the scenery always grand and striking. Did not reach suitable camping ground until 8½ o'clock in the evening; lost the trail in the timber. The next and following days were without noticeable features, about the same as before described, rarely meeting any person or signs of civilization, and as it is scarcely necessary to follow and particularize my journey unless something noteworthy or of new character occurs, I shall hereafter omit it.

A word here about my Indian guide Oy-ga-chee, who was a Trinity River Indian, and had been living latterly at Round valley. He was one of the best Indians that I met in all my journey, and seemed to present a very hopeful case as an example of the possible thorough civilization of the Indian races. He was, I believe, full-blooded, but from a short stay in some town had acquired an unusual control of our tongue, which he spoke like a white man; his knowledge of wood-craft was astonishing, and would, I believe, have surpassed that of the celebrated Natty Bumpo of Cooper. His knowledge of all the forest trees and vegetation, of the habits of the wild animals, and of the fish of the rivers, and the quickness with which, as we emerged upon an opening, he would descry a distant deer, or notice upon the trail the track of the bear, elk, or antelope, was wonderful. With all this admirable qualification for a scout or guide, the ambition of this young man was to be a small farmer; this I discovered before I parted with him, and hope, and doubt not, his desires may yet be gratified.

MENDOCINO.

The reservation here was abandoned in March last. The location was made by Superintendent Henley, in 1855. It is a strip of land extending from the Noyo river—which empties at a point about 50 miles south of Cape Mendocino—on the south, to one mile above Ten-mile river, on the north, through which several small rivers take their course, from which, during most of the year, a plentiful supply of fish can be taken. The shoaly coast and beach also yield an apparently inexhaustible supply of muscles of a superior quality.

Comprised in the reservation, about 3,000 acres are productive. These will yield favorably wheat, oats, and barley, and are peculiarly prolific of vegetables of almost every kind.

THE MILL STATION.

The noticeable features here are the fine steam saw mill and improvements, belonging to Mr. A. W. McPherson, of San Francisco, and the adjacent magnificent forests of redwood. The mill is known as the Noyo mill, and was erected in 1856, by permission of Colonel Henley, then superintendent of Indian affairs. Mr. McPherson, the builder and owner, has long been known to me, in fact since 1849, as he is a pioneer, and a very enterprising gentleman. He would be glad to purchase of the government, contiguous to the mill property, at a fair price.

The Indians here and hereabouts are supposed to be at *Nome Cult*, and subsisted from there. Many of them find occupation at the timber mills at one dollar per diem. Others find labor as fishermen and oystermen, both pleasant and remunerative. They like the place, and do not like to leave their native salt air and fish of the sea-shore for the dry air and unaccustomed food of the interior.

It seems, by the concurrent testimony of Colonel Henley and other more recent superintendents, that the establishment of the mill was a considerable convenience to the department, and it is urged, on behalf of the owner, that he be allowed to acquire possession whenever these lands shall come into market, by a special arrangement with the government, by purchase, on appraisement, and not be subjected to ordinary competition. This matter was strongly represented to me, and I deem it only proper to submit it with the remark that it would seem but an act of justice, if, in the division of these lands for sale, his claims and convenience be somewhat considered.

The reservation effects here are inconsiderable, consisting only of a few deserted buildings and fencings.

At Be-da-tah, Upper or Ten-Mile station, and at Bald Hill station, the fencing and buildings enhance the value some few thousand dollars. All of these improvements, however, are rapidly deteriorating, with time and lack of care.

The farm, containing most of the arable land of the reservation, viz: the land lying between Pudden creek and the northern boundary, comprising some 2,500 acres of fertile land, and some pasturage, with a tolerable dwelling-house, stable, barn and out-houses, has recently been leased to Mr. E. J. Whipple, at a yearly rental of $600, which I consider about one-half of what might be deemed a favorable disposition of the same.

The whole of the improvements at this reservation cost the government about $40,000.

FORT HUMBOLDT, EUREKA AND ARCATA.

At Fort Humboldt was the guest of Major Bowman, ninth infantry, commanding. Stopped here one day. This gentleman is an old *regular*, and has been a long time on the frontier at different points, and is well acquainted with

Indian character and habits. He gave much information about them. His opinion was very positive against removing the Indians in this section, at this time, unless they were entirely willing to go. He urged that the recent difficulties had just been quieted, and that matters were now on a basis that it was highly injudicious to disturb, and finally said he thought any forcible attempt to remove them would probably be the cause of another war.

The major dwelt strongly on the rapid diminution of the race in general, and particularly in this State, and the improbability of their being long a charge upon the department, and the consequent discontinuance of the necessity for any extensive provision for their future. He spoke earnestly in favor of a plan for protecting them from the aggressions of the bad white men who are so frequently the cause of Indian difficulties, by setting apart a tract of country for their exclusive use, to be held under military protection, selecting some point suitable for them, but unfitted or undesirable for white settlements. Such a region he describes as bordering on the banks of the Klamath river, for some miles above its mouth. Of this I will speak again when I have reached that point.

At Humboldt, Eureka, and Arcata, many citizens, by delegations and individually, called upon me. Some of them were opposed to the removal of the Indians; others, again, were quite desirous that the settlement which was broken up at Hoopa by the purchase of the lands by the government should be re-established. A hasty and informal meeting of citizens was held at Eureka. After some discussion it was adjourned, in order to give time for a greater number of them to assemble and give their views. As I was leaving, I was earnestly requested to defer making my report, for a little time after reaching Washington, in order to give an opportunity for the proceedings to reach me. I have not received them up to this time. Should I hereafter do so, and deem them of sufficient importance, I will submit them in a supplementary report.

I deem it but just to state, that the impression left upon my mind, as to the desires of the majority of the people of Eureka, Arcata, and neighborhood, was, that they were opposed to the removal of the Indians at present, although they, at the same time, advanced the belief that a proper occupation by white settlers of the Hoopa valley would be vastly more to the true interests of the government through the local advantages to be derived, and this inclination would throw their suffrages in favor of the establishment of a military protectorate on the Klamath, as suggested by Major Bowman.

Popular sentiment here is not friendly to the Indian; he has too frequently shown his worst side. Hostilities have been too recent.

HOOPA VALLEY.

From Fort Humboldt via Eureka and Arcata, two days' mule travel northeasterly over mountain trail, through immense forests of redwood, occasionally grazing land, with few signs of habitation, and fewer of cultivation, brought me to Fort Gaston, at the southern side of the valley, toward sunset of the second day. I was hospitably received and handsomely entertained by Captain Edward Pollock, ninth infantry, in command, whose guest I was during my stay, and from whom I learned many useful and interesting particulars of the habits and condition of the Indians. There are two companies here, and the daily drills and exercises showed a high state of discipline.

This valley, the part of it in which the reservation lies, is about five miles in length and two in width, and lies each side of the Trinity river. The reservation was located here by Superintendent Wiley, in August, 1864, after his treaty with the hostile tribes in the northern coast counties.

There are here some dozen farms, with orchards, vineyards, and improvements. The buildings, originally very good dwelling-houses, and much superior to those in Round valley, are now somewhat dilapidated. The fencing

is in pretty good condition. The settlers located here some six or eight years since. Government has recently paid for their improvements, and everything is surrendered to the reservation at a cost of a few dollars less than $60,000. Some of the settlers claim a balance, some $4,000 due yet, for tools and farming utensils not included in the sale of the fixtures.

Mr. Robert L. Stockton, the agent, called upon me in the course of the evening and gave me a full history of the reservation and its present condition, and the following morning we took horses and visited all parts of the valley. The Indians here are of a higher grade than those at Nome Cult; more ambitious, warlike, and intelligent, and superior in every respect. The Indians of this valley were conspicuous with the Klamaths and Humboldts in the war of 1855–'6, and claim that they whipped the whites in almost every fight; and I am not sure that they did not sometimes. They are the most warlike of the California Indians, particularly the wild Klamaths of the river banks. They have been hostile and unruly at times, until the fall of 1864, when, through the address of Superintendent Wiley, whose long acquaintance with them enabled him to treat knowingly, a peace was concluded that, up to this time, has been faithfully kept. Their lodges are also better, and they were separated into little communities or clans, living at some distance apart from each other, under a sort of chieftainship. I met here also a greater number of prominent Indians, not chiefs in the old understanding of the word, but men who aspired to be mow-e-mas or captains, and who, because of their wealth or popularity, and not because of birth or age, claimed influence and importance with their race. The younger Indians, those too who have had considerable intercourse with the whites, seem to prevail "in council." The elders are fast losing their hereditary importance. Here, too, more respect is paid to the dead. In every little clump of cabins three or four cemeterial enclosures were seen, within and on the railings of which were deposited the effects of the deceased, exposed to sunshine and storm, accompanying the body below in its elementary resolvence. This custom is only strictly observed by the "better class." Their sanitary condition here is somewhat better than that of those at Round valley, although the vicious disease, common to all of them, prevails here extensively. Consumption, and other kindred ills aggravated by this, and their naturally scrofulous tendency, often terminates fatally. The deaths during the past year have been 12, and the births the same, in a population averaging not more than 400. Observed here a greater number of children than among the Indians at Nome Cult or elsewhere.

The crops here had also been harvested, consisting principally of 200,000 pounds of wheat, 40,000 pounds of oats, 12,000 pounds of peas, and a quantity of corn and beans, also potatoes and some carrots.

There are here eight horses, seven mules, and two yoke of oxen for farming purposes—a larger number is requisite—30 head of cattle, and the same number of hogs.

The last of the twelve farms or estates before alluded to, purchased by government, had just been given up, that of Garrett and Campbell, (not included in first appraisement.) All these places had been but recently turned over, and Mr. Stockton, the faithful and industrious agent, was busily occupied in reorganizing the entire concern. Among them are some superior dwelling-houses, which, after selecting suitably for the agent and employés, their present residences being quite inferior, can by a little reconstruction be improved into hospital, meat-house, storehouses, and workshops, all of which are much needed.

Mr. Stockton has the Indians under very good control by his kindly though firm treatment. He is daily improving in the hold he has over them, and he assures me that they are for the most part docile and apt at the field labors, only needing the personal supervision of himself or the employés in the care and management of the implements of the more complicated order.

On the second day's circuit we visited the flouring mill, a very good one, which we found in operation. Here I noticed an instance of care and attention on the part of the agent. The fine flour served out to the Indians is generally carelessly baked by them, and the bread or dough so eaten is the cause of sickness. This is remedied by mingling more of the husk in bolting, which is well liked by them, and is not nearly so unhealthy even if carelessly cooked. This day we visited also the well-filled granaries, cattle yards, and hog-pens, all of which showed thrift and care.

The vineyards are not thrifty; some of the orchards are.

Among the settlers who called upon me in the evening were some with claims for farming utensils; others about claims for supplies formerly furnished the Indian department previous to the Wiley superintendency. I referred them to the superintendent at San Francisco, considering it beyond my instructions to entertain them, although in many cases I could not avoid receiving memoranda to be submitted to the department.

I took occasion to get their views upon Indian matters. With regard to the removal of the Indians, most of them seemed to agree in the belief that it might cause disturbance. The majority of the Indians are natives of the valley and surrounding mountains, and are much attached to the locality. Others, again, regarded their removal as a simple and easy matter, and some of them I found very desirous of repurchasing their improvements and resuming their homes. Two or three of them told me that the government could "get back in gold what it paid in greenbacks." I think $75,000 could be realized from this property.

During my stay in this valley I saw comparatively few Indians, not over 400 in all. They are reported out hunting, visiting, or acorn gathering, or perhaps working for some of the distant settlers towards Humboldt or Arcata.

FROM HOOPA TO SMITH RIVER, VIA TRINITY RIVER AND KLAMATH RIVER.

From Hoopa to the mouth of the Klamath I took the "water-trail," sending my escort over the mountains with instructions to meet me on the ocean shore. I entered a frail canoe on the Trinity river, manned by two Humboldt Indians, early on the morning of the 10th of October, and darting down the swift river by afternoon of the same day shot into the Klamath. Here the Trinity empties itself with such volume and force as to resemble a culminating breaker, and great care is necessary in the guidance of the canoe, even more than in the passage of the frequent rapids and narrows; but the well-skilled natives were fully competent to the task. Their dexterity was admirable.

Up to this time nothing more worthy of note was apparent on the shores of the river than an occasional village of some half dozen lodges, a deserted mining claim, or a solitary canoe "in *ordinary*." The river itself was full of interest, because of the numerous rapids and the weird monoliths that project here and there many feet above the surface. It, as well as the Klamath river, throughout all its course, is a swift torrent, full of cascades, falls, and narrows, sweeping the bases of an almost endless succession of precipitous mountains, which rarely recede from it a sufficient distance to allow a pathway between them and its margin; hence the *trail* must pass over their summits, or thread their nearly perpendicular sides.

The *bars* that were deemed so rich in gold have not, on the whole, proved very remunerative, particularly in view of the great risk and expense attending transportation of supplies. It will be inferred that the river, although deep and wide, is not navigable save by canoes, and not by them in winter.

On the banks of the Klamath the villages were more numerous. Most of them I visited. Their lodges were generally of log slabs, only one room, usually 10 by 12 feet, board floor, excepting in the centre, where a square place for fire

was left, with no other place of ingress or outlook than a circular hole about 18 or 20 inches in diameter, and about three feet from the ground in a corner of the front side, looking like the *eye* of the house, a very inconvenient sort of door for a white man. A tolerable pavement adorns the front. The natives here appeared superior to those on the reservations, more manly and independent in their bearing. Their hovels were well supplied with dried salmon, acorns, *cous*, and *camas*, and other Indian food, piled away in their peculiar, conical, water-tight baskets, in the loft or garret of the hovel.

The salmon fisheries of the river have been very much injured by the former mining operations. Only now and then one of their ingenious *weirs* is seen.

At Weitspeek, near the mouth of the Trinity, took a large canoe. The canoes are of peculiar construction, of hollowed trees, alike at stem and stern, both being square and very solid, manned by four Indians, one of whom spoke a little English. The other three spoke different dialects. I endeavored to get some idea of the relationship of these dialects by asking each of them the name of some prominent object; for instance, the sun. The Klamath Indian called it *wan-ous-lah*; the Hoopa Indian called it *quah*, and the Humboldt Indian *pe-qui*. A further trial showed a like dissimilarity. At this village, and at Pec-tow, opposite, there are some 200 souls.

Passing McDonald's ferry, and Young's ferry, the next village is called Nah-rip, numbering 25; at Wa-a-sa, 125; Moruk, and Capel, 200; Nox-co, 60. At Mah ta, near Young's mining claim, there are about 100; at Shrir-goin, two villages, upper and lower, about 150. These are very vicious, often fighting among themselves. At Pec-wan there are 300. Near this point is the Klamath gold bluff mining claim, belonging to Andrew Snyder, esq., by whom I was very hospitably entertained, passing part of a day and one night at his place. He was formerly an officer of the Indian department, speaks several dialects, and has much influence over the Indians. From him I received considerable information concerning them and the adjacent country.

The following morning continued down the river, passing on the right and left the villages of Cor-tet, where there are 200 Indians; Waugh-tec, 100; Sec-tow, 25; Sch-pur, 35; Tuh-rip, 75; Sa-ac, 30; Ala-a-ca, 30; Wau-kel, 20. Here was formerly the Klamath reservation, as it was called, and the military post of Ter-wan. Both were swept away by a tremendous freshet in December, 1861, and not a vestige of either remains. Passing Hop-pow and Wilsch-kow, containing respectively 70 and 35 Indians, we reached Re-quoi, which is on the right or northern bank of the river, at its debouchment into the ocean.

The foregoing enumeration was obtained from Mr. Snyder, and verified, so far as practicable, by personal observation. The count of Indians on the Klamath, made officially, but little over a year previous to my visit, gave a census of 2,217 *below* the mouth of the Trinity.

At this point I wish to submit my observations as to the character of the country through which flows the Klamath river. For 10 miles or more on each side to a point about 30 miles above its mouth, following its course, it is unsettled and wild, peopled almost exclusively by Indians, to whose wants and habits it is well adapted, supplying wild food and fish in abundance. Very little of it is tillable land, and whites will never care to settle upon it.

My attention had been particularly directed to this region by Major Bowman while with him at Fort Humboldt. The following is his suggestion:

Extend the Hoopa reservation on its northern boundary, so as to include not less than six miles along the northern bank of the Klamath to the sea-shore, thence down the sea-shore to the mouth of Redwood creek, thence up Redwood creek to the point nearest to the head of Willow creek, thence down Willow creek to the boundary of Hoopa reservation.

He adds:

Very little of this tract is suitable for cultivation, and consequently not desirable for the settlements of white men, but will furnish sufficient tillable land, I think, for the wants of

all the Indians that may be placed there, and range for necessary stock. Within the limits of this tract are comprised coast and hill climates, so that the Indians will find within this range the same character of climate from which they are removed. It will also be large enough to establish them, so that their proximity will not be such as to foment the feuds which exist between the small bands.

The miners engaged on the river banks within the described limits are but few, and are daily diminishing in numbers.

If this tract should be set apart as an Indian country, it would be necessary to have two or three companies of troops stationed within it. Captain Appleton, commanding at Camp Lincoln, who, with late agent Bryson, was on the Klamath at the same time with myself, while examining the country with a view to its adaptation to Indian purposes, in reference to my inquiries for the most suitable military stations, suggested that there should be three, each of one company—one at Peck-wan, one at Capel, and the third at some point near the mouth of the river.

From Fort Humboldt to Smith river the route lies through the field of the principal recent and former Indian depredations. Everything appears quiet now, in fact too quiet, for as I approached Crescent City an occasional deserted house and some burned buildings showed traces of the devastating warfare of the red man, but not one did I meet on the *trail* during the entire journey from the mouth of the Klamath to Crescent City.

I may as well say here that there were at the time of my visit but five companies between San Francisco and the northern boundary of California—one at Humboldt, one at Round valley, two at Hoopa, and one near Smith River reservation, Camp Lincoln. That at Humboldt was under orders to Steilacoom, Washington Territory.

I have endeavored to describe this tract of country sufficiently to show and leave without question the inference and impression that in case of any military movements against the Indians in this region *they would be made at vast odds*. The dense redwood forests in the river bottoms, and the high, craggy, precipitous mountains back, with the swift river rolling through the cañon below, make it an almost impregnable fastness. It will of course occur to the most superficial observer that, for military purposes, a small picked band of mountaineers, officered in all cases by regulars, are the most efficient. They require no heavy ammunition or subsistence trains; neither of these necessities of civilized warfare are wasted by the pioneer or frontiersman—neither bread nor bullets. They do not require the "regular ration" of the "enlisted soldier," who for the most part is as helpless as an infant in these solitudes. A small bag of *pinole* (pulverized parched corn or wheat) and a few yards of *charqui* (jerked beef) at the saddle-bow, or packed upon their backs, is their subsistence train. The pouch and flask contain their ammunition. They *dine* to-day or to-morrow, as convenient.

The officers should be well chosen. There is no service requiring the *élite* of the army more than does the Indian warfare. Well followed, it demands all the wits that nature and experience have given the best of us.

SMITH RIVER RESERVATION.

From the mouth of the Klamath to this reservation the journey was much the same as previously described; up and down mountains and through forests of gigantic redwood timber—trees often over 200 feet high, and from 15 to 20 feet in diameter—but diversified by occasional glimpses of the Pacific ocean, the last few miles by zig-zag trail along its mountainous coast.

There are no settlements until the immediate neighborhood of Crescent City is reached. The Indians in and about this place are quite numerous. The reservation lies about ten miles northeasterly from it, (wagon road) near the Oregon line, and four miles from the ocean. It is quite in the midst of a set-

tlement, there being in the valley some 30 good dwelling-houses, two school-houses, a store, flour-mill and a saw-mill. There are here 75 voters. It was located by Superintendent Hanson on the occasion of the destruction of the Klamath River reservation at Waukel, previously mentioned.

The valley proper, both sides of the river, contains within the foot-hills about 6,000 acres of arable land, well watered and surrounded by excellent timber.

The fishery at the mouth of the river, which flows through the valley about midway, supplies an abundance of fine salmon, also smelts, which the Indians are very expert in taking, and consume in preference to beef.

The reservation house and farm attached are rented of Messrs. Darby and Saville, of Crescent City, at $1,200 per annum. It is a very good house, with garden, and orchard containing 800 fruit trees, apple, pear and plum.

The farms of D. Haight, 37 acres; H. Smith, 118 acres; and L. W. Jones, 32 acres, are also hired at $400 per annum per acre; total yearly rent paid by government $1,948, in coin.

The average soil is fair, and produces tolerably. The crop, as far as harvested, consists of 240,000 pounds of oats, 720,000 pounds wheat, 843,200 pounds potatoes, 89,100 pounds peas, 100 tons of timothy hay, and some 15 acres of vegetables. There are here 65 good cabins for the Indians, 8 large granaries, 2 potato-houses, (built of logs,) 1 large hay shed, 40 by 100 feet; blacksmith's shop, bake-house, 160 head of cattle, and as many hogs, 10 horses and mules.

The agricultural implements and tools are in a worn-out condition; a supply of small-size planters' hoes are particularly needed; those last sent were much too large.

The Indians here are mostly native to the place; also Ylackes and Humboldts. Their physical and moral condition is about the same as heretofore described, the same diseases and lack of clothing. Reported number 750, mostly absent, I should judge.

There is an excellent wagon road from the reservation to Crescent City, from whence, by the steamer which leaves three times a month for San Francisco, the surplus proceeds might be easily transported if due diligence were exercised, as the bad weather does not begin until November. At the latter place a ready and remunerative market would be found.

Mr. George Kingsbury, the energetic special agent, offered me every facility to pursue my investigations, and was indefatigable in his endeavors to supply the information herewith given, which was corroborated as far as possible by personal observation. He was but recently put in charge by Superintendent Maltby on the removal of Agent Bryson.

TULE RIVER FARM.

This reservation is located in a narrow valley, on each side of a small stream, some 30 miles from Visalia, in the southern part of the State, in a sheltered nook, green and smiling, with a decidedly tropical semblance, heightened by some handsome fig trees and grape-vines, and the extreme mildness and geniality of the atmosphere, although the summits of the surrounding mountains are whitened with the first snow of the season. It was established in July, 1863, by Superintendent Wentworth, on the occasion of the surrender of Tejon, some 120 miles below, to General Beale. The Indians were then brought here in charge of the efficient agent George L. Hoffman, who is now in charge of this place.

The farm, consisting of 1,280 acres of cultivable land, is hired of the owner, Mr. Thomas P. Madden, at a rental of $1,000 per annum. Mr. Madden offers this farm to the government at $10 per acre. It produces well. Last year 100,000 pounds of wheat, 5,000 pounds of barley, 15,000 pounds of beans and peas, 200,000 pounds of sweet potatoes, 20 tons of pumpkins, and 70 tons of

hay were raised here. This year's crop, just harvested, consists of (estimated by Agent Hoffman) 600,000 pounds of wheat, 50,000 pounds of barley, 10,000 pounds of rye, 1,500 pounds of beans, 5,000 pounds of turnips, and 90 tons of hay. There are now, November 4, on the place, of government property, 28 fine mules, 30 horses, and a quantity of agricultural implements, the latter mostly inferior.

The only improvements on the place are, one miserable adobe house—three miserable rooms and a loft; the residence of the agent and employés, and occupied as a granary and storehouse—and some 30 Indian cabins.

An enlargement of the productive limits of the reservation is contemplated, and steps taken to attach the contiguous lands, occupied in townships Nos. 21, 22, south, 38 east. They will increase the lands to about the legal limits, as it will then be about 12 miles long, and 6 miles broad. Of this prospective addition, about 5,000 acres are tillable soil, and the remainder very good grazing land. Through this neighboring land, the energetic agent has just completed a water-ditch five miles in length, for purposes of irrigation, costing some 2,000 days' labor. He has also recently constructed a wagon road from the reservation—25 miles—into the mountains to the timbered regions, for the purpose of procuring the much needed fences and building materials. These are really works of magnitude for Indians, and reflect much credit upon their industry, under the ability to guide them, that long experience and native character have given this gentleman.

There are some 25 or 30 settlers near the reservation, and two or three actually on the tract that is proposed to be added, but it is believed that the government right is the prior one, and that no cost will accrue to it by the retention of the whole of the intended increase.

The Indians, adults and children, male and female, actually in the valley, will not number 300. I am informed, as usual, that there are many absent in the mountains and elsewhere. They seem more cheerful, happy, and contented, and are, on the whole, rather better clad than any reservation Indians I have seen. There is a strong Mexican cast about them, and many of them converse fluently in the Spanish tongue. The lodges and utensils of the better ones are as good as any I have yet seen. Among them were two artisans, a spur-maker, and a saddle-maker. Many of them had money. I was asked here for the first time by an Indian in good Spanish, to change a $20 gold piece.

Like all of their race, they are inveterate gamesters; they use the inevitable bundle of sticks, cards, and other games peculiar to themselves.

Many of them obtain employment of the neighboring settlers at harvest time, and more of them in Visalia.

Their sanitary condition here was perhaps an improvement on either of the other reservations, and yet there is no physician here—possibly because of that fact(?) There never has been any physician at this farm, and most of the time since its occupation there has been but one, and never more than three employés.

The same common disease, the same immorality, superstition, lack of religious or marital rites or ceremonials of any kind, with the same strong local and family ties, prevail here as elsewhere. The only marked difference in observances or customs, noticed here, was in their manner of burying their dead, over which ceremonial they generally exhaust all of ceremony there is in them. Their habit here is to carry the dead a distance of some three miles up the river and there dispose of them. The greater part of the Indians in northern California bury their dead close by their lodges, as has been before described in the earlier pages of this report.

There are but three employés on the place, a carpenter, blacksmith and assistant. A fourth, Mr. Stanley, is engaged most of the time among the Mission Indians, and makes his headquarters at Los Angelos.

Mr. Hoffman informs me that he has been five years in charge of these Indians;

that he has but little faith in his ability to improve them; that he is heartily disgusted with the business under the disadvantages with which he has labored, and is anxious to be relieved. He has tendered his resignation some time since. His opinion of the Indian's capacity to improve is less hopeful than that of any man—having so intimate a knowledge of them—that I have met.

I have not heretofore spoken of the climate and weather I have had upon my trip in the northern country. I can best dispose of it by saying that the average temperature has been 60° Fahrenheit, and the weather during all my journey most delightful, there being only one slight rain on the Tllamath or Klamath, and one more disagreeable in coming over the mountains skirting Tulare plains, through Pachecos pass. To the southward of this, as I progressed, the aloes, mezcales, tuñal, orange, olive, fig, and vine, and the still milder temperature, all speak of a more tropical region. And this is the nearly uniform temperature of the country, the rains being the only winter.

Estimate of the number of Indians in the State, and exhibit of their apparent decrease within the last fifteen years, with some remarks upon the Mission Indians, in response to letter of Commissioner Cooley of August 8, received in San Francisco September 6.

From personal observation I can say nothing assuredly under this head. To take a reliable census it would require three months at least, and that, too, of rapid travel, in order to avoid counting the same Indians in different places. Assiduous inquiry of persons long resident, living in different parts of the State, and highly competent to form a correct opinion, has produced various data, from which, after a careful collation, I assume to place the grand total, in round numbers, including those on reservations—3,000—at 21,000, distributed throughout the State as follows:

Reservation Indians	3,000
Mission Indians	3,000
Owen's river and neighborhood	1,600
Colorado river Indians, Cohuillas, Yumas, and Mohaves, &c.	2,800
Remainder of southern Indians, Piutes, &c.	2,600
Klamath, Trinity, Scott, and Salmon rivers, and valleys	3,300
Remainder of northern Indians, S-yars, Modocs, &c.	4,625
Total	20,925

These are, however, but approximate estimates. If they are, as I judge they are, nearly correct, they show a wonderful decrease in the number of Indians in the State since the beginning of its existence, if the estimates then given in high quarters were even approximately correct.

In 1851, John McDougal, the second governor of California, in his inaugural, spoke of the Indians then in the State as numbering 250,000.

Wm. Medill, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which were then under control of the War Department, writing under date of July 26, 1848, to Secretary of War Marcy, adopts the estimate of Colonel Don Antonio De Alcedo, who in his "Geographical and Historical Work on America," published in Madrid, 1810, places the Indians in upper California at 13,930. The northern boundary was then no higher than Cape Mendocino, and he does not, I judge, include the Mission Indians.

Superintendent E. F. Beale, writing from Los Angelos, August 22, 1853, estimates them at 100,000.

W. W. Mackall, A. A. G., U. S. A., writing to Superintendent Henley, from Benicia, California, August 5, 1856, says: "It is said that there are 60,000 Indians in California, and not more than 2,000 of them are on reservations."

Superintendent Henley, in a very carefully prepared report to Commissioner Manypenny, made under date of September 4, 1856, makes a general total of 61,600.

Superintendent Maltby's report, ten years later, made to myself personally, says 24,548.

The last official census, 1862, gives 17,562, exclusive of San Diego county.

I do not think I have understated them. It is very certain that they are rapidly disappearing, from casualties of various nature, and it is the opinion, strongly expressed, of many intelligent gentlemen with whom I have conversed, that in twenty years they will have become almost extinct.

As illustrative of the favorable working of the old Spanish reservation system, as it may be called, I insert here some facts gleaned from the old missions archives :

In 1790 the number of registered Indians was	7,748
In 1801 the number of registered Indians was	13,668
In 1802 the number of registered Indians was	15,562

Since the foundation of these missions, or between 1769 and 1802, there were in all, according to the register parochial, 33,717 baptisms, 8,009 marriages, and 16,984 deaths.

We must not attempt to deduce from these data the proportion between the births and deaths, because, in the number of baptisms, the adult Indians, *los neofitos*, are confounded with the children.

In 1791 the Indians sowed 874 bushels of wheat, which yielded a harvest of 15,907 bushels. The cultivation doubled in 1802, the quantity of wheat sown being 2,089 bushels, and the harvest 33,576 bushels, or 2,014,560 pounds.

The live stock at that time was 67,782 oxen, 107,172 sheep, 1,040 hogs, 2,187 horses, and 877 mules.

These missions then stretched along the coast, from Mission San Francisco north* to Mission San Diego south. There remain of their descendants now about 3,000, scattered through the counties of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Los Angelos, San Bernardino, and San Diego, still somewhat under the paternal care of the zealous padres, whose influence over them is great and good. They are known as the Mission Indians, and are well advanced in husbandry and the commoner pursuits of civilized life, comparing favorably with the Cherokees or Chickasaws. Many of them speak both English and Spanish fluently.

Under the Mexican rule, by the secularization laws of August 17, 1833, the lands and cattle which they had previously owned in common under the church administration were divided among them, but the declared independence of the State some three years after, and the continual changes for the last three decades, have impoverished and demoralized them. Their property is trifling, and they have much to contend with in the lawless character of many of the whites in that portion of the State.

Messrs. Stanley and Lovett, two very energetic and intelligent employés of the department, have more than a year since taken measures, through the proper official channel, to have Governor Low's attention attracted to these aggressions. I had a conference with his excellency, but it did not appear that anything had resulted from their faithful and laudable endeavors.

These gentlemen also recommend a moderate special appropriation in behalf of these Indians, to be expended in seed, implements of husbandry, and in

* The Mission Dolores de San Francisco was founded in the year of our declaration of national independence, at the instance of Father Juniperro Serra, with the reluctant consent of the visitor general, Josef de Galvez. This church and many buildings still exist about three miles from the great city of San Francisco, now numbering a population of between 130,000 and 140,000 souls. There is a steam railroad, the first constructed in California, connecting it with the city, and it is a popular place of Sunday resort.

restoring their dilapidated places of worship, in which recommendation I heartily concur, and indorse it with an entire belief that it will prove highly salutary. Here, too, I believe an appropriation for schools would be judicious. Elsewhere they (the Indians) are too wild, and should be further tamed by a few more years of instruction in the arts of husbandry, and by industrious associations.

I cannot better express my opinion on this subject than by quoting the recently declared conclusions of Superintendent Huntington, who has been some six years in charge of the Indians in the adjoining State of Oregon, namely:

In my judgment, the mistake is in supposing the savage mind capable of comprehending or containing, not alone the exalted teachings of Divinity, the abstruse subtleties of theology, or the pure morality of the Bible, but the lesser ethics which children of enlightened society imbibe unconsciously with their mother's milk, and teach each other with infantile prattle. These things to us are trivial and insignificant. The grown-up savage can easier be taught the *differential calculus* than brought to a faint conception of them. The first efforts with an Indian child should be through the stomach; give him plenty of wholesome, nutritious food; then let him be warmly clad. The next step is to teach him to labor, instil habits of industry, and associate him with industrious people. He may then be approached cautiously with books. Such a system, carried out with patient labor and with earnest energy, can be made to improve and elevate the race. Reverse it and put the book in use at the beginning, and the result will not only be useless, it will be absolutely pernicious. In a word, the hoe and the broadaxe will sooner civilize and Christianize them than the spelling book and the Bible.

By reference to the report, with estimates for 1867–'8 of late Superintendent Maltby, I see that he has asked for nearly $12,000 for the support of schools to be established at the different reservations. This is, in my judgment, utterly useless until the great mass of the reservation Indians shall have become a little further humanized by systematic labor.

He has asked nothing, to my surprise, for these Mission Indians, who are for the most part amply prepared to receive the benefits of education; and this opinion I understand to be coincided in by the present Superintendent Whiting. In fact many of them even now read and write, particularly among the aged. They have seen happier times, which, I trust, may be at least renewed to their children.

In the time of Governor Figueroa, 1832 to 1835, they numbered 20,000 baptized, registered, Christian Indians.

The prosperous condition of these Indians might be easily renewed and repeated in the future by a fixed unchanging policy and continuous rule of an efficient and faithful head.

Under the old Spanish dominion there were no changes of officials. Fathers Carron, Juan Crespi, Junipero Serra, and other pious Franciscans, in the same year that Napoleon and Wellington were born, were initiating this early reservation It required then, through the regular official routine, about *four years* to receive an answer from communications to Madrid. They were consequently not much instructed by the home department, and had a tolerable certainty of at least getting in their crops before they were superseded.

How different has been the Anglo-Saxon rule. Since the arrival, in 1851, of Commissioners Redrick McKee, Barbour & Co., who found Sub-agent A. Johnson on the ground, there have been some 12 superintendents, 11 reservations, and probably not less than 50 agents and supervisors, sometimes under a divided and again under a consolidated superintendency. During a large portion of this time a war has been raging in the northern, middle, and extreme southern parts of the State. During almost all of it bands of gold seekers have been "prospecting" every mountain gorge, cañon, valley, and river-bed. Stockmen, mountaineers, settlers, and squatters have all considered that "Uncle Sam," in his beneficent care for the red man, was rather an interloper, and his ward entirely worthless, and have paid but little respect to the rights of the ward, or the metes and bounds of his allotted home, so often feebly and inefficiently maintained by the authorities. Small predatory bands are not uncom-

mon nor highway robberies infrequent in the upper and lower parts of the State, and the aggressions and encroachments of these predatory and proletarian stragglers are also among the obstacles that the department has to encounter in the yet unsettled and lawless condition of things at the remote points where the reservations are located. In fact the reservation system has had every opposing element to contend with, save unfavorable climate and soil.

The commonly received notion which calls the Indians of this State "diggers," and seems to class them as all of one tribe, and that of the lowest order of humanity, is, in my opinion, a most mistaken one. I have endeavored to show that there is a diversity of tongues, and character, and observances, and that many of them who were to the best of my knowledge full-blooded—besides the Mission Indians—were of a much higher order of intelligence, physique, and appearance than the creature I have often seen written of as the "digger," and who is simply one of the lower class of the Indians, like the "lepero" of Mexico, the "chiffonier" of Paris, the "bummer" of San Francisco, or "vagrant" of New York.

It is true that the women of almost all of these Indians do, at the proper season, dig the edible bulbs and roots of which certain portions of the State are so prolific. It is true, also, that the men hunt the grizzly, the puma, the deer, elk, and antelope, and that, until recently, with no other weapon than those of their own manufacture, ash bows, the backs of which are strengthened by a veneering made of the sinews of the deer, and arrows headed with obsidian.

As for their origin, I believe it the same with the Toltecs and Aztecs of Mexico, which many of their observances and customs go to prove, being the same as those of the ancient Jews. To call them diggers gives an incorrect idea of a people among whom the mechanic arts flourish to a certain extent. There are canoe-makers of no mean order, bow-makers, arrow-makers, saddlers, carpenters, tanners, and tailors, and moccasin-makers. They get on the Klamath from $50 to $100 in gold for a well-finished suit of dressed deer-skin, embroidered with beads. And among the women there are milliners and mantua-makers.

The "Root-diggers" proper, Sho-sho-koes, are an offshoot of the great Snake tribe that are found principally in Oregon.

Mr. J. H. Riley, an old resident of this coast and an experienced and cultivated traveller, with whom I am well acquainted, has been much among the Indians, from those inhabiting as far north as the British possessions, south, through Oregon, California, and Mexico, to Central America, having at times made considerable stay among different tribes, and acquired familiarity with several dialects. He asserts, positively, that the northwest portion of this continent was first peopled by Asiatics who crossed Behring's straits in canoes.

OFFICIALS.

They are, I believe, without exception, men of integrity, and worthy of the confidence of the department A little more efficiency and capacity is, in most instances, desirable; this, I suppose, time will give, if they are retained. And here I wish to impress upon the department the manifest impolicy of frequent changes. The uncertain tenure of office is very well known to the Indians, and, as a consequence, the importance of the officials is much lessened. It is contrary to the Indian notion to pay much respect to "a chief of a day." It is, in fact, highly demoralizing and destructive *on all accounts*. The uncertainty of tenure tends to make the agent less zealous. Every agent also has his own plans, the foremost of which generally is to change everything his predecessor has inaugurated, no matter however so judicious.

The agents, at least, who are thrown into daily contact with them should be

retained during good behavior. At Round valley there have been five agents within a less number of years, and the same may be said of other places.

The relations between superintendent and agent should be more clearly and positively defined by departmental decision and instruction. There should also be some improved reservation regulations, defining the duties of the employés, and they should be strictly enforced.

The farmer should be charged with the duty of keeping a record of the number of acres cultivated, and the returns also of all the crops, volunteer, &c., hay and straw. He should also make periodical reports to the superintendent through the agent, certified to on oath, of the condition of the crops, and, after harvesting, of the actual amount, whenever possible, in bushels, and the estimate of hay, &c., in tons.

The judiciously timed visits and critical examination and memoranda of the superintendent should constitute a check upon the integrity of these reports, which would, I think, secure to the Indians the full benefit of their labors.

The surplus hay and grain, often in large excess, might be exchanged favorably with the War Department for clothing.

The system of "property returns," is an old relic of old army routine, which is susceptible of great improvement. A large quantity of very superior hams and bacon can be produced at Round valley, and might be very favorably disposed of at San Francisco, and the proceeds expended in clothing, blankets, &c.; in fact, almost all the necessary supplies for the Indians can be procured most advantageously at this latter place, particularly blankets.

The duties of herdsman* and blacksmith are obvious. The latter should also look after the guns in the armory, which I consider it important to be established and kept on every reservation. It should be located in the house occupied by the agent, and no Indian should be allowed to have access to it on any account.

There is neglect in this particular on every reservation, except Round valley, and even there, there is room for improvement.

There should be some legislation to provide for cases of murder and other capital crimes committed within the reservation limits. The recurrence of cases like the recent murders at Round valley and Smith river, or at least the disturbance and liability to danger of outbreak created by them, might be prevented if the laws allowed some more positive and prompt mode of trial and punishment than at present permitted. As it now stands, the murderer or criminal is arrested and delivered over to the nearest civil authorities, if they can be prevailed upon to take him. If they do take charge of the accused it sometimes occurs that he is never afterwards heard of. In other cases he attempts to escape and is shot down on the road. The county does not like the expense of the trials; they say "it will cost $1,500 to hang an Indian."

In view of the present irregularities and uncertainty, I venture to suggest that the ends of justice would be best served, and outbreaks prevented, by a law allowing a mixed commission consisting of the agent of the reservation and chief of the employés, the nearest justice of the peace, and the commissioned officers from the nearest military post, to try, after the manner of a court-martial, and dispose summarily of the party accused, if proven guilty, for promptitude is the great necessity for moral effect upon the Indians. It is very important for discipline to impress upon the Indian mind that there is a power in the authorities about the reservation to punish promptly all crimes, and particularly the greatest of crimes. And the Indian would be more likely to get justice

* As herdsmen, some of the Indians might be advantageously employed, in accordance with the act of June 30, 1834, which provides, "And in all cases of the appointments of interpreters or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indian service, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found."

tried by a court constituted as above, than if tried before a jury, in a locality where his human rights are not highly appreciated.

The civil courts also would gladly be relieved; the counties in which the reservations are situated are very thinly settled, and the expenses of a trial bear very heavily upon the settlers.

The liability to lose the prisoner in conveying him to the county towns for trial, sometimes distant two or three days' march through a wild country, is also great, and there would probably no safe place of confinement be found when arrived at destination.

Pains should also be taken to disabuse the Indians of the false impressions they entertain that the care taken of them by the government, and goods given them as presents, is done through fear and to avert war, and not from a magnanimous and benevolent spirit.

The agents would also acquire and preserve a stronger influence over the Indians, by abstaining from any familiarities with them, and on all occasions preserving a dignified deportment; and they should by all means be careful about making promises that they may not be able to fulfil literally and exactly.

There should be kept on all the reservations registers, in their native appellation, of all the adult Indians; also of the number of children, female and male, and of births and deaths. They should not be allowed to travel to and from outside of the reservation limits without a written passport. The universal "sweat-houses," instead of being abolished, should be improved by the reservation, by the addition of proper cold baths near them, when they are not contiguous to a brook or rivulet. They are, properly used, conducive of cleanliness and health. The observance of the Sabbath should be enjoined. All these things promote subordination and civilization.

Referring to my remarks upon discipline and subordination necessary upon the reservations, and also to the necessity for prompt punishment of crime, on the preceding page of this report, I cannot better illustrate the subject than by giving a brief account of the recent murders committed by Indians upon Indians on the reservation at Smith river—the last one but a few days before my arrival there—and the general uneasiness and disquiet thereby occasioned. The last murder was committed by a noted Indian of the "Smith River" family, called I-las or Hi-las, a chief or *mow-e-ma*, upon a poor, solitary Winchuk River (Oregon) Indian, named Us-tas-en or Wis-tas-en.

On the road from Camp Lincoln, where Captain Appleton's company, of the 9th infantry, are stationed, when within a few miles of the valley, I began to meet occasionally a settler, and always stopped to converse and inquire about Indians and matters pertinent to my mission. All of them were somewhat exercised about the recent murder, and it was from them I first heard of it. They seemed to have a fear of a disturbance among the Indians; not so much a "rising" against the whites as a fight between opposing clans. I was not, however, much impressed with any apprehension of this nature, even after meeting, as I did upon nearing the reservation-house, a squad of some eight or ten Indians mounted, with bow and quiver at their backs and war-paint on their faces.

In the course of the day's ride through the valley on an inspecting tour with Special Agent Kingsbury, as all of the residents we met were full of the topic, I began to think there might be some cause for their apparent uneasiness; and, after leaving one man who was more talkative and more scared than the others, I asked Kingsbury if he thought there was anything in the forebodings of our voluble friend. He replied, attributing the talk to "vapors" arising from alcoholic stimulants. It occurred to me that alcohol did not generally make men cowardly; but, in the multiplicity of other topics, the matter passed out of my mind.

In the evening, however, shortly after our return to the reservation-house,

Dr. Wright, the physician, sent to request an interview, which was immediately accorded. From the communication he then made, it appeared that he entertained the same apprehensions previously evinced by the other parties, as before stated, and had so entertained them for two days, but had not mentioned them to the agent or to any others, hesitating to do so in the uncertainty of the matter, and fearing that he might be considered an alarmist. But he had that afternoon been visited by a squaw, who was in confidential relations with the reservation authorities and one whom he deemed friendly and faithful and specially attached to himself through gratitude for careful attention during a recent illness. This woman had stated to him her belief, and her reasons for the belief, that the Smith Rivers and Humboldts outside, leagued with a portion of the reservation Indians, were determined to rise, and, first, to burn the reservation-house and kill all the officers and employés, except the doctor. Then parties were to be sent to attack the distant houses of the settlers simultaneously. She also cited numerous recent occurrences and appearances, suspicious in their character, which were known to the doctor, and which strongly tended to corroborate the probabilities of her story. After the doctor had given me all the details of what he himself had seen, and what he had heard, bearing on the matter, I asked him his opinion as to the probability of an outbreak and how immediate. In reply, he stated most earnestly that he deemed a rising quite probable that very night! It was then ten o'clock. I immediately sent for Agent Kingsbury. He was close at hand and arrived instantly. The doctor repeated his statement. Kingsbury then admitted several other suspicious circumstances—the insolent conduct of several of the prominent Indians within a day or two, a delegation of Humboldts that had waited on him the day previous to demand that something should be done with the *Ten-a-gua*, (Devil,) who they claimed had lately been unusually hard upon the Indians, and other like indications of intended mischief.

Here it is necessary to explain that, for some six weeks previous, a considerable mortality, somewhat of the nature of cholera, had raged among the Indians of the valley, caused undoubtedly by eating unripe fruit; but the Indians, who are always exciting and pampering their own superstitions, claimed that it was the result of charms, and accused the solitary old Winchuk River Indian—the last of his clan, who was without friends and who had formerly been a medicine-man, but had "fallen from grace"—of causing the sickness, by a peculiar way of breaking twigs with both hands in front of his eyes and throwing the pieces behind him, &c. Much excitement prevailed, the sickness increased, and finally the principal head-man Hi-las—incited thereto partly by his jealousy of a rival chief, who had insinuated that he (Hi-las) was, in this emergency, unequal to his position, and in subservience to his construction of public opinion and his native bloodthirstiness—murdered Us-ta-sen, but not until some of his tribe had already seized and bound him—whether under the instructions of Hi-las or not, I could not learn—under pretence of conveying him to the Scoocoom house—prison—of the reservation. Cleaving his head with an axe, he then threw the axe into the river, and, with his accomplices, repaired to their respective lodges and burned them, as they claimed, to exorcise the evil influence of Us-ta-sen, he having, at some former time, "sat"—been a guest—in said lodges.

No steps were taken for the arrest of Hi-las by the agent, nor was anything done until Dr. Wright preferred a complaint before Justice Van Pelt, who sent a messenger inviting Hi-las to come and see him. The latter, at his convenient leisure, rode over to his honor's store one evening, a *nolle prosequi* was entered for want of evidence, and the murderer returned to his hovel, and when I saw him, the day after the doctor's developments, was at the point of death with the prevailing epidemic.

Mr. Kingsbury was hardly blamable in the premises, as, independent of the

ordinary difficulties and uncertainties as to a proper course of conduct—hereafter to be adverted to—he was simply "acting agent," expecting to be relieved every moment by Mr. Orman of Crescent City, his successor, whose appointment had been for some days heralded.

Dr. Wright assured me that he should follow the matter up, and cause his re-arrest, calling in the aid of the military authorities if needful.

The killing of Us-ta-sen had another disturbing effect, inasmuch as it was the cause of a claim on the part of the Klamaths, who live about a day's march below on the Smith rivers, for "*blood money*," they setting up a plea of relationship to Us-ta sen through the marriage of his grandfather, some fifty years before, to a Klamath squaw. They demanded five hundred strings of aliquacheek or blood, as indemnity for his murder. The Yon-tockets, another neighboring tribe, also put in a claim of the same nature, but not being so powerful or warlike as the Klamaths, had not as yet made any threats. The expected invasion of the Klamaths was therefore the cause, or at least the alleged cause, of the warlike guise of the Smith Rivers and Humboldts.

The arrest of Hi-las greatly outraged public opinion—Indian. They considered that he had done a most praiseworthy deed, and were much incensed against the reservation authorities for their part in the matter, mild as it was. They were also discontented at the non-arrival of expected goods and presents, and at the wide-spread rumor that they were to be immediately removed to Round valley. Added to this was the want of respect for the authority of the temporary agent, consequent upon the news of his supersession.

After all these disclosures were made it really seemed a summary of annoyances, which, acting upon the impulsive, capricious character of the Indian—as incapable of reason, when excited, as a mad dog—might lead us to expect any madness at any moment, and I was forced to believe the doctor's apprehensions well founded, and with this view, on my instance, we adjourned to the armory. There we found a miscellaneous collection of seven pieces, an Enfield, a Springfield, a Mississippi Yager, good arms, *but so rusty as to be unfit for immediate use, the others all out of repair, no balls and no powder.* We were in a bad condition for a siege, our revolvers being the only weapons. However, the night, which was well advanced, wore off without any attack. In the morning the blacksmith was set to work on the arms, given charge of them, and a room ordered to be properly fitted up and retained as an armory.

This day I received the delegations of Indians, who through their spokesmen made various representations, the gist of which was that they wanted their old agent Bryson back, and that they did not want to leave the valley. The spokesman of the Humboldts, Ta-to-leh, an intelligent, bright fellow about twenty-five years of age, had a great deal to say, and volunteered advice very freely as to the general management of the reservation. His speech was divided into four heads, and very coherently and lucidly delivered in intelligible English. He concluded as follows:

> And one more thing, big Captain: Humboldt Indians no like Kingsbury. Kingsbury plenty bad man.

This with extraordinary frankness and simplicity, Kingsbury being seated exactly opposite to him. The facts are that the latter has been very kind to the Indians, and treats them with greater consideration than they deserve.

Ta-to-leh lived some years while quite a youth in the employ of a man in Sacramento named Kneeland, and there acquired his knowledge of our tongue. He rejoices in the *soubriquet* of "Kneeland Jack."

The "talk" had a quieting effect, and the reservation had resumed its normal condition when I left Crescent City, some three days later, for San Francisco.

I have given the foregoing to illustrate the liability of an outbreak at any time with such capricious and excitable elements, and also to show the entire

unreadiness of the authorities to meet promptly and at once quench the first spark of disorder.

The previous murder was much more summarily dealt with by Agent Bryson. In this case the murderer—an Indian—had killed one of his fellows, and also dangerously wounded one of the employés who was endeavoring to arrest him. The murder was committed on April 22, and on the next mail day, April 24, Agent Bryson reported the circumstance to Superintendent Maltby, at San Francisco, detailing the facts, and asking for immediate instructions, the Indian being still at large.

I extract from the letter of Agent Bryson all that is important, to show the custom that had formerly ruled, and to the present statement:

> Heretofore I have acted upon my own responsibility in cases of this kind, the military concurring, and had in one case an Indian executed, and I know it had a very quieting effect over the rest of them.

He concludes thus:

> I shall not take any decisive action in this case until I hear from you, *unless, in my opinion, our safety require it.*

Shortly after this the murderer was arrested; some 10 days elapsed with no instructions from Superintendent Maltby, and the excitement being very great, Bryson felt that he had no alternative, and had the murderer executed; the reservation "safety requiring it."

He then writes to Superintendent Maltby, under date of May 8, 1866, informing him that he had "hung the Indian in the presence of all the Indians of the county and restored peace to the reservation;" "the military concurring," doubtless. At a subsequent date the superintendent's answers to these two letters arrived. In the first of them he says to Agent Bryson:

> You must be the judge of the criminality and of the punishment which should be inflicted, and if justice and the safety and preservation of good order on the reservation demand it.

And in the second he says he has no doubt the Indian referred to was guilty and deserved the punishment he received, but that he cannot approve of it, and will forward the correspondence to Washington. He did so; and the result proved unfortunate for Bryson. For doing the right thing at the right time, as all, settlers and Indians, agree that he did, he was removed. Had the facts been properly represented to the department, I am satisfied it would have overlooked the want of legality of action for its great justice and expediency.

The action of Agent Bryson was to the full as meritorious and praiseworthy, and more necessary than the extra-judicial executions of the vigilance committee of 1856 in San Francisco, which seem to have won such wide commendation.

The civil authorities, I am credibly informed, are notoriously averse to receiving such criminals, mainly because of the expense to the county.

In such cases *justice* should not be too severely hampered by the requirements of *law*, and the superintendent should be a man of position, experience, judgment, and decision of character, such as would qualify him to take the responsibility on such occasions, by a course entirely legal in all but the *letter*, to prevent a punishment still less legal in its mode and more demoralizing, or an outbreak, and this particularly in view of the wild and unsettled condition of the portion of the State in which the reservations are located. In fact, the superintendent should be so on all accounts, and not among the least, because of his having the almost exclusive, moral, and physical care of 20,000 fellow-creatures.

The Indians all through the valley, and along the coast, know that Bryson was removed for hanging one of their number. The intricacies of the legal question are utterly incomprehensible to them; the most intelligent of them cannot understand it. They prefer to think the government is afraid of them, and that fear caused its action. The salutary effect of Bryson's prompt action is obliterated thereby, and Hi-las murders Us-ta-sen, and a general outbreak seems for the time imminent.

INDIAN CHARACTER, HABITS, ETC.

Of the Indian character so much has been said that it seems almost useless for me to submit any extended remarks on this subject. Therefore, merely to show that it is much the same in this region as elsewhere, I shall briefly dispose of it.

Impulsive and unreflective, they are in many respects simply children. They know no danger, save what is immediately before them; no guidance, but the ungoverned prompting of the moment. They readily contract the vices of the white man; his virtues they have little opportunity to imitate.

Almost creatures of instinct, with inferior reasoning powers, their habits of life make them shrewd, close observers. With a natural habitual tendency to respect authority—see their docility to their chiefs. When first thrown in contact with the department officials sent to govern and care for them, their feeling is one of confidence. By care on the part of such officials this feeling could be strengthened, and great supremacy attained, but the slightest derogation on their part is instantly observed and treasured, and their respect for them immediately lessened. Human weaknesses seem to be more despised in others by the Indians than by the veriest ascetics. While they regard lying among themselves as a rather trivial offence, it is a terrible crime in the white man. Their hero, or perfect man, is the one brave, open-handed, but, above all, without the "forked tongue," and any failure to keep the word to the letter is hardly susceptible of being excused to them by the most reasonable explanation. All punishments should be with them sudden and severe, and any delay weakens the effect.

Their superstitions are boundless; their religious rites few. They endeavor to conciliate the evil rather than seek to worship the good spirits. Their gratitude consists of "a lively sense of favors to come." Treaties, bargains, agreements with them should be made as plain as possible, and fulfilled to the letter, and that promptly.

Their form of government, as far as it exists, is patriarchal. They acknowledge the hereditary principle; their chiefs mainly hold their title and state by right of birth. They are, however, under pressure of white innovations, fast getting away from these time-honored trammels. It is not uncommon now to meet a headman, Mow-e-ma, or Kle-nah-tan, who will admit that he is not a "born chief," and others who are struggling to become by force of popularity "captains."

They have very strong family affections. Members of the same family, however distantly related, always claim of each other the rights of hospitality whenever they meet, and they are cheerfully accorded.

Their local attachments are very strong; and they entertain largely that feeling, which is, I believe, common to all humanity, the wish to end their days in the place of their nativity.

As to marriage, they are polygamists. There is but little sentiment or ceremony about the marriage rite. The father—not the mother—arranges it all. He endeavors to secure either an influential or wealthy son-in-law. Much as in highly civilized circles, it is a question of bargain and sale. The girl is paid for, and taken to the wigwam of her lord. Infidelity is punished with death, at his option and pleasure, and such are the only cases where crime of this character is severely punished.

They are not ignorant or stupid. It is true, they do not take readily to husbandry or the mechanical pursuits, but they are susceptible of being made both farmers and mechanics. In the field, at wheat-binding particularly, they excel, and some of their habitations on the Klamath, among the wild—if I may so term them—as well as at Smith river, among the reservation Indians, built en-

tirely by themselves, with inferior tools and material—slabs and logs—provoke admiration; as does also the nerve with which the untutored squaw will cut into a piece of calico, and the rapidity with which she will have it on her person—not ill-fitting. So, also, do the industry and patience displayed in the saucer-shaped bonnets—not unlike the present vogue—woven of fine straw, with the colors ingeniously arranged, which the amber-colored Min-ne-ha-has of the Klamath and Humboldt most do delight in.

The females are well formed, with remarkably small feet and hands, and, in some cases, not ugly faces.

Their feet are noticeable as having the high, arched instep, for which the Scotch highlanders are noted.

The males are erect and muscular, with fine, full chests, and well-limbed, especially the mountain tribes, who are larger and finer looking, with fairer skins and higher cast of features, more nearly approaching the bold, clear contour of the aborigines of New England.

They die easily. Possessed of only a low degree of vitality, they succumb quickly to sickness, although, if tractable under treatment, disease will yield with them as quickly as with the white race. They are all more or less scrofulous, and the disease which has depopulated the isles of the Pacific—introduced, as alleged, by the whites—finds ready victims among them. Ophthalmia is also very common.

Their decrease is sure, and not gradual. The percentage of propagation is less, year by year. It is rare for a female to bear more than two children—they nurse them a long while, even to the age of six or seven years. They still cling to their own medicine-men, or women, for all the doctors I saw were females. Their practice consisted of fumigation, manipulation, blistering by suction, and charms. As formerly, they murder a medicine-man, occasionally, for malpractice. This does not deter frequent aspirants for medical honors. The position is sought with more avidity, I believe, because it combines considerable political influence. The whites mingle church and state—*they* physic and politics!

Here, as elsewhere, the various dances prevail at their proper seasons, and in these the Indian appears, outwardly at least, to the best advantage—gayly arrayed with brilliant panache, amulets, paint, and all possible Indian adornments. In this holiday attire, he presents a vivid contrast to his squalid everyday appearance.

The sudatory houses, or vapor baths, in which they all so much delight, are used on all the reservations, and, much as with us, for health or pleasure.

The "tattooing"—solely with the females—seemed more universally prevalent at the north than in the southern part of the State.

During my short stay at Smith river, I saw many funeral ceremonies. There was no procession. The dead were buried close to their wigwams.

With all deference I must admit that, with the exception of the din, the hideous howling of the female mourners reminded me of the hollow "mute mourning" of England. They seemed, many of them, professional. The mourning of the widows must be sincere, as they cover their faces and parts of their persons with some black "tarry" substance which they do not attempt to remove until after the feast is given, which absolves them. I observed more of such cases among the Indians at Tule river than elsewhere; perhaps, however, because it happened to be Sunday when I inspected them. On the Sabbath there is always a more general congregation of them, and they don their best attire. Agent Hoffman assures me that he has here some 750 souls at distribution time, and at working seasons some 200 bucks.

The Commissioner's letter requires that I should give my views "as to what law can be enacted, or what regulations established, &c." I have examined

with some care the laws now on the statute-books on Indian matters, and believe that with the single exception, suggested hesitatingly and with a full knowledge of the grave objections that exist, in my remarks upon the necessity of prompt punishment of murder, &c., there is no further necessity of legislation; it is only requisite that the existing laws shall be enforced. The subject of reservation regulations has already been adverted to.

As is well known, there have been no formal ratified treaties with the Indians, or extinguishment of title in this State, any more than by the inherent extinguishment conferred by the natural rights of man, evolved in the necessities of the continually incoming emigrants, who wish to occupy and develop the soil. The rolling tide of emigration in the westward course of empire must have room and verge; the old nomadic hunter state must no longer be considered; it is absolved in the requirements of the universal civilization of the age. I have as much sympathy for the red man as his warmest friend. I could wish him the entire enjoyment of all his sylvan sports, his happy hunting grounds, even his occasional war pastime, polygamy, and all else that is not wickedly barbarous, but the progress of events' "manifest destiny" has made these things incompatible. Before setting apart yet unclaimed territories for him I must remember the crowded purlieus of our large cities on the Atlantic coast, thronged with starving adventurers from the more crowded cities of the mother country. Prolific mother! A race of agriculturists who would subsist and spare from the hunting ground of one Indian tribe.

The men of the past must give way to the men of the present; to a race superior in adaptation to their surroundings, and who are, withal, active and industrious, and willing "to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow." After all, nations die like men. Where are the great nations, of whom these are an offshoot, whose ancestors built the ancient cities of Uxmal and Palenque, Tenochtitlan, Cholula, and those other cities lying under the shade of the mighty Orizaba? Their successors have been, until recently, travelling rapidly towards extinction. And where, as a nation, are the ancient Hebraic race, to whom all these were allied? for they are, no doubt, the descendants of the "lost tribes of Israel."

As for treaties, there would seem to be no authority in behalf of the Indians that could be erected into a "high contracting power," acting on behalf of any important number of them; there is no considerable number of cognate tribes even. The agreement made by Superintendent Wiley, a proper thing under the circumstances, was hardly to be so named. These Indians are inhabitants of a portion of the United States, and it is not easily seen how a treaty can be made with a people who are within our governmental area, inhabitants known in legislative parlance as "Indians untaxed." If admitted to be an *imperium in imperio*, they are still not foreign or independent, and what have they really to treat for?

In place of any poor views of mine, I trust I may be excused if I insert here a few words from an undoubted authority, quite relevant—Vattel, chapter 18, pages 160, 161. His opinion on the validity of Indian titles is thus recorded:

> The law of nations only acknowledges the property and sovereignty of a nation over uninhabited countries of which they shall really, and in fact, take possession, in which they shall form settlements, or of which they shall make actual use. A nation may lawfully take possession of a part of a vast country, in which are found none but erratic nations, incapable, by the smallness of their numbers, to people the whole. The earth belongs to the human race in general, and was designed to furnish it with subsistence. If each nation had resolved from the beginning to appropriate to itself a vast country, that the people might live only by hunting, fishing, and wild fruits, our globe would not be sufficient to maintain a tenth part of its present inhabitants. People have not, then, deviated from the views of nature in confining the Indians within narrow limits.

And again, this admirable extract from the eloquent oration delivered by John

Quincy Adams, on the anniversary festival of the Sons of the Pilgrims, December 22, 1802. He says:

There are moralists who have questioned the right of the Europeans to intrude upon the possessions of the aborigines in any case, and under any limitations whatsoever. But have they maturely considered the whole subject? The Indian right of possession itself stands, with regard to the greatest part of the country, upon a questionable foundation. Their cultivated fields, their constructed habitations, a space of ample sufficiency for their subsistence, and whatever they had annexed to themselves by personal labor, was undoubtedly by the laws of nature theirs. But what is the right of a huntsman to the forest of a thousand miles over, which he has accidentally ranged in quest of prey? Shall the liberal bounties of Providence to the race of man be monopolized by one of ten thousand for whom they were created? Shall the exuberant bosom of the common mother, amply adequate to the nourishment of millions, be claimed exclusively by a few hundreds of her offspring? Shall the lordly savage not only disdain the virtues and enjoyments of civilization himself, but shall he control the civilization of a world? Shall he forbid the wilderness to blossom like the rose? Shall he forbid the oaks of the forest to fall before the axe of industry, and rise again transformed into the habitations of ease and elegance? Shall he doom an immense region of the globe to perpetual desolation, and to hear the howlings of the tiger and the wolf silence forever the voice of human gladness? Shall the fields and the valleys which a beneficent God has framed to teem with the life of innumerable multitudes be condemned to everlasting barrenness? Shall the mighty rivers, poured out by the hands of nature as channels of communication between numerous nations, roll their waters in sullen silence and eternal solitude to the deep? Have hundreds of commodious harbors, a thousand leagues of coast, and a boundless ocean, been spread in the front of this land, and shall every purpose of utility to which they could apply be prohibited by the tenant of the woods? No, generous philanthropists! Heaven has not been thus inconsistent in the works of his hands. Heaven has not thus placed at irreconcilable strife its moral laws with its physical creation.

Beyond the tracts actually occupied by the Indians, the vast territories of North America yet unsettled by the dominant race, known as the Indian country, belong to them by a tenure scarcely more reasonable than one which might claim the whaling resorts of the north Pacific for the exclusive use and undisturbed possession of the hardy mariners of Nantucket and New Bedford, by whom they were, through lack of competition, so long mainly monopolized.

Nevertheless, this benevolent and bounteous government has from the outset accorded to them the rights of possessors, and extended over them a paternal care which is most simply and admirably acknowledged in their appellation which styles the government "the great father."

The treaty of Fort Pitt with the Delawares, concluded September 17, 1778, provides that the Delaware nation shall as allies be furnished "with all the articles of clothing, utensils, and implements of war." It also guarantees to the aforesaid nation of Delawares, and their heirs, all their "territorial rights;" and further it contemplates joining them with other tribes "to form a State, whereof the Delaware nation shall be the head, and have a representation in Congress."

The treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded October 22, 1784, with the Six Nations, secures to them the peaceable possession of their lands, which are thereby bounded and defined.

The following treaties, and those of Hopewell and Holeton, providing for payment of annuities, &c., fully inaugurated the settled policy on the part of the government, which time is improving and developing in the present reservation system, the only practicable and just one now to be pursued.

In the care and culture of the Indians this government has expended, since 1778 to the present, more than $100,000,000; up to June 30, 1866, the amount was $99,692,073 50; and so efficiently, that, with a few exceptional cases only, there has been no suffering among this improvident race.

I cannot avoid here expressing the reflection that contrasts so unfavorably the condition of the Indian races which should be under the care of the enlightened and wealthy kingdom of Great Britain; I mean those in her East Indian colonies, where not unfrequently *whole districts* perish of famine, if the reports of the journals of the day can be credited. But I feel that I have already digressed too far.

The honorable Commissioner asks: "Which of the present reservations should be retained?" I answer, in the northern part of the State, *Nome Cult*, with the limits before stated.

He asks: "What will it cost in the way of purchasing improvements of the settlers to enlarge one of the present reservations to a sufficient size to support the Indians?" and, "What can probably be realized from the sale of the reservation, or reservations, which may be vacated?" These two questions are difficult to answer with desirable accuracy. I can do no better than state my belief that a judicious disposal of Hoopa, Mendocino, and Nome Lacke, with the government improvements thereon, ought to provide a sufficient fund to compensate the settlers in Round valley for their improvements; and by improvements I mean to include a fair allowance for breaking up the soil, and to transport thither the Indians, as well as to purchase in the southern part of the State a proper location for a reservation. Among offers of locations for this purpose I remember one from Albert Packard, esq., of Santa Barbara, which seemed favorable; but having no time to examine any of such places I merely referred parties to the department.

The Tule river farm, at a reasonable figure, should have preference, principally because of Agent Hoffman's valuable improvements on government lands contiguous. But it should be remembered that there is no lack of spots quite as favorable in the broad area still unsettled in the lower part of the State.

In connection with the foregoing I would state that I can see no reason why the present is not the proper time to place *all* the abandoned reservations, with their improvements, in the market, in accordance with provisions of section 3 of act of April 8,.1864.

I desire to recommend also that the department take measures to withdraw from the public domain for its own uses, not only the tract on the Klamath, as recommended by Major Bowman, but an enlargement thereof to be governed by the natural boundaries, that a more critical examination would define as correct in view of all the interests concerned.

I have stated that the military force in the northern part of the State seemed inadequate, and upon this subject I had a conference with General Halleck, commanding the division of the Pacific, who agreed with me, but explained that representations to that effect had already been made, and that a regiment, the 8th cavalry, was in process of filling for service on this coast.

FINANCIAL.

In my letter of instructions the Commissioner says:

> It is the policy of this department to make the Indians self sustaining. Those in California have reservations that are represented as being very fertile, and producing abundant crops, and it is thought that with proper management and due economy, the expense to the government of sustaining them would not be considerable; that nothing but clothing and agricultural implements need be purchased.

After a pretty thorough investigation I must acknowledge concurrence in the above opinion.

All the improvements, repairs, fencing, and materials used on the reservation are mainly the product thereof, and the labor that of the employés and Indians, with the horses, mules, oxen, and teams of the government, so that very little expense would seem to accrue on this head.

The subsistence is in large excess. The property returns from July 1, 1866, to the close of the year show the produce of wheat to be 1,605,156 pounds; this at three cents per pound would be $48,154 65. About the time of my visit to the Tule River farm 100,000 pounds of wheat were sold to Mr. D. R. Douglas, a merchant of Visalia, deliverable at the farm, for $2,500. This was a portion of the surplus products of that farm from the last harvest.

There would seem to be then only necessary an outlay for clothing and agricultural implements, and some smith's and carpenter's tools, in addition to the salaries and travelling expenses of superintendent and agents, and pay of the employés. Under efficient management and a continuous control of one capable head, the consequent increase of the surplus products faithfully and judiciously disposed of might be made to meet this outlay.

As to the expenditures for the years 1866, they have not "exceeded the appropriation," as I am informed and believe. I did not succeed in getting from Superintendent Maltby an account of that period until after my return from my southern trip and only three days before my departure from San Francisco, as the account was not ready upon my previous application. The account shows an unexpended balance of $5,654 71 on the 30th day of September; but, as the last quarter's appropriation is not yet credited—it not yet being received or due—nor the amount of unpaid indebtedness entered, I could, of course, form no exact idea of yearly expenditures. I was unable to see Superintendent Maltby again, after having examined the account, as he was over the bay at a camp-meeting, and did not return previous to my departure for this city.

In default, therefore, of an explanation and an exact exhibit, the following is submitted as an approximate. Wherever the sums are exact it will be stated.

Estimate of receipts and expenditures, year ending September 30, 1866.

RECEIPTS.

The annual appropriations for California are as follows:		
For superintendent, his clerk, and four agents	$12,600	00
For general incidental expenses, including travelling expenses of the superintendent	7,500	00
For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools	55,000	00
For pay of one physician, one blacksmith, one assistant blacksmith, one farmer, and one carpenter on each of the four reservations	12,000	00
Total appropriation, exact	87,100	00
Total receipts from sales of excess products, with the rent of abandoned reservations, and all other sources; receipts from hire of government teams, mules, &c., at $9,000 gold, or say in currency, estimated	12,900	00
Total available for Indian service	100,000	00

By this it would seem that the entire amount available for the year's service is $100,000, currency.

EXPENDITURES.

Of this is expended for salaries of superintendent and clerk, agents and employés—omitting pay of physicians where none are employed—exact	$23,400	00
For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, supposing a considerable natural increase and considering the quantity of fish and other food, the apparently small amount of beef killed and the few Indians to eat it—estimated	10,000	00
For clothing, in view of the naked condition of the Indians generally and the character of that worn by those who were tolerably dressed (cast-off white)—estimated	10,000	00

For teams and farming tools, including smith and carpenter's tools, upon careful inventory—estimated	$11,500 00
For rent of farms at Tule river and Smith river—exact	2,948 00
The next item, for general incidental expenses, including travelling expenses of the superintendent, &c., being the only other item remaining, must be charged with the balance—exact	42,152 00
	100,000 00

MEMO.—Of the $2,948 item, $1.948 is coin; and I should explain that, in estimating the price of wheat at three cents per pound, I have had in view, to arrive at an equitable valuation, what government has been obliged to pay. About two years since 40,000 pounds of wheat, purchased under proposals and contract for use in Hoopa valley, for Indian service, cost the government *four dollars in coin* per bushel, or, as nearly as I can estimate, *twelve* cents per pound in currency, and there was only one proposal received at that! It is my impression that there was at the time a surplus on hand, both at Round valley and at Tule river reservation. Also, in estimated "receipts," I have omitted mention of sums received for the Indians' service from neighboring settlers, or by the Indians themselves for such service, which, in either case, should prove a *credit* to the government against the cost of their care, as should any sums received for range and pasturage upon the reservation lands of stock belonging to individuals. The contracts for employment of the reservation Indians (and, as far as possible, also the outside Indians) with settlers and others, should be made only through the agents, who should charge themselves with the interests of the Indians, and see that they get fair wages and payment.

In the estimate of consumption of "cattle for beef and milk," I have considered the facilities that apparently exist for their favorable purchase in this cattle country, in the lower or southern portions of which hundreds of thousands are still annually slaughtered for their hides and tallow alone, and where often large droves of them are driven into the ocean and destroyed simply to save pasturage to sustain the remainder of the innumerable herds.

As for clothing, I was surprised to see so many of the brighter young dandy bucks on the reservations, particularly at Hoopa, dressed in shabby genteel black suits, not ill looking but for the incongruity of a bunch of bright feathers in a stove-pipe hat, or two or three gay cravats or neck-ties worn necklace-wise. I presume this must be a portion of the old clo' procured by proclamation of Superintendent Hanson to the good people of California in 1863.

They are very fond of dress, and I think would be more careful of the clothing provided by the government, if it were of brighter and more attractive colors. This is another of Major Bowman's suggestions, supported by military reasons which it is not policy to publish.

In submitting this hasty collation of "field-notes," taken *en route*, and mainly written up on the steamers during my homeward voyage, I cannot forbear expressing my regret that time did not serve to enable me to have paid more attention to the manner as well as the matter thereof, by revisal and arrangement, which I had intended to make after reaching this point. But, in compliance with the desire expressed by you in our interview on Saturday, that I should render an account of my stewardship at the earliest practicable moment, I present it at once, with this apology only for its crudities, and fearing that there may be errors of omission in the overlooking of some important items, and of commission in the, perhaps, prolixity of others. I can only add that I have industriously endeavored to comply with my written instructions and the verbal addenda in explanation by the office, to give as exact a picture of affairs and the country as possible; and I am sure I have spared no pains either in the

prosecution of my mission or in this attempt to convey the impressions I have received.

Before closing, I would beg permission for myself and on behalf of the department to return thanks for the uniform attention of those with whom my duties brought me in contact. To my old friend J. Ross Browne, to Major Bowman, for various suggestions, information and facilities; also, to Captains Pollock, Jordan, and Appleton, for ready and prompt facilities; to Judge Wyman and Messrs. Westmoreland, Crane, Martin, and Middlemas, of Eureka; Messrs. Reason Wiley, Greenbaum, Brizzard, and Van Roseum, of Arcata; Andrew Snyder, of Klamath river; Dugan and Wall, and Darby and Saville, of Crescent City; Colonel Curtis, of Los Angeles, commanding southern military district; to the department officials of the State generally; and also to General Halleck and E. B. Vreeland, esq., of San Francisco.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Commissioner, your obedient servant,

ROB'T J. STEVENS,
Special Commissioner, &c.

Hon. LEWIS V. BOGY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

APPENDIX.

Abstract of indebtedness incurred by Austin Wiley, superintendent of Indian affairs for California, and remaining unpaid at the close of his term of office, May 5, 1865; rearranged for convenience of examination.

Vouchers.	Name.	For what object.	Amount.
1	William Bryson	Services	$625 00
24	J. C. Carey	do	126 00
25	J. A. Whaley	do	135 00
26	B. P. McConnaha	do	130 00
50	George Dalton	do	100 00
51	N. A. Potter	do	15 60
53	Wm. E. Lovett	do	335 00
55	George L. Hoffman	do	980 00
84	Austin Wiley	do	1,987 40
87	C. A. Murdock	do	750 00
2	Darby & Saville	Rents	555 55
3	L. W. Jones	do	127 77
4	Henry Smith	do	218 50
5	Henry Smith	do	66 00
82	A. B. Hotaling	do	1,661 66
86	M. Ullman	do	238 08
54	California Steam Navigation Co.	Travelling expenses	35 00
56	George L. Hoffman	do	139 00
88	Wm. E. Lovett	do	338 00
85	J. Holladay	Transportation	125 62
89	A. W. McPherson	do	71 00
6	Gordon & Dickenson	Sundries	54 45
7	M. Smythe	do	25 65
8	Selig & Brother	do	51 46
9	F. Van Pelt	do	53 50
10	Jasper Houck	do	28 00
11	Kingsbury & Malone	do	28 00
12	Dugan & Wall	do	18 00
13	Jasper Houck	do	14 00
14	Kingsbury & Malone	do	14 00
15	D. M. Dorman	do	217 00
22	Robert White	do	430 86
23	Do	do	70 30

Abstract of indebtedness incurred by Austin Wiley, &c.—Continued.

Vouchers.	Name.	For what object.	Amount.
28	A. Goldsmith	Sundries	889 01
29	Do	do	63 75
30	J. H. Blair	do	58 00
31	James Johnson	do	240 00
32	Wm. M. Scott	do	1,420 62
33	H. W. Lake	do	807 25
34	T. G. Campbell	do	683 00
35	T. J. Newkirk	do	2,055 10
36	A. Norton	do	5,425 66
37	B. Adams	do	142 80
38	J. McGregor	do	2,142 00
39	L. C. Beckwith	do	1,455 96
40	Do	do	1,373 34
41	R. Wiley	do	53 20
42	B. Lack	do	1,525 28
43	Campbell & Johnson	do	759 50
44	H. W. Lake	do	138 75
45	S. Bolls	do	13 25
46	John Magee	do	252 00
47	J. Goller	do	40 50
48	John Wilson	do	45 00
49	H. J. Yarrow	do	90 00
52	Tomlinson & Co	do	14 25
57	D. R. Douglas	do	133 02
58	T. P. Johnson	do	480 00
59	T. R. Lavers	do	56 00
60	H. Cooker	do	24 12
61	W. Mathews	do	30 87
63	McFarlane, Pass Road	do	21 33
64	Do	do	23 33
65	Thomas Boyce	do	27 00
66	D. E. Gordon	do	45 00
67	Wyman & Bohall	do	54 00
68	F. McCrellish & Co	do	43 00
69	J. M. Wilkinson	do	41 67
70	Dodge & Phillips	do	1,089 16
71	Crane & Brigham	do	189 00
72	Do	do	88 80
73	Do	do	87 10
74	H. P. Wakelee	do	57 45
75	J. Stratman	do	6 00
76	Hucks & Lambert	do	17 28
77	G. B. Hitchcock & Co	do	37 55
78	C. Clayton & Co	do	200 32
79	Main & Winchester	do	392 37
80	J. D. Arthur & Son	do	599 15
81	N. O. Warhouse	do	13 80
83	R. T. Reynolds & Co	do	10 50

With regard to vouchers Nos. 1, 53, 55, 84, 87, they seem to be for regular salaried services under the law. I am satisfied that the persons whose names are attached did perform the services. If they have not been paid, they should be.

Vouchers 2, 3, 4, 5, 82, and 86, for rents. All these claims have about the same merit, voucher 82 being the only one needing special mention. Storm's ranch was, I am informed and believe, a necessity at the time it was taken. I do not consider the rental under all circumstances unreasonable. It appears that Superintendent Maltby did not, upon assuming his position, annul the contract, as would have been his duty if it seemed to him unnecessary or unrea-

sonable, but continued it until the expiration of the lease, thereby indorsing its propriety. I therefore feel obliged to class it with the rest. All of these it seems to me are just claims, and should be paid.

Vouchers 24, 25, 26, services as appraisers. I judge these to be the parties, Messrs. Carey, Whaley, and McConnaha, appraisers, appointed by authority of the government to appraise at Hoopa valley, and they should be paid.

Vouchers 54, 56, and 88, for travelling expenses, have the same merit. If there is any technical obstacle in the way of their payment the department can judge better than myself of its force.

Vouchers 85 and 89, transportation same as above.

Vouchers 50, 51, 60, 69, services same as above.

Voucher 6, to close of list, embracing all the remainder, (except 70, which I failed to examine,) I have classed under the head of sundries. These were the most difficult and tedious. I examined books for original charges whenever I could do so. In many places in the interior they kept no books, and there was no record, as far as the creditors were concerned, of indebtedness save their memory. Some of the creditors in the interior I could not meet; to cover these cases, I had only the books of the late Superintendent Wiley, his explanations, and the statements of Mr. Murdock, his clerk; also the opinion of Superintendent Maltby, and his clerk, in regard to prices, and the probable necessity that existed for the purchase, and other responsible parties, merchants, and others who have corroborated testimony as to value. The creditors, so far as I know them personally, are highly respectable. Many of them, like Main and Winchester, and J. D. Arthur and Son, have sold the government hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of goods. They say that they have been obliged to put on an increased price in the same ratio with the depreciation of "greenbacks," everything being on a gold basis in the State. The claims are all just, and should be paid.

I append here, as pertinent to the foregoing, the following copy of a letter furnished me by Mr. Wiley:

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., October 27, 1865.

SIR: In transmitting a list of the indebtedness remaining unpaid at the expiration of my term of office, I deem it but just to myself to offer some explanation concerning it.

The amount by the abstract herewith transmitted is $35,607 12. Had the appropriation from the 1st of January been placed at my disposal the proportion to May 5, when I was relieved, would have been $26,909 72, which would have reduced the indebtedness to $8,697 40, and if the amount of the expenses necessarily incurred since May 5, in settling up my business, ($2,368 40,) be deducted, $6,329 will remain as the actual amount of indebtedness incurred in excess of the anticipated appropriation. To this should be added $150 paid for salary of clerk for the month of April by my successor.

By reference to the list, it will be seen that over $20,000 of the indebtedness was incurred at the Hoopa reservation, where the expenses of the service have been unusually large, as we were obliged not only to purchase provisions for the Indians, but buy seed for the new crop, and to hire teams to put it in.

I would respectfully refer you to my letter of January 12, 1865, which accompanies the estimate of funds required for first and second quarters 1865, in which I stated the demands for funds in Hoopa, and specially estimated for $24,000 for this purpose. The establishing of a reservation necessitates a considerable outlay of money, and though in the case of Hoopa it has been from a variety of causes extraordinarily large, it has been legitimately incurred, and has by reason of the cessation of hostilities which followed as a result, saved for the government ten times the amount, and established a peace that has given new life to that portion of the State, and security to a community which before was waste and desolate from Indian hostilities. Had it not been for this unusual event my appropriation, with the funds received from sales of produce, would have proved sufficient to have met the demands of the service.

Again, I was relieved at a most unfavorable time for a fair showing of my indebtedness, for the expense of putting in the spring crops and furnishing the summer supplies had all been incurred. As one instance, at Hoopa reservation, 41 head of beef cattle had been purchased on the 4th of May, at an expense of $1,373 34, and only three head of the lot had been slaughtered when I was relieved. Similar instances might be cited to more than cover

the balance of my indebtedness. I consider it safe to say that had I received the funds appropriated for the first and second quarters 1865, and been relieved at the expiration of that time, I should not have owed a dollar.

I can see no reason why the appropriation for my portion of the first and second quarters could not have been placed in my successor's hands for the payment of the accounts incurred by me as far as it would go. The delay has worked injustice to the creditors, and injured the standing and credit of the department, which I have labored to build up. I again urge in the strongest terms that immediate provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness embraced in the accompanying list. The accounts are all certified to as being correct and just either by commissioned agents or myself; they were contracted in good faith, and should be paid at once. If any of the accounts are found incorrect or unjust the officer certifying to them and his bondsman are liable and should suffer, but not the private individual who has sold his goods or performed the service, trusting to the faith of the agents of the government.

Any additional proof required to any of the accounts can be obtained, and will be forwarded when applied for. I would beg leave to refer to any or all of our delegation in Congress. These gentlemen are more or less familiar with the condition of affairs in this superintendency, and I would be pleased to have them examine my accounts if it is thought desirable by the department.

Trusting that this matter may receive the early attention of your office, and that no additional delay may occur, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

AUSTIN WILEY,
Late Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

The schedule of suspended accounts of the late Superintendent Wiley, with his explanations thereof, I have already handed in, with my remarks and certificate of indorsement.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT J. STEVENS,
Special Commissioner Indian Department.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

ARIZONA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 32.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
La Paz, October 2, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report for 1866, of the condition of Indian affairs in my superintendency:

COLORADO RIVER INDIANS.

The Indians on the Colorado are now composed of the entire tribes of Yumas and Mojaves, and a portion of the tribe of Yavapais, or Apache Mojaves. I will briefly allude to the condition and operations of these tribes separately.

The Yumas.—This tribe occupies the left bank of the Colorado, from the southern boundary of the Territory to about 30 miles above Fort Yuma, but are concentrated mostly at Arizona City, thence crossing to Fort Yuma.

They have participated in the distribution of goods, agricultural implements, and seeds made during the year past, but their portion was so meagre as to be of little service to them. They have been thoroughly peaceful and quiet during the year past, no suspicion of duplicity ever having attached to them. They have raised this season a considerable quantity of corn, pumpkins, and melons, for all of which they find a ready market at the fort, too ready, in fact, for in disposing of their corn they deprive themselves of the better portion of their winter supplies. Many of this tribe gain their livelihood by the performance of menial services for the officers and soldiers at the fort, or by the prostitution of their women to the baser passions of the whites generally. This latter degrad-

ing vice is carried to a fearful extent among this people, and is already bearing evidence of its unhappy consequences in a falling off in the population of births, in disease, and death.

The tribe numbers about 2,000 souls.

The Mojaves.—This tribe claims both banks of the Colorado, almost from the northern boundary of the Territory to Bradshaw's ferry, some six miles below La Paz. Their principal point of concentration is Fort Mojave, but they are much scattered along the river, between this place and the fort. There are, perhaps, from 600 to 800 in the vicinity of La Paz, a portion of whom have planted this season on the reservation. An unusual rise in the river destroyed their first planting, and rendered the second too late to permit of its being extensive; yet of this latter planting, although they did not get any seed into the ground until about the 25th of July, the yield has proved excellent. The land planted by this tribe on the reservation this season does not exceed 20 acres all told, much of it in scattered patches of a few square yards each, that happen to be clear of growing bushes, and drift left by the falling waters. In planting they scoop out a little hole with a butcher knife, in which the seed is placed and covered. Cultivation consists only in chopping down such weeds as threaten to overtop and shade their crop; they never stir the ground either before or after planting. What success has attended the agricultural operations of this tribe higher up on the river towards and at Fort Mojave, I am unable to say, the condition of the treasury of the superintendency not permitting a personal investigation of the matter, either on the part of myself or the special agent. The war between the Mojaves and Chimehueves still continues, and has resulted during the season in the killing of six or eight on either side, but the high water of the Colorado river, by rendering its passage difficult, has prevented for several months past any operations of a serious nature on the part of either tribe against the other. The Mojaves number at present about 4,000.

The Yavapais.—These Indians are not properly a river tribe, as but a small proportion reside thereon. A few under their head chief Qua-shack-a-mah have lived upon the reservation this season and have planted a small crop there, but the majority of them range the country to the east from Williams Fork nearly to the Sonora line. They are a mixed tribe, as one of their names indicates, with more of the Apache than the Mojave in them, as is evidenced by the return of many who were once induced to settle down quietly upon the river to the roaming, predatory habits of the Apache. Many persons, both here and at Prescott, are disposed to consider this tribe as largely represented in the late raid made at Skull valley upon a train of loaded wagons, a report of which was forwarded you August 27. For further evidence of the unfriendliness of a portion of this tribe, I refer you to the accompanying report of special agent Colonel Fendge. A point of concentration for these Indians is in the Castle Dome mountains, some thirty-five miles in a northeast direction from Fort Yuma. A small party from that vicinity came in this season upon the Colorado, about thirty miles above the fort, and planted a small crop. What success attended their planting I have not learned. They number only about 800.

The Hualapais.—This tribe occupies the country back of the Colorado river bottom, to and beyond the meridian of Prescott, ranging north to the Nevada line, and south nearly to the right bank of Williams Fork. They have been considered as in a state of war with the whites for more than a year past. An attempt was made last spring through Triteba, the head chief of the Mojaves, to arrange a peace with these Indians, which promised success, but the unprovoked murder of one of their most influential chiefs by a party of whites resulted in the breaking off of all negotiations and a renewal of the war. But the damage to our citizens, so far arising therefrom, has been more the result of apprehension than of direct infliction, though the latter has been considerable. Within the limits of the range of this tribe exist the richest mines of gold, silver, and copper

that have yet been discovered in our Territory, some of which compared favorably in their prospecting with the richest of the Pacific coast. Many claims had been entered upon these veins or ledges, and the owners had gone to a very considerable expense in prospecting them and procuring machinery with which to work them, but the larger portion are now abandoned in consequence of these hostilities, and those who continue to work do so at a great disadvantage, from the necessity of being so constantly on their guard against the wily enemy. The Hualapais are supposed to number about 2,500.

The Moquis.—This tribe is located in the northeastern portion of the Territory. They are reported as being peaceful and friendly. Their condition the past season has been represented to me as wretched in the extreme, with little prospect for improvement during the coming year, except through the assistance of the government. They are supposed to number about 3,000.

The Apaches.—This name is given to the Indians occupying nearly the whole of the eastern half of the Territory. They bear many local names, and a few divisions of them are sufficiently large to entitle them to the consideration of distinct tribes; such, for instance, as the Tontus, whose boundaries to the west touch upon those of the Hualapais and Yavapais, and with whom they are on the most friendly terms. No presents of any kind have latterly been made these tribes by the general government, nor are there any treaty stipulations with them. The condition of war between them and the whites has become an understood matter.

The Pimas, Maricopas, Papagos, and Tame Apaches.—These tribes are under the special agency of Mr. M. O. Davidson, whose reports direct to your department I presume, contain all the necessary information concerning them. Never having received a communication from Mr. Davidson since he entered upon the duties of his agency, I am uninformed as to the present condition or prospects of these Indians. A letter from you of June 15, received September 26, requesting me to take immediate steps for the enlargement of the boundaries of the reservation belonging to the Pimas and Maricopas, necessitates a visit on my part to that locality, at which time I will make it my duty to gain all the information possible concerning the Gila river tribes. Since the United States came into possession of this country there have been no attempts made, either by the agents of the government or by any of the religious denominations, to establish schools or churches among any of the tribes of the Territory. The Pimas and Maricopas, and possibly the Moquis, are in condition now to receive and cherish such institutions in their midst, for they have settled homes, and, as in the case of the Gila Indians, are somewhat advanced in the modes of civilized life. The Yumas and Mojaves are noted for their docile, tractable dispositions, and should they ever become located upon permanent reservations, should they ever gain the requisite of a fixed home, the establishment of schools and churches among them would be a matter of easy accomplishment.

The experiences of this season have proved beyond doubt, were evidence on the subject still wanting, the thorough capability of the lands of the Colorado River valley for all the purposes of agriculture in every case where water can be made to reach the surface. To depend upon the annual overflow is somewhat hazardous, for lands reached by it one year may not be again for several, or they may be so deeply submerged as to be unavailable for planting during the season. There are thousands of acres in the reservation which the overflow from the river never reaches, but which the artificial application of water would render as productive as any of the lands that are naturally overflowed. A system of irrigation would give this advantage. By controlling the application of water in time and quantity, two crops could be raised in one year from the same land. Of this fact there can be no question. Mr. A. F. Waldemar, a civil engineer by profession, whose estimate for the survey and location of the irrigating canal and ditches on the Colorado reservation is already on file in

your office, pronounces decidedly upon the success of such an undertaking, and gives the assurance that, when properly completed, the works would be subject to no greater percentage of casualties than are those of the same class in other countries. Mr. Waldemar has travelled through the irrigated districts of Lombardy and France, and has made the structure of such works a special study. His opinion upon the subject, therefore, is entitled to some consideration.

The country claimed by the Hualapais and Yavapais is quite extensive, their title to which is perhaps as perfect as was that of any tribe whose lands the government has ever purchased. This country is now partly occupied by our citizens, and it is contrary to the experience of the past, in any part of our Union, that peace, under such circumstances, should exist between the two races of occupants. Those of our people who have been driven from their possessions by these Indians, or who have in any way been losers by their depredations, are going to permit no opportunity to pass to recover their property or to revenge themselves for its loss. The feeling has already become deep seated among the whites, that if these tribes are not shortly cared for by the government a war of extermination against them will have to be inaugurated. Should this war result, the wishes and intentions of the government in regard to these tribes will be for the time being entirely ignored, and it will continue until the means fail or the end is accomplished. It needs but another act or two of Indian atrocity to exasperate the whites to active organized measures of retaliation, wherein the barbarity of the Indian will, if possible, be excelled. It must be confessed that the treatment of these Indians by the government has not been heretofore in exact accordance with justice or humanity. It has permitted its citizens to overrun and possess themselves of their best lands, without having so much as proposed to them any compensation therefor, except that of a few acres upon the Colorado, which it kindly offers some day to help them improve and teach them to cultivate. Insignificant as is the compensation offered, I firmly believe that they could be induced to accept it if government would only take such steps as would convince them of its sincerity. They have been on friendly terms with the Mojaves, have known the high hopes these Indians have entertained in regard to their settlement on the Great Colorado reservation and their bitter disappointment, and have learned, therefore, to distrust any promises for their own benefit emanating from the same sources.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LEIHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Arizona Territory.

Hon. D. N. COOLEY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 33.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
La Paz, Arizona Territory, July 15, 1867.

SIR: You will please receive the following, which I have the honor to transmit, as my annual report of Indian affairs within the Arizona superintendency.

On the 19th day of December, 1866, I arrived at this place to assume superintendent's duties, and found the office vacant by the death of my immediate predecessor, the late Superintendent Leighy, at the hands of the Apaches.

The massacre of Mr. Leighy and his clerk, Mr. Everts, occurred on the 18th of November last while they were travelling without escort from the capital to La Paz, at a place known as Bell's Corner, about 45 miles this side of Prescott.

Late disclosures from prisoners made by the military acting against hostile Indians determine that the Tonta Apaches committed the deed; that it was not

premeditated by them—was done under the belief on their part (by sudden thought, seeing Leighy's unprotected state, and finding themselves able) that the killing of him, whom they regarded as a great chief among the whites, would so terrify our citizens as to cause an evacuation of their territory by the whites. It is said in the testimony that the horrible mutilations of the bodies were made to add greater terror of the savages.

From the fact that Mr. Leighy had a portion of his official papers with him, which were burnt by the Indians, the financial condition of the superintendency could only be discovered by reference to claimants and some accounts made out and on hand, found in the office.

The statement of such indebtedness, amounting to $14,590 20, has already been received in your office and found reserved from appropriation of last fiscal year; are in the treasury for their settlement.

Since the last annual report from this superintendency our relations with the hostile tribes of Arizona are substantially unchanged, other than the Hualapais, who have been accounted by the department as belonging to the Colorado river district, and within the agency of Colonel Fendge, are in hostile attitude, and known to be as unrelentingly implacable as the Apaches. I have had no intercourse with any of that tribe, and their suppression is included in the operations of the military.

Inasmuch as the military of the district have not made official correspondence with this office during the year, I cannot authentically advise you of their progress in subjugating the hostiles. By outside information I learn that scouting parties have been in some instances successful in their encounters, but I do not find that any emphatic success, such as crushing out or bringing to peace whole tribes, or even bands, have been effected.

Repeated and daring instances of depredations continue to be reported in the neighborhood of Prescott, on the Verde, on the Prescott and Hardyville road, and on the Prescott and La Paz road, by successful attacks on trains, mails and travellers, and by plundering, killing and routing the owners, drivers and passengers. It may properly be stated that the interior of the Territory, away from the posts, is at present in as insecure a condition as at any time heretofore.

These statements are not to be understood as animadverting on the military; on the contrary, I acknowledge repeated courtesies, both official and private, from the commanding officer of the department; but as the Indian and military departments are radically separate under the existing systems, there are no official requirements extant providing for a correspondence between the two to effect unity of action.

I believe that the interest of the government would be better served if such cooperation and correspondence were established and made the policy.

As an instance in point, the commander of the adjoining district (district of Prescott) on the the 26th of April, in his general order No. 3, included the peaceful Mohaves of the Colorado in his list of hostiles.

You have been furnished with a copy of this order. This order and order No. 4 seemed to have been issued under the mistaken impression that the reservation of the Colorado was in condition for their present occupancy. Upon this point the general commanding could easily have made himself informed.

These orders, however, did not exist long enough to cause serious trouble, the same having been ordered revised by the commanding general of the department. Neither in this report do I wish to be understood that the military have been remiss in their exertions.

It is but within a few months that additional troops have been placed in the field, and as the enemy are numerous, active, wary, without fixed residences, inured and familiar to the country, and travel in squads, and their whereabouts are not known till they strike, a campaign to be fully successful should be made with many troops, perhaps in numbers exceeding the enemy, and attacking in

every converging point. In an immense territory like this a few troops, though successful in individual encounters, effect little toward the full quelling of the hostiles, and in my belief, unless a campaign is conducted as General McDowell officially expressed in a plan, "action offensive, persistent, combined and simultaneous," the Apache war will be interminable.

During my incumbency of this superintendency I have devoted my time especially to the case of the Indians of the Colorado. It would have been gratifying to me to have made a visit to the tribes of the Gila country, viz: the Pinos, Maricopas and Papagos, but they being reported self-sustaining and in a satisfactory condition, I have remained chiefly in this section, finding that the Mohaves and Yavapais more especially needed my personal supervision.

In discharging the wishes of the department towards them I have received much assistance from Special Agent Fendge.

By the enumeration as reported by Agent Fendge, which is as correct an estimate as can be made in absence of actual census, (which census it is impossible to make as the bands are scattered) the Mohaves number 4,000, the Yemas 2,000, and the Yavapais 2,000 souls.

There is no reason to suppose that any of these tribes are disaffected, though in the case of the Yavapais it is believed by some people engaged in transportation on the roads that some bands or members of the tribe co-operate with the Tontos in their depredations. I am not warranted in confirming this belief.

Since last spring I have been encouraging the Mohaves and Yavapais to move on the Colorado reservation to make their present summer plantings, and to remain permanently.

About 750, comprising Iretabas band of Mohaves, and Onashaeamas band of Yavapais, are now there. The remainder of the band of Mohaves, comprising the most numerous part, are yet at their original homes near and about Fort Mohave, on the Colorado.

From accounts given of these Indians received here, they are understood to be the most substantial part of the Mohaves, as shown by their regular planting at fixed places, their independence of support from the superintendency, as well as their peaceful intercourse with our citizens.

It is desirable that they should be brought on the reservation soon, but I have not deemed it advisable to peremptorily require them to come on till after the present planting is ended, as the reservation is not in order for their support, and they can be more successful in their crops by planting in their accustomed places in their accustomed manner.

I am advised by your office of an appropriation of $50,000, made by the last Congress for constructing an irrigating ditch on the Colorado reservation, and have received instructions to commence the work. At this writing the first instalment of funds for the purpose have not come to hand according to advices, perhaps owing to irregularities of Arizona mails.

I refer you to the fact, that by recommendations of all my predecessors, supported by sufficient expert testimony, the tract of land of 75,000 acres, from "corner rock" to "half-way bend," is regarded as being every way adequate for reservation purposes, and that the *sine qua non* of success exists in the fact of bringing water in by a ditch from the Colorado river.

This judgment is based upon the report of Lieutenant Ives, of the United States Exploring Expedition, made in 18—, wherein he gives the fall of the land in the distance as 54 feet, or nearly two feet to the mile.

If this statement is correct the fall is sufficient, and the reservation will be a success. But before expending sums of importance on the work I have deemed it best to incur a small expense in making a confirmatory survey of the country, and to that end have employed a competent civil engineer for the work. He will proceed with his survey as soon as the present freshet of the Colorado river subsides.

Upon my reception of his report your office will be promptly apprised. His report being satisfactory I will proceed to open the reservation with every despatch at my command; and that you may facilitate my labor I trust that you will forward the appropriations promptly.

I am satisfied from all reports and superficial examination of the reservation, that this year's appropriation of $50,000 will be insufficient for constructing the ditch, building the necessary houses for an agency, &c. Congress has been repeatedly apprised that it would require $150,000 for the work, and I trust that your office will, at the next session, secure the balance.

The fall of the river being so light, and the work at the river opening, or head of the ditch, involving a cut of about 16 feet in depth, running from that depth of cut for near 14 miles before the water will be available at the surface, and the ditch being required to be dug on the side of a "mesa," (table land,) composed of a concrete gravel, will give you some idea of the insufficiency of the current appropriation.

I conceive that when put in order the Colorado reservation will be of ample capacity to sustain all the tribes of the Colorado river country, as well as such bands of hostiles north of the Gila river as may be subdued by the military and placed and kept thereon.

Keeping in view that a district of the reservation will be required for such now hostile bands, and knowing the wandering and restless character of the Indian, his native indisposition for systematic labor, his prodigality, and the important point that he should be confined to his own territory under restricted intercourse with white men, to save him from contaminating influences to which he so easily yields, I deem that the civic authority should be supported by sufficient military force to maintain within the reservation such police regulations as the department shall establish to enforce labor, and prevent their now unrestricted wandering without their country.

To make my reservation successful, more especially one like this, where the Indians in their normal condition have no conception of being confined down to regular duties, or of necessity of plodding labor for future and continued supply of food, an effective police force should be maintained to hold them to their work and force their labor into direct channels.

The idea has previously been pertinently stated in an official report "to place the Indians upon reservations, with a distinct understanding that they are to remain there, and the necessary power to enforce a strict compliance with such understanding is a stupendous farce." Believing, therefore, in the necessity of troops for such duty on the Colorado reservation, on the 12th June last I communicated with Colonel Lovell, military commander of this district, and made a requisition for one company of infantry.

The reply of the colonel stated that he was unable to supply the requisition for want of troops, but that he had favorably referred the same to headquarters. I would be pleased that you co operate in this matter to obtain from the War Office troops sufficient for such duty on the reservation, to enforce the laws concerning Indian country, and the regulation of the Indian Bureau, and this superintendency.

During the past half year I issued presents of dry goods, purchased in New York, to the Yavapais and Mohaves, through Colonel Fendge to the Yumas, and I sent to Agent Ruggles a proportion of the invoice for the Maricopas and Pimos. The amount was small in quantity for so many Indians, ($2,216 44 prime cost,) but all was received thankfully, in evidence of the thoughtfulness of the government for its Arizona red children.

I have also assisted the Indians of the Colorado, more especially the bands responding to the call to go on the reservation, with subsistence, corn, beans, flour, &c., which has greatly tended to the alleviation of their wants, and

restrained their roamings. The amount and value of such issues appears upon my accounts submitted.

I am happy to state that no indebtedness exists against this superintendency other than the sum before-mentioned of $4,590 20, for which funds are on hand as stated, and from the appropriation of $20,000 for the past year I am able to carry forward the sum of $1,580 80, applicable on the new fiscal year.

A difficulty of long standing, that caused war between the Mohaves of the left bank of the Colorado river and the Chemehuevis of the right bank, opposite the lands of the Mohaves, which engendered serious danger to isolated white settlers and travellers, was adjusted at the superintendency on the 21st March ultimo.

At my request delegations of the influential members of the tribes assembled, and, after full deliberations, consented to a written agreement of peace, which I officially witnessed.

A copy of this convention has been furnished your office.

So far both tribes are carrying out the agreement in good faith.

I enclose to you the annual report of Special Agent Fendge, with his statistical papers accompanying.

At this writing I have not received the annual report of Special Agent Ruggles, nor have I any communication or account from him later than 9th March ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DENT,
Superintendent Indian Affairs Arizona Territory.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 34.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
La Paz, Arizona Territory, July 23, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as supplemental to my annual report dated July 15, 1867. Since its transmission I have received from Special Agent Levi Ruggles, in charge of the Pimos, Maricopas, and Papagos, his report for 1867, with statistical tables of crops, value of property, population, &c., prepared under rule of the department, original of which I herewith enclose.

It appears by the agent's report that his tribes present a first-class agricultural showing, and in presence of the fact that they are not indebted to the government for any substantial previous aid, perhaps a better showing of condition of tribes included in one agency cannot be found within the limits of your department. By his report, "the amount of grain, wheat, corn and beans produced and sold by the Pimos alone was, as near as could be estimated, one million five hundred thousand pounds, which, at two cents per pound, (about the average price for which it could be sold,) would amount to $300,000."

Referring to his statistical returns of farming, I find that his showing is for his four tribes, numbering 12,870 souls:

39,500 bushels wheat, value	$47,799
14,933 bushels corn, value	16,914
4,333 bushels beans, value	5,199
1,150 tons pumpkins, value	1,150
	71,062

This inconsistency between his report and tables was overlooked by the agent. It is a well-known fact, however, that the Pimos in particular are normally farmers, and do produce ample for their sustenance, and sell largely of corn, beans, and wheat, which find consumption within the Territory. They should be encouraged by presents of agricultural implements of American manufacture, and have the assistance of a resident practical farmer. With such aid there is no doubt but that they would make great and solid progress in this occupation. Upon receipt of funds which can be applied to such purchase, I will place the agent with the necessary articles for distribution. I respectfully recommend your sanction for the employment of one farmer for that agency, at a compensation of a thousand dollars per annum.

As to the agent's suggestion to increasing the area of his reservation, I will state that this office is not furnished with any other information on this point than is contained within the present report, as he states that your office is already possessed of the full reasons to the enlargement. I defer the case without comment to your decision. Agent Ruggles's remarks as to the employment of a teacher for the Pimos and Maricopas, at a salary of $500 per annum, I regard as pertinent, and indorse his recommendation that he be allowed to expend $800 in fitting up a building for school purposes, and that he be allowed to expend $300 for books, stationery, &c. The report of the agent which accompanies this will furnish you with much interesting information concerning the Indians under his charge, and I regard that no tribes will be more appreciative of the beneficence of the government than the friendly tribes of south Arizona. I earnestly urge your special attention to their advancement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DENT,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Arizona Territory.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 35.

OFFICE COLORADO RIVER AGENCY,
La Paz, Arizona Territory, June 30, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report pertaining to my agency, for the year ending June 30, 1867:

The tribes of the Colorado river agency are four in number, and extend along the river from Fort Yuma to the northern boundary of the Territory, a distance of over 300 miles. Scattered as these tribes are over so vast an extent of country, it is impracticable to procure an accurate census of them, but from the most authentic sources of information which I have found accessible in relation to this matter, it is believed that the following is a close approximation to the truth:

Yumas	2,000
Yavapais or Apache Mohaves	2,000
Mohaves	4,000
Hualapais	1,500
Total	9,500

This includes men, women, and children of all ages and both sexes.

Yumas.—During the year the Yumas have been peaceable and friendly, and for the most part are well behaved and industrious. In compliance with instruc-

tions from the superintendent's office, in January last, I proceeded with two cases of annuity goods to Fort Yuma. On my arrival at that place I immediately despatched Indian runners or expresses to the rancherias to inform Pasqual, the head chief, and all the captains and warriors of the tribe to assemble near Fort Yuma as soon as possible, as I was prepared to make a distribution to them at that place. They soon assembled, and the distribution was made them on the 25th of January last. The nine chiefs and their people, to whom the distribution was made, greatly manifested their regard and thanks for the interest which the government is taking in them, and looking after their welfare.

After the distribution they immediately returned to their rancherias, where they had an abundance of subsistence, as I was assured by Pasqual and the other chiefs that they have good crops nearly every year, and readily find a market for their surplus produce at the fort, Arizona City, and the steamboats plying on the river. Melons, pumpkins, corn, and beans are the articles of production.

Yavapais.—The Yavapais, or Apache Mohaves, is a mountainous and roving tribe; probably not more than 300 of them constantly live on the river.

About this number appear to be attached to the head chief of the tribe, and can be relied on for pacific intentions and good behavior towards the whites, and who are now in the vicinity of the reservation preparing to plant. The majority of this tribe, however, is scattered through the mountains, particularly in the regions about Castle Dome, and appear to be divided into several independent bands, each choosing its own leader, and ignoring the authority of the head chief, and either from an aversion to agricultural pursuits, lack of confidence occasioned by former failures, or uncertainty of success in raising a crop without high freshets at the proper season, or facilities for irrigating, will not stay on the river. They appear to be determined to dwell in the mountainous regions of the interior and pursue the chase. They bear a very bad character. Settlers and travellers are constantly apprehensive of their treachery, and pray for their extermination. Of those that live in the Castle Dome region some have rancherias, and raise sufficient to subsist on, but most of them are predatory, and complaints of depredations committed by them frequently reach me.

Mohaves.—The Mohaves is the most numerous tribe of the agency, and have always lived on the Colorado river; the most of them are inclined to agriculture, and plant more or less every year, but from improvidence, excessive inclination to gambling, and other vices, they soon consume or sell their crops, and invariably become destitute before the winter months have passed. They are much inclined to begging, and on account of their continued friendliness towards the whites, they seldom fail, when they ask, of receiving alms. The distribution of dry goods and provisions made them last winter, and the frequent issues of provisions made them since December last, by the superintendent, has greatly relieved their wants, and prevented any actual suffering among them the past winter and spring. They are now congregating in the reservation preparatory to planting, as the freshet in the river recedes, which has been unusually high this year, flooding all the bottom lands on either side. Corn, beans, pumpkins and melons, are the articles of production. The hostilities which have existed for years between the Mohaves and their neighbors on the California side of the river, Chimihueves, having been removed by a treaty of peace made between them last winter, it is anticipated they will plant extensively this summer.

Hualapais.—The conduct of the Hualapais the past year has been very reprehensible. In September a band of this tribe killed six Americans who were engaged in mining, at the time, neart Fort Mohave. A party of citizens from the vicinity of the fort, accompanied by a number of Mohaves, led by a chief named Seck-a-hoot, went in pursuit of the Hualapais, whom they overtook about 30 miles from the fort. Seck-a-hoot, with his party, surprised the Hualapais in their camp, at daylight, and killed the whole party, 21 in number.

I learn from Iriteba, the head chief of the Mohaves, that while most of the Hualapais are disposed to maintain friendly relation with the other river tribes and the whites, a fierce and vindictive band of the same tribe, numbering about 100, and led by a chief named War-e-heech-e-heech-e, are determined to avail themselves of every favorable opportunity to make war on the friendly Mohaves and the whites. The hostile determination of the chief and his followers arises from the killing of the head chief of their tribe, Wau-ba-yuma, in the winter of 1865, by some Americans; and because the Mohaves rejected the overtures made them by the disaffected or aggrieved Hualapais to unite with them in conjunction with the Chimihueves and Piutes to exterminate or drive out of the country all the whites, their hatred of the Mohaves has become as great as it is towards the whites.

There can be no doubt but that the longer the settlement of these Indians upon the reservation is delayed, the more ungovernable and deficient they will become, and the more numerous and frequent will be the depredations and atrocities permitted by them, and the complaints of settlers and travellers in relation thereto.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FENDGE,

Superintendent, U. S. Agent Colorado River Indians.

G. W. DENT, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, La Paz, A. T.

No. 36.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Pima Villages. A. T., June 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, requiring of me a statement of what articles, &c., are required for distribution to the Indians within my special agency for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and such funds also as may be necessary for the same, which estimates you will please find enclosed herewith. Enclosed, also, I have the honor to transmit an estimate for funds for the payment of past indebtedness of this agency, a large portion of which has been incurred since my appointment. Not having had the opportunity of meeting Mr. Lord (who transacted the business of this agency in the absence of Agent M. O. Davidson) since my arrival in this Territory, I am unable to state the precise amount of this indebtedness. I have as yet been unable to obtain possession of any of the official papers belonging to this office, and have, as a consequence, been left with comparatively little knowledge of its former management; and this circumstance, coupled with the fact that I have not been furnished with one dollar of public money since my appointment, has tended to render my office almost a sinecure. Therefore, my report will not be such as I had anticipated upon my arrival here last October. On the 21st November last I wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs my opinion as to the wishes and necessities of the Indians under my charge, and at the same time respectfully requested that means be furnished me to carry out these objects; to which communication, however, no reply has been received. Being without funds, I have been compelled to remain during most of my time at this place; not being able, for the above reasons, to visit the interior of the Papago country, which I was very anxious to do, and which it is very necessary I should do to enable me to make an intelligible and reliable report concerning these people and their country.

Having been compelled from circumstances to remain almost constantly at this place during the past eight months, I have been enabled to learn the wishes and necessities of the Pimas. And were I to state that their first request, were their wishes consulted, would be to have established at this place a school for the education of their children, I should not be the means of misleading the department nor misrepresenting these Indians. They desire to have a school established here, where a few of their youths can be taught the English language. I think that they fully appreciate the advantages to be gained by education, and would cause a portion of their children to attend school constantly; and there is no doubt of their capacity to learn.

The plan I propose to adopt for this establishment of schools is not that of a manual-labor school, at least for the present, as I think that system impracticable at the commencement, as the children whom I intend to admit into the schools will not be over ten years of age. I think that children of this age or younger can be more easily taught, and will be more liable to retain what they learn, than those of a more advanced age, and consequently would not be of a suitable age for scholars in a manual-labor school.

I propose to select from among the Pima and Maricopa children some twenty-five of their brightest, healthiest and most intellectual children for the school at this place, for whom I propose to provide clothing, lodging and food, and by doing so I will be enabled to secure their whole time and attention; this done, I have no doubt satisfactory progress will be obtained.

There is a building here, that, with a small expenditure of money for repairs, seats, desks, &c., would serve very well for school purposes, and I have estimated for funds for this purpose.

Next in interest to schools with these people is agriculture. You are probably already aware that these people as a means of subsistence depend wholly upon the cultivation of the soil, and anything that can be done for their improvement in this domestic pursuit would be of great and substantial benefit, of the effects of which the department needs no explanation from me. They are all farmers, and under the present rude manner of cultivating the soil they are enabled to provide themselves with abundant food, and enough clothing only to partially supply their present desires, which are increasing as they come more in contact with white people; consequently it will become necessary for them to produce more supplies of grain to enable them to supply this increasing demand for clothing and some other articles not produced by them. The demand for clothing of all kinds is evidently increasing very rapidly, and it is with a view to enable them to supply this increasing demand for these elements of civilization that I have proposed to expend a large proportion of what money there may be set apart for their use in the purchase of agricultural implements.

I have also estimated for funds for the purpose of employing a practical farmer for a portion of the year, whose services are deemed almost indispensable in teaching them how to use and preserve new (to them) agricultural tools, about the use of which they are very desirous to learn.

They very readily acknowledge the great advantages already derived from the use of the American hoe, shovel and axe, over that of rude Mexican manufacture, which was formerly in use among them, and are anxious to make further improvement in this respect. In fact there is a very great desire among them to become thoroughly acquainted with the customs and manners of the Americans, in whom they have much confidence, and for whom they have now, as ever before, unbounded friendship.

The amount of grain, wheat, and corn, and beans, produced and sold in the year 1866, by the Pimas alone, was, as near as could be estimated, one million five hundred thousand pounds, which, at two cents per pound, (about the average price for which it was sold,) would amount to $300,000, most of which was expended for clothing, blankets, &c., a portion for the purchase of stock, horses,

and cattle, with which they are very well supplied. They number at the present time about six thousand, and are evidently increasing rapidly, as they are enabled to enjoy a far greater degree of peace and quietude than in years past, in consequence of the then frequent fierce battles between them and the hostile Apaches, with whom they have been at war from time immemorial.

Since the occupation of this portion of the Territory by Americans, they have enjoyed a far greater degree of security than ever before, they having sought every opportunity of joining the settlers and troops to make war against the common enemy; and even now outside of towns and fortifications this reservation and its vicinity is considered by settlers as about the only secure portion of the Territory from the encroachments of the hostile and warlike Apaches. They seem to roam at pleasure anywhere in the Territory except on or near the Pima reservation.

A company of nearly one hundred of their best warriors was enlisted into the United States service in the latter part of 1865, which served one year with great credit to themselves, and did much good service in quelling our common enemy. Seventy of them have just been mustered out of the United States service, after having performed six months' duty as spies and scouts, for which service they are invaluable. You will observe that I have estimated for money for salaries for principal chiefs of the several tribes over which my agency extends. Salaries have been promised the chiefs of the Papagos; and I think it a very judicious promise; one which should be complied with. In my letter to you dated June 25 I gave my reasons for asking for the authority to make these expenditures, which it is unnecessary for me to repeat here.

The question of the

EXTENSION OF THE PIMA AND MARICOPA RESERVATION.

This already attracted the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and some time during last year he instructed Mr. Leily, then superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, to inquire into the necessity and practicability of the extension. In pursuance of these instructions he visited this reservation, during the month of November last, and after making a personal inspection of the present boundaries, he arrived at the conclusion that, in order to meet the present and probable future demands of these people, their reservation should, in justice to them, be materially enlarged; and such would have been his report to the department, had his life been spared, but unfortunately he was murdered soon after while *en route* from this place to La Paz. On the receipt of this unwelcome and painful intelligence, I forwarded to the department a copy of his notice, in which was described as nearly as possible by natural objects the boundary lines of the proposed enlarged reservation, and at the same time urged the Commissioner's immediate attention to it, as I then, as now, considered it of much importance, both to the Indians and also to the government.

The Maricopas, who also occupy a portion of this reservation, number about one thousand, and their numbers are evidently decreasing, caused principally by prostitution and its attendant evils, in which vice they indulge to a great extent among themselves.

They raise grain and vegetables sufficient in favorable seasons for their subsistence, and, when these crops are from any cause short, they depend in a measure upon the mesquit, which nature produces in abundance in convenient localities.

They also furnished a company of their best warriors, who served the United States for one year with great credit to themselves and much benefit to the government in 1865–'66.

The Maricopas are a branch of the Mohave tribe, which are located in the vicinity of the Rio Colorado, and have occupied a portion of this reservation

during the past fifty or sixty years; they speak the language of the Mohaves, Yumas and Cocopas. The utmost friendship exists between them and the Pimas, with whom they have lived for so long a time, and the enemy of one is the enemy of both; an attack on one is resisted with as much determination as if made on both. This fact was exemplified some ten years since, when a large party of Yumas warriors made an attack on the Maricopas, near Maricopa Wells, with the power and full intention of annihilating the whole tribe of Maricopas, which they evidently would have consummated had it not been for the timely interference of the Pimas, who, upon hearing of the fierce battle that was being fought, lost no time in rushing to the assistance of their friends. The Yumas were fiercely attacked, and surrounded by the Pimas, who carefully guarded every point of escape. The contest was soon decided; but one Yuma escaped to bear the news of this their last battle with the Maricopas. I mention this circumstance merely to illustrate the degree of friendship which existed between these people. The Pimas and Maricopas are a domestic people, living in Pueblos on their reservation, in which country, according to Pima tradition, they have lived with slight interruptions continuously since their creation, they having been, according to the same tradition, twice nearly all destroyed—once by a flood, and once by an overwhelming force of warriors who came from the east in three columns, and attacked and destroyed nearly all their people and devastated their country. Those who escaped fled to the contiguous mountains, where they remained until their enemy had left, when they returned to occupy their lands again, and from whom sprung the people who now occupy this reservation, and are known as Pimas. They are truly a very interesting people, and in whose improvement and advancement in the arts of civilization I feel a deep interest; and with a comparatively small expenditure of money, I am confident much substantial good can be effected, as I have already stated that they have the utmost confidence in the American people, in their manners, customs, &c. I use the term *American* people, in contradistinction to that of Mexican people, in whom, after long years of close contact and experience, they have but little confidence, and for whom they have but little friendship. With Americans their salutations are, and always have been, that of friends; and suggestions from them have universally elicited from their people their closest attention. The Papagos, who occupy the most fertile valleys in the southern part of the Territory, roam over a large extent of country in pursuit of such game as abounds therein. They are an agricultural people, and depend mostly upon the cultivation of the soil for their means of subsistence. In nearly all of the valleys in which their farming lands are located water is very scarce during a greater portion of the year; in fact, drought is the rule and rain sufficient to produce crops the exception in their country at San Haver del Bec, situated in the valley of the Santa Cruz, in which is located a few families who depend with certainty upon water from that river sufficient to irrigate what lands they now have in cultivation. They are often compelled from the scarcity of water to abandon their homes for months, during which time they seek employment in Sonora, some coming north to assist their more fortunate brothers the Pimas in gathering their grain, for which services they receive a liberal compensation. The Papagos are an industrious people, and are probably rendered more so from necessity, arising from the fact that they are unable to depend with any degree of certainty upon the necessary amount of water to bring their crops to maturity after they have been planted, in consequence of which they are often compelled to seek employment and food in more favored localities. The subject of inducing these people to abandon their present unfavorable locality, and occupy lands which are more suitable to their necessities, has already attracted the attention of the Indian bureau, as will be seen by letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Agent Davidson, dated September 7, 1865. In this letter the Commissioner directed Agent Davidson to convene the Papagos and set before them

the advantages to be gained by them in settlement upon certain defined reservations. What was done in regard to the matter by Agent Davidson I am unable to state.

If they could be induced to locate on one or more reservations, where they would be supplied with more productive lands, it would be very beneficial to them, and would be the means of avoiding many petty difficulties which are continually arising between them and the Mexican settlers, and those who travel through the Papago country *en route* from Sonora to central and northern Arizona. That portion of the Papagos living within the limits of this Territory numbers, as near as can be estimated, about six thousand, and their numbers are probably increasing. They are a branch of the Pima tribe of Indians, who were about two hundred years since converted by Jesuits to Christianity according to the tenets of that church, to which faith they still adhere with more or less tenacity.

They have during the past two years performed valuable military services in connection with the United States troops stationed in this Territory. They are and have been regarded as universally friendly to Americans; but they cannot in truth, as the Pima can, boast of never having seen the color of white man's blood. As I have said, they were some years since induced by Jesuit priests to join them in the worship of God in accordance with the faith of their church. Critics might doubt that great good had been derived from this conversion, but without doubt these people are capable of receiving and are anxious to obtain moral, religious, and scientific authors. A school for the education of a few of these youths in the elementary branches of an English education should be established at the Old Mission church of San Haver del Bec. The church building could be used for school purposes, and I have no doubt that, were such a school established and properly conducted at that place, the result would be highly beneficial and satisfactory. You will observe that I have estimated for a small sum for this purpose.

The tame Apaches, who number less than one hundred, are located at Tucson, and are, so far as is known, quiet and peaceably inclined. They should, as soon as practicable, be placed on a reservation where they could be taught the arts of civilization, thereby forming a nucleus about which their hostile and warlike brothers might be induced to gather.

In conclusion, I would call your attention to the fact that the Indians under my charge have never been at war with the whites; therefore, it has not cost the government millions of dollars in money and thousands of valuable lives to conquer and subdue them; but, on the other hand, they have been universally friendly, and have strove, under all circumstances, to advance the interests of the American people, and now, as a just and impartial recognition of their past friendship and valuable services, I would most respectfully urge in their behalf that the estimates that accompany these papers be faithfully and scrupulously filled.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI RUGGLES,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. G. W. DENT,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, La Paz, Arizona Territory.

No. 37.

LA PAZ, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
October 1, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the condition of my agency, for the month of September, 1866.

The condition of the Yumas is about the same as represented in my last monthly report. No complaints have reached me concerning them, and at present they are subsisting on the corn and melons which they have raised this year.

Many of the Yavapais, as at last report, are with their head chief, Qua-shack-a-mah, on the reservation, where they are subsisting on corn, melons, and mesquite beans, the products of the present season. A large number of these are scattered through the mountains, particularly in the regions about Castle Dome, 70 miles below La Paz. This tribe appears to be divided into several independent bands, each choosing its own leader, and defying the authority of the head chief. Many of them, either from an aversion to tilling the soil for a subsistence, disgust from former failures, or precariousness of success in raising a crop without high freshets at the proper season, or irrigation, will not stay on the river. They appear to be determined to dwell in the interior and pursue the chase. They bear a very bad character, and travellers dread them, and pray for their extermination.

Of those who live in the Castle Dome region, some have rancherias, and raise sufficient to subsist on; but most of them are predatory, and complaints of depredations committed by them are constantly reaching me. A party of this band visited the ranch of Mr. Roods, about 25 miles below La Paz, on or about the 1st of September, from which they drove away a valuable horse. They returned in a few days, and seeing no men about the house, threatened to kill the women on the premises unless they (the women) gave them meat, flour, and sugar; but seeing men approach the house, they quietly left the place. About the 22d ultimo some of the same band visited the ranch again, and, as the proprietor says, "Killed the proof jack and a valuable horse, the hides and meat of which they carried off in the direction of Castle Dome."

Ranch-men and other citizens are incessantly calling for protection against these Indians depredations, and grossly censure the Indian officers, and denounce the government because protection is not furnished them.

I have used all means in my power to get this tribe together, and have it settle with the Mohaves on the river, and raise their subsistence as far as possible by planting and attending to a crop. But without the establishment of a reservation supplied with an irrigating canal, thereby making the production of a crop certain, and the establishment of these Indians on it, it will be impossible to entirely control them.

All the Mohaves south of Fort Mohave are on the reservation attending to their crops.

This tribe probably numbers about 4,000, and mostly dwell in the vicinity of Fort Mohave. Between 600 and 800 of them are at present on the reservation, where they have been daily expecting during the past month an attack from the Chimihueves.

They have many patches or gardens under cultivation, which would make in all about 30 acres, planted in corn, melons, pumpkins, and beans, on which they subsist, and which they consume as fast as matured.

I have heard of no depredations committed by the Hualapais during the month, and therefore infer that they have been quiet.

I respectfully call attention to the items of beef and flour in my estimate of funds for the first quarter of 1867. As the Indians at present consume everything which they raise, by the 1st of January, 1867, there will be fully one-fifth of the 10,000 river Indians who will be, from age, childhood, sickness, and other causes, in a state of destitution and suffering, and as all the river Indians are peremptorily prohibited from marauding, or going into the interior for game, muscal, or any other purpose, such as are not able to procure and perform labor or work along the river will be entirely helpless and dependent upon the agency for subsistence.

If they are to be withdrawn and kept from their hunting grounds, they must be provided for in seasons of distress, or they will, most assuredly, break through all the restraints which have been placed upon them, and irritated by long promising and slow performing, contemptuously defy us, and accuse us of having acted deceitfully towards them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FEUDGE,

Special U. S. Indian Agent, Colorado River Indians.

G. W. LEIGHY, Esq.,

Superintendent Indian Affairs, La Paz, A. T.

No. 38.

LA PAZ, A. T., *December* 15, 1866.

SIR: The painful duty devolves on me of informing you of the death of Superintendent George W. Leihy. This I intended to have done by the first mail after the intelligence had reached me, but the circumstances attending the dreadful tragedy preyed so violently on my feelings as to induce a severe fit of sickness, from which I have just recovered; and having no clerk—although I asked authority to employ one in my report of June last, but have never received any reply—I was unable to inform you sooner.

Superintendent Leihy, accompanied by his clerk, left this place on the 15th of October, for the purpose of enlarging the reservation or grounds of the Maricopa and Pimo Indians on the Gila river, in compliance with instructions to that effect from Washington. He expected to be absent on such duty about three weeks, but must have been detained longer than he had anticipated, as I heard nothing of him until about a week previous to his death, when I learned that he was to have started from the Maricopa settlement on the 9th ultimo, to return to La Paz via Prescott. I was therefore looking for his return daily, when on the 2d instant two members from the recent territorial legislature arrived here from Prescott, and informed me of Mr. Leihy's death.

Mr. Leihy and his clerk, Mr. H. C. Everts, started from Prescott to come to La Paz about 8 o'clock a. m. on Sunday, the 18th ultimo. They had with them in the wagon a friendly Maricopa for interpreter, and an Apache Mohave Indian. The latter was taken prisoner last July in the fight at Skull valley, and had been kept in confinement since that time at Prescott. The superintendent was bringing him to this place to turn him over to his tribe, which belongs to my agency, to be punished by his chief. When about 12 miles from Prescott, near a place called Bell's ranch, the superintendent and party (clerk and two Indians) were attacked and most fiendishly massacred by hostile Indians. It is believed that Mr. Leihy fell into the hands of the savages while yet alive, as his arms and legs were broken in several places, his heart torn out, and his head mashed with rocks into a jelly. Mr. Everts's head was cut off and carried away by the savages.

The wagon was burned and all the animals were killed.

This is another sad chapter to the many barbarities which are constantly being committed in this Territory, and notwithstanding that there are persons to be found ready to assert that there are but few hostile Indians in the Territory, there is not a week passes without the commission of some horrible atrocity by Indians.

As I have mentioned in former reports, these Indians having been called or driven from their hunting grounds without any provision having been made for their subsistence, or to enable them to procure the necessaries of life, they are

mindful of these wrongs, and will avail themselves of every opportunity to break away from all restraints that have been placed upon them; and never having seen or come in contact with a military force sufficiently strong to awe or overpower them, they will be emboldened to treat us with defiance, and become a scourge to the whole country.

Since Mr. Leihy's death I have opened the official letters which had come to hand for him, and learn from one of them that Mr. G. W. Dent has been appointed superintendent in Mr. Leihy's place. I have no knowledge of his whereabouts.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FEUDGE,

Special U. S. Indian Agent, Colorado River Indians.

Hon. D. V. COOLEY,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 39.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Carson City, Nevada, January 9, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, herewith, my first report.

On my arrival here I found my predecessor without an office, office furniture, stationery, &c., and also that no funds were in his hands.

The goods purchased by Superintendent Dent for this superintendency had arrived here, but, of course, could not be distributed, there being no funds for the payment of the transportation to the several localities where the Indians reside at the present time.

The weather and roads have been so bad since my arrival that it has been an impossibility to visit any of the Indians; but I hope to be able to do so in a few days, and then will endeavor to give a more perfect estimate of the number in each band.

The goods for these Indians ought to be distributed, throughout this whole superintendency, as early as the 1st of November, each year; it is much cheaper transporting them, the Indians are much better prepared for the cold weather and rainy season, the detentions and difficulties of getting about the country are avoided, and the Indians will remain much more contentedly on their reservations, fewer of them visiting the cities and towns, where they frequently get into trouble with the whites, and are apt scholars at learning all the vices.

The Pah-Utes, at present on the Truckee River and Pyramid Lake reservation, number about 600 persons, are quiet and peaceable, and a few disposed to work. Their principal employment is fishing, hunting rabbits, gathering pine nuts and roots, which articles constitute their native diet. They are, however, becoming scattered through the towns and settlements, and ought to be collected and placed on some reservation more remote from the whites, and where they can have a permanent home.

The Pah-Utes of Humboldt lake, numbering about 600, ought to be collected and settled on lands adjoining the Truckee River band. Their manner of living is so much the same, and being equally friendly to the government, there is no good reason for not living in harmony.

The Pah-Utes of Carson sink and river, numbering about 1,500, should also be removed and placed on lands adjoining the others.

The Pah-Utes of Walker River and Lake reservation now number about 600,

and occupy the lands surrounding the lake and on either side of the river, a distance of about 40 miles, the reservation being about 60 miles in length.

This reservation is sufficiently large for all these bands, the river and lake affording an ample supply of fish. The similarity of language, habits, and customs will soon lead them to observe the same laws and government without jealousy.

The bands and their chiefs should each be recognized separately, but yet placed on joining lands, and so near that one agent or sub-agent could manage all their affairs, he living on the reservation. No other white should be allowed to reside there.

I would most earnestly recommend that all these Indians should be collected and placed on the Walker River and Lake reservation.

If it is deemed advisable by the department to move these bands, I would recommend that they be furnished with a sufficient number of log houses, cattle and sheep for working and breeding purposes, farming tools and agricultural implements, seeds and grains, and such quantities of flour, meats, and other food as they would require the first year, giving them as usual a few presents, and such articles of clothing as they actually need. It should be the duty of the local agent to teach them when to sow and when to gather their crops, and dispose of for their benefit such excess of their product as they can spare.

I am convinced, if this policy is pursued, the Indians will not only remain on their reservation peaceably and quiet, but in a few years the excess of their product from tilling the ground will nearly or quite pay all the expenses connected with their care.

Another reason for the removal of these bands, besides domesticating them, is, that the lands now occupied by them (and which are producing nothing) are the best farming lands on this portion of the State, and which would at once be settled by whites and cultivated, if an opportunity offered, and the product would find a ready market here, saving the people the necessity of importing many of the necessaries of life from California.

The rapid construction of the Pacific railroad, running as it will directly through these reservations, will necessarily consume the greater portion of the timber, as well as scatter the Indians from their present location.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the department the necessity of an early removal of these Indians to some place where a permanent home may be provided for them.

The Washoes number about 500 persons, and are now scattered over an extent of country beginning at or near Lake Washoe, and running thence south along the western border of the State, a distance of about 50 miles, to the California State line.

They gather around the towns and settlements begging, working a little, and drinking whiskey when they can get it. They hunt rabbits, fish, gather pine nuts and roots, and live without regard to reservation or home.

The same general rules should be adopted as recommended for the Pah-Utes, placing them, however, on some reservation more distant from the Pah-Utes, and under charge of a separate sub-agent. They are poor and miserable, and need immediate care.

If these remarks and recommendations meet the views of the department, a liberal appropriation be made by Congress, and the plan executed this coming summer, I am fully convinced that in one year the improved condition of the Indian affairs in this State will prevent any future disturbance or trouble with them.

The present appropriation is very small, and when compared with the appropriation for many tribes, is insignificant. Take, for example, the Omahas of Nebraska, numbering about 1,000 persons, and appropriations amounting to over $90,000 were made by the last Congress, while the entire appropriation for at

least 10,000 persons, in this superintendency, is but $25,000, and this sum in a portion of our country where all expenses are far greater than almost any other.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. T. DWIGHT,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. L. V. BOGY,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 40.

NEVADA SUPERINTENDENCY,
OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Carson City, Nevada, July 15, 1867.

SIR: Agreeably to the requirements of the department, I have the honor to submit the following:

The very limited time intervening from the date of my arrival here till that appointed for submitting the annual report to the Indian bureau, will, I trust, be found sufficient excuse for its brevity.

There are now over 10,000 Indians in this superintendency, all of whom are quietly and peaceably disposed, but whose means of subsistence have been greatly restricted from the increasing influx of our white population, who are, step by step, encroaching on the favorite haunts of the Indian tribes in this State.

The streams which formerly afforded them a plentiful supply of fish are now invaded by the miner for milling purposes; the pineries, which formerly afforded them an annual crop of nuts, have been squatted on and are fast giving way before the woodman's axe.

In fact the means of subsistence for this people, which were always scanty, are now almost completely shut off. Indeed, they must either be taught the arts of husbandry to sustain themselves, or the alternative will be forced on them to starve or steal. I need scarcely add they would choose the latter horn of the dilemma with great unanimity.

In my last annual report I had the honor to refer to the necessity of a liberal appropriation for farming purposes. I would again urge the necessity for such action at the earliest moment possible.

Nothing can be done at present for want of funds, although the Indians are willing to work, and can be easily taught. With means to commence on a scale commensurate with the exigencies of the case, the condition of this people would be greatly ameliorated.

The Shoshone tribe, inhabiting the eastern portion of the State, have been severely visited by small-pox this spring. Acting Assistant Surgeon Bigger, at Fort Ruby, was authorized by this office to vaccinate the Indians in his neighborhood.

No report having reached me from Doctor Bigger, I am unable to state the exact number treated by him. I am happy to state, however, that the disease has almost entirely disappeared.

Herewith is forwarded a report of Agent Campbell, to which your attention is respectfully directed.

There is no doubt but a practical knowledge of agriculture can be easily imparted to the Indians of this State; and the necessity for such instruction is, as I have before hinted, pressing and immediate.

I am clearly of the opinion that the propensity of the Nevada Indians to

steal is superinduced solely by the cravings of hunger. Protect them against this, and the crime will vanish with the cause which produced it.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

H. G. PARKER,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for Nevada.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.

No. 41.

CARSON CITY, *July* 1, 1867.

SIR: Since the date of my last annual report the condition of Indian affairs within this State remains to a great extent unchanged.

From the Bannacks of the north I have no information except common rumor, which represents a far better state of affairs in that region than existed one year ago. Depredations have nearly ceased.

From what I can learn through the Pi-Utes the combination which I spoke of in my last annual report (under the head of Bannacks) are, no doubt, desirous of peace, and willing to accept almost any conditions, provided they could be assured that peace was the object of the government.

Being a very suspicious and superstitious people they believe the government desires their extermination, and that any effort made to bring about a peace is done for the purpose of accomplishing that end.

I believe that a peace can be made with them with the aid of the Pi-Utes. During the past year they have confined their operations mostly to southern Idaho.

The conduct of the Indians generally throughout the State has been commendable and praiseworthy, notwithstanding the gross outrages that have been committed upon them by white men in different parts of the country, one of which I will refer to particularly. It occurred in Mammoth mining district, Nye county, in August last, about which time I received a communication signed by the most influential citizens of the place stating that a desperado named Grayson had knocked down with his pistol several peaceable and inoffensive Pi-Utes, and compelled them to pay him $30 for an ox which he accused them of killing, and that they (the citizens) were cognizant of the fact that the ox died from some natural cause. They desired that I should see that justice was done.

I regret to say, that not having a single dollar to defray travelling expenses, I was obliged to let the matter pass unnoticed. Such acts by our people are generally the cause of Indian wars; and in no case should they be allowed to pass without the offender being brought to a strict accountability before the law. White men are too apt to act upon the hypothesis that an Indian has no rights which the white man is bound to respect.

Since I discharged the farmer at the Walker River Indian reserve, in November last, no person has been employed there. I have made it my abode during the year past, and when absent have left the property in care of R. A. Washington, the interpreter.

During the year past the Pi-Ute and Washoe Indians have been favored with good health and an abundant supply of food.

There will be a large field of pine nuts this autumn, which will enable these Indians, with the money they earn during the summer, to pass the coming winter comfortably.

There has been no land cultivated this season, on either the Walker River

or Pyramid Lake reserves. At the latter, however, the Indians have been industriously engaged in fencing the arable land, nearly all of which they have enclosed.

They are now waiting anxiously the time when they shall receive assistance from the government, that will enable them to cultivate the soil.

I have no other recommendations to offer than those contained in my last annual report, except in relation to the reduction of the Pyramid and Walker River reserves. At present they contain a large area of mineral land which is of no value to the Indians. Miners will not be debarred from working thereon. Already mines have been discovered, but none of which will pay to work at present. Future discoveries, however, may prove better; if so, then there would be no boundary to warn them "thus far thou shalt come and no further."

I would propose that the reserves be resurveyed in such a manner as to exclude all mineral lands and the greater portion of both Pyramid and Walker lakes, and include within the reserves so much of the lakes as is necessary for fishing purposes, immediately adjacent to the mouths of the Truckee and Walker rivers, together with all of the arable land not contained within the limits of those reserves.

On the 20th of April last I left the Walker River Indian reserve, in company with Mr. H. A. Thomas, for the purpose of visiting the Shoshone Indians in the southeastern part of the State.

Our outfit consisted of a saddle horse apiece and one pack animal loaded with provisions and blankets.

I found a majority of the Indians in that section camped in the vicinity of the mining towns.

At Belmont, which is situated about one hundred miles southeast of Austin, I saw three hundred Shoshone Indians.

They have but a limited knowledge of the Indian Bureau—never having received any presents or promises—and I thought it best as I had nothing to give to hold no official intercourse with them, but confine myself to observing their condition.

Physically and mentally, they are much inferior to the Pi-Utes; and I regret to remark the absence of that rigid morality and virtue which characterize the latter. I found a majority of them working for wages, and that the white men generally concur in giving them a good name for honesty and industry.

At Belmont I fell in company with Mr. H. Butterfield, special Indian agent, who afterwards accompanied me in my travels. From Belmont we pursued an easterly course for a distance of ninety miles, which brought us to the base of what the Indians call in their language "Big Pine Mountains." The name is applied to the mountains from the unusual circumstance of their being covered with pine and fir timber suitable for making lumber.

On the eastern slope of this range we found located upon a fine mountain stream a camp of thirty Indians. We were considerably surprised to find them, many of whom had never seen a white man before, engaged in cultivating the soil.

They had from three to four acres planted with squashes, beans, corn, &c.

The ground was under good cultivation, and the facilities for irrigating were perfect.

They told Mr. Butterfield (who speaks the Shoshone language fluently) that they had planted there for several years; and had obtained the seed from Indians who live in the vicinity of the southern Mormon settlement. I gave them an assortment of garden seed which I fortunately had with me, consisting of carrot, turnip, sweet corn, watermelon, &c., and assisted them to plant some of each of the different kinds.

I also gave them a shovel, with which they were highly pleased, as sharp sticks were their only implements.

They were nearly naked, and appeared to be in a half-starved condition, which I am inclined to believe accounts for their industry. The agricultural land that came under my observation is very limited, and generally in bodies of less than fifty acres. I saw none suitable, either in quality or quantity, for an Indian reserve. The country possesses superior advantages for stock raising, but is almost entirely devoid of wild game.

The chief dependence of the Indians for food is upon the pine nut tree.

They seem to realize the benefits to be derived by the presence of the white man, and encourage in many ways the development of the country.

Nearly all of the rich mines in the southeastern portion of the State were discovered and made known to the whites by them.

An Indian in the camp last mentioned having some quartz that showed indications of silver, offered to take us to the lode, which was about 20 miles distant, for a blanket. The next day, while on our way to examine the mine, our guide pointed out to us the bones of his brother, who had died from starvation three years before. He also gave us further evidence of the poverty of the country by capturing a snake which he cooked and ate with evident relish.

The lode proved worthless. At that place I separated from Mr. Butterfield, he starting for Pahranagat, 60 miles in a southeasterly direction, and I on my return to the Walker reserve, 230 miles distant, where I arrived on the 14th of June.

I noticed, while travelling among the "pine nut timber," that the prospects for a large yield of nuts this autumn were good.

I estimate the number of miles travelled on the trip at 800, the number of Shoshone Indians seen at 450, none of which have ever received any benefits from the government.

They properly belong to the "Western Shoshone band," but have no knowledge of any treaty obligations existing between them and the government.

I would advise that clothing to the value of $1,000 and a few garden tools be taken into that country and issued to those Indians.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANKLIN CAMPBELL,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. H. G. PARKER,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Carson City, Nevada.

UTAH SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 42.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, August 22, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the general condition of Indian affairs within the Utah superintendency for the past year.

The number of Indians within the superintendency who receive care and aid from the government, as near as from careful estimates can be ascertained, is 21,250. These Indians, with the single exception of a small number of Bannacks, as hereafter noticed, all belong to two nations, the Utahs and the Shoshones. Although divided into a great number of petty tribes, with independent tribal organizations, and often formerly at war with each other, all speak dialects of either the Utah or Shoshone language, thus evidencing their common origin and descent.

The principal tribes speaking the Utah language, with the numbers of each, are as follows:

1. Uintas	1,000	7. Pah Vants	1,500
2. Timpanogs	800	8. Pah Edes	5,000
3. San Pitches	400	9. Pah Utes	1,600
4. Yam Pah Utes	500	10. Pah Ranagats	700
5. Fish Utes	400		
6. Goshen Utes	400	Total	11,300

The following are the principal tribes speaking the Shoshone language:

1. Eastern Shoshones	2,000
2. Northwestern Shoshones	1,800
3. Western Shoshones	2,000
	5,800

The following tribes speak dialects containing both Utah, Shoshone, and Bannack words:

1. Cum-um-bohs, or Weber Utes: This tribe is formed from members of different Utah and Shoshone bands, the Utah element largely predominating in their language, and numbers about	650
2. Goships, or Gosha Utes: This tribe is similarly formed to that last named, the Shoshone element, however, largely predominating. There are also numerous Bannack words in their language, and many Goships marry Bannack squaws. They number about	1,100
2 Mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones: About three-fourths of this tribe are Shoshones, and one-fourth Bannacks. This tribe, as its name indicates, is formed from the two tribes last mentioned. Its members speak a language mostly of Shoshone words, although some of the more recent additions to the band speak only the Bannack tongue. This tribe numbers (Shoshones, 1,800; Bannacks, 600)	2,400
	4,150

RECAPITULATION.

Utah tribes	11,300
Shoshones	5,800
Mixed tribes	4,150
	21,250

The above classification is believed to be sufficiently in detail for the purposes of this report. There are, in fact, nearly fifty distinct bands, having chiefs and tribal organizations of their own, some bands numbering not over fifty persons. The smaller bands, for purposes of protection, usually form alliances with those more powerful, and with which they are included in the general classification above given.

In addition to the Indians receiving care and aid from the government, there are two powerful bands, the Elk Mountain Utes and the She-be-retches, which range principally within the limits of this superintendency, and which number not far from 4,000 persons. These Indians occupy the southeastern portion of

Utah, south of San Rafael's river and east of the Wasatch mountains. They are wild and savage. Their country supplies them with game sufficient for their maintenance, and they are rarely seen in the settlements in this Territory. They are much visited by Spanish traders from New Mexico, and, whenever they leave their country for the purposes of trade, usually travel in that direction. Their country is but little known, and, unless mines of the precious metals should be there discovered, it seems improbable that it will be required for settlement for many years, and that for some years, at least, it will not be necessary for this government to notice or incur expense relative to these Indians.

The total number of Indians within this superintendency, therefore, probably somewhat exceeds 25,000.

By reference to my last annual report it will be observed that the numbers of the different bands are herein estimated at sometimes less and sometimes more than there stated. This is not owing to their numbers being essentially changed, but to the fact that during the past year I have been enabled to procure more accurate information than was in my possession at the date of my former report. From information derived from conversation with principal Indians in all parts of the Territory, and with other persons familiar with the facts, I am satisfied that the number of Indians in all the different tribes is gradually decreasing. The Indians themselves speak often of the fearful mortality which prevails among their children, nearly one-half of whom die in infancy, and scarcely one-fourth of whom live to mature years. The most common diseases prevalent among them are inherited from their parents, and are of a scrofulous or syphilitic character.

The Uintas.—Sow-i-et, long the principal chief of the Uintas, by reason of mental and bodily infirmity and old age, has abandoned all participation in the government of the tribe. His successor, Tabby, is a man of great intelligence, although not possessing that control over his men which would be desirable. The valley of the Uinta river, set apart in 1861 as an Indian reservation, was always claimed by the tribe as their hunting ground. Many of the Timpanogs, San Pitches, and Goshen Utes, who have since then removed to the reservation, preserve to a certain extent their tribal organization, while recognizing Tabby as chief. The quasi chieftainship of Tabby over these bands has seemingly reduced to a similar standard his control over his own Indians. Some few wild young men of his tribe have several times started on stealing expeditions, despite Tabby's endeavors to the contrary. He does not possess the moral courage, energy and determination of Washakee or Hanosh, who seem to possess the most absolute control over their respective tribes.

The Pah Vants.—These Indians, under the control of chief Hanosh, are principally living near Corn creek, Fillmore, and Deseret, in central Utah. A considerable number are also scattered northwesterly from those points, as far north as the Great Salt Lake. They show much aptitude in agricultural labors, and Hanosh, with suitable encouragement, would make an excellent farmer. In May last I hired ploughed for these Indians 25 or 30 acres of land, and furnished them with seed grain. After the crops were in they performed all the labor in irrigating, &c., and the crop bids fair to be good. Although not yet harvested, I judge they will raise about 500 bushels of wheat and 200 bushels of corn, potatoes, &c. The whole expense of this crop to the government has been about $100, and it will be of at least ten times that value towards maintaining the Indians. Hanosh is a thoroughly reliable Indian, and is more progressive, less wedded to the usages and traditions of his race, than any Indian I have known. He dresses like a white man, labors industriously about his crops, and endeavors to impress upon his men the idea that by laboring like the whites they can, like them, become independent and wealthy. During the past summer apprehensions were felt in the settlements near Fillmore that an attack might be made upon them by some of Black Hawk's hostile Indians. Hanosh sent

out a considerable number of scouts, who have been on duty for some months, to warn the settlers of the approach of their foes.

The Pah Edes, Pah Utes, and Pah Ranagats.—These Indians occupy all the southern portion of the Territory. The numbers given in this report are designed to represent those bands living the whole or the greater portion of their time in Utah. There are considerable numbers of the same tribes belonging in Arizona and Nevada. These Indians are extremely poor, having no horses and few guns. They show considerable aptitude for agricultural labors. As before stated, they speak the Utah language, but although they can readily make themselves understood by the more northern Utah tribes, the language is in many respects different. Many words are regularly inflected; the terminations vary apparently according to fixed laws, and the language presents far more characteristics of a cultivated or written tongue than is usual among Indian dialects. Their wealth of legend and historical tradition is also far superior to that of any other Indians in the Territory. Many of the legends relative to the origin and early history of their race are extremely curious. It is worthy of note that these, in common with every tribe in the Territory, have a tradition relative to a flood occurring soon after man was created, and which swept off all the inhabitants of the earth except a single family, who were saved by living in a tree upon a very high mountain, or, as it runs among some of the tribes, by living in a canoe.

The Shoshones.—The Eastern Shoshones are attached to the Fort Bridger agency, and are under the immediate supervision of Agent Mann, whose report is herewith transmitted. Washakee, their chief, is a remarkable Indian, possessing all the heroic and noble virtues of the Indian character. From the earliest transit of emigrants and miners across the continent to California and Oregon, he has never been guilty of an unfriendly act. This tribe usually spend the winter in the valley of the Wind river, in Dakota Territory. This valley abounds in game, and has been for generations the favorite hunting grounds of the Shoshones. Washakee is extremely desirous that this valley be at once set apart as a reservation, in order to prevent its occupation by settlers, who would soon cause the game to disappear. This question is intelligently discussed in the accompanying report of Agent Mann, whose views are worthy of consideration. In my opinion the entire valley of the Wind river should be at once set apart as a reservation. Washakee and his Indians, by their uniformly friendly course since the establishment of the overland mail to the Pacific, have greatly aided in its safe transmission for a distance of more than 600 miles, and deserve the kindly recognition and treatment of the government.

The Western Shoshones.—These Indians inhabit western Utah and a part of eastern Nevada, the largest bands being at Deep creek, Utah, and Ruby valley, Nevada. At each of these points are about 600 Indians. They are the only Shoshones showing any inclination for agricultural pursuits. The Indians at Ruby valley raise each year many hundreds of bushels of wheat and potatoes, paying themselves for the ploughing of the land by working for the farmers, and taking the entire care and management of the crop.

Mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones.—In another portion of this report, under the head of treaty stipulations, will be found some remarks relative to these Indians. They inhabit, during about six months in each year, the valleys of the Ogden, Weber, and Bear rivers, in this Territory. A considerable portion of their number remain there also during the whole year, while others accompany the Eastern Shoshones to the Wind River valley to hunt buffalo. They claim as their country also a portion of southern Idaho, and often visit that region, but game being there scarce and the country mostly barren, their favorite haunts are as before stated.

Other tribes.—There has been no change since my last annual report in the condition of the tribes who have not been specifically referred to in this report.

UINTA RESERVATIONS.

Since the 1st of October last the agency at this point has been under the immediate care of Agent D. W. Rhodes, whose annual report is herewith transmitted. This reservation is something over 80 miles square, although it contains but a very small area of land suitable for cultivation. A much greater proportion is suited for the raising of stock. The northern and eastern boundaries of the reservation are elevated from 8,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea level, whence the surface descends gradually to the Green river. Climate among the mountains is simply a question of altitude. In the more elevated portions of the reservations frosts occur nearly every night during the year. In the lower portions corn, peaches and grapes could be cultivated to advantage.

The farm which has been opened for the Indians was located at a point which experience has demonstrated is too much elevated for the successful culture of corn and other cereals which should form a portion of the crops. Wheat, turnips and potatoes can be grown to advantage. It will, doubtless, be best to open another farm the coming season at a point some 16 miles down the valley, where the season is nearly two months longer than at the present location.

It has been contemplated by the acts of Congress relative to the subject to locate all the Utah tribes upon this reservation. Funds have not been provided, however, to carry forward this project with rapidity. The reservation is accessible only by crossing high ranges of mountains which cannot be traversed except during three or four months of each year; even then the roads are rough and difficult. The nearest settlement is 100 miles from the agency buildings. The Indians are poor, and game is not sufficiently abundant to afford more than a small proportion of their food. It will not be economical to remove the Indians to the reservation until agricultural operations are sufficiently advanced to insure their principal supply of food from the crops grown upon the reservation; were they removed prior to that time their supplies of food must be transported to them at an average expense of about five cents per pound, which would nearly double the cost of their support. No appropriation was made for the purpose of locating the Indians upon the reservation during the year ending June 30, 1867, and the expenses of the agency have thus been thrown upon the fund for incidental expenses, which fund, even without such burden, was insufficient for the requirements of the service. For the current year an appropriation of $15,000 was made, which will enable considerable progress to be made towards preparing the reservation for a home for the Indians.

A treaty was made in 1865 by Superintendent Irish with nearly all the bands of Utah Indians, pursuant to instructions from the Indian bureau, contemplating their removal to the reservation at an early day. To carry out the provisions of this treaty would require a specific appropriation of about $20,000, and an annual appropriation of $42,600. It was also provided that the government should sell four Indian reservations, containing in all 291,480 acres, for the benefit of the Indians, and that if such lands did not reach an average price of 62½ cents per acre, should appropriate money sufficient to make up the deficiency. This would ultimately require an appropriation of at least $150,000, as the greater portions of the land are, and ever will be, utterly worthless

In view of the number of Indians who will be affected by the treaty, its provisions do not seem unnecessarily liberal. The treaty has never been confirmed, nor has any action been had regarding it. Although it has been repeatedly explained to the Indians that the treaty was not binding until ratified by the Senate, they do not seem to comprehend the matter, and are much dissatisfied that it is not in effective operation. It is certainly desirable that a treaty be made with the Utah Indians by which their title to the lands within the Territory be extinguished and they be permanently located upon a suitable

reservation. For this and the reasons above detailed I would urge that either the treaty already made be confirmed, or that a new treaty be made and confirmed as soon as practicable. Pending such action an annual appropriation should be made sufficient to carry forward the project of making upon the reservation a permanent home for all the Utah tribes.

TREATY STIPULATIONS.

Treaties were made in 1863 with the three principal bands of Shoshones, with the Goships, and with the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones. The Eastern Shoshones receive an annuity of $10,000; the northwestern and western bands an annuity of $5,000 each. The greater portion of such annuities are expended in the purchase of goods, principally blankets and articles of clothing. The appropriations are sufficient to clothe the Indians comfortably, with the aid of the skins and furs which they procure by hunting.

The Goships receive an annuity of $1,000, which is entirely insufficient for their wants, and considerable amounts of goods are furnished them in addition from those purchased from the fund of incidental expenses.

The treaty with the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones is somewhat peculiar. Treaties were first made with the three principal bands of Shoshones, by which the government bound itself to pay to them the specified annuities before named. A treaty was then made with the mixed bands, which simply provided that they should share in the annuities of the Shoshones. Were this treaty carried out, it seems difficult to reconcile its provisions with the exercise of good faith towards the Shoshones. A portion of their annuities would be diverted from them without their consent. The mixed bands have observed their treaty with scrupulous fidelity. As the least of two evils, a small proportion of the Shoshone annuity goods were, during the past year, distributed among them, with others purchased from the fund for incidental expenses. This was not, however, just to the Shoshones, and should not be repeated. In my estimate for the coming year will be found an item of $5,000, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the mixed bands, and which will be sufficient to nearly place them on an equality with the smaller bands of Shoshones. It is impossible to dispute the justice of this appropriation, and I trust it may receive the favorable consideration of the department and of Congress.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

In my last annual report mention was made of a series of depredations by Black Hawk, a hostile Utah chief, who, with a small band of outlaws from the different tribes of Utah Indians, was engaged in active hostilities. He has never had above 100 men; but, by watching opportunities to steal cattle from the weaker settlements, has accomplished much mischief. During the past year his depredations have been continued, but with much less success and frequency than before. Periods of several months elapsed during which he was not heard from. I have sent at many different times Indian runners to Black Hawk, asking him to meet me with a view of establishing peace, but have never been able to meet him until a few days since. On the 12th instant I received a telegram from Agent Rhodes, advising me that he was upon the Uinta reservation. I at once set out to meet him, and returned yesterday, after a very satisfactory interview. Black Hawk was alone, his band being in the southern portion of the Territory. He has pledged himself to immediately return to his band, stop all depredations, and meet me with all the Indians heretofore hostile upon the Uinta reservation. He says that himself and his Indians are tired of fighting, and desirous of a permanent peace. I believe him to be entirely sincere, and am confident no further trouble will be had with him or his band. His depredations since my last report have been inconsiderable, being confined to petty

stealing raids. Several times, however, when cattle have been stolen from the settlers, they have pursued him and conflicts have occurred, in which, in all, 10 or 12 whites and probably an equal number of Indians have been killed.

With the exception of Black Hawk's band, all the Indians within the superintendency during the past year have been entirely friendly. There have been a few instances of petty thieving, nothing of a more serious character. I have no hesitation in making the statement that no white population of equal numbers in any of the newer States or Territories can show so small an aggregate of crime.

EDUCATION AND WEALTH.

There are no schools of any kind kept or established among the Indians within this superintendency. In several instances single Indians have been sent to the schools by settlers and afforded opportunities for acquiring an education, but as yet without satisfactory results.

The wealth of the Indians consists principally of ponies, of which some tribes have considerable numbers. During the year I have endeavored to ascertain the number of ponies among the different bands, and should fix it as follows:

In many instances the number is exact; in others, based on reliable estimates.

Eastern Shoshones	675
Northwestern Shoshones	140
Western Shoshones	80
Weber Utes	70
Goships	50
Pah Vants	175
Uinta Utes, Yampah Utes, Fish Utes	1,100
Total number	2,290

The value of these ponies, with their rude saddles and accoutrements, would be about $68,700; being an average value of $30 each.

The furs, robes, and skins taken by the different tribes annually are of the value of about $35,000. Of this amount the Eastern Shoshones and the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones furnish about $20,000; their buffalo robes being a valuable article of traffic. No other tribes furnish any buffalo robes. The Indians upon the Uinta reservation take annually about $7,000 in value of buckskins and beaver skins. Nearly all the other tribes of Indians take small numbers of buckskins and beaver skins, the value of which in the aggregate I place at about $8,000.

From the above statistics it will be observed that the Indians are all extremely poor.

The income of the most wealthy tribes does not average above $5 for each individual annually. The country occupied by many of the tribes is nearly a desert; a few valleys capable of subsisting game or suitable for agriculture are occupied by settlers, whose presence has caused the game to become extinct. The Indians must be fed by the government, or by the settlers. If this be done, no trouble need be apprehended; if not done, like their superiors in civilization, they will steal before they will starve. This leads to pursuit, recrimination, and war.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

The principal agricultural operations are in connection with the Uinta agency. Here, however, owing to want of means, but little has been accomplished. The

Pah Vants and Western Shoshones also cultivate a small area of land. The principal products are as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.	Value.
Wheat	60	1,400	$2,800
Potatoes	25	800	800
Turnips	20	2,000	2,000
Hay	40	40 tons.	1,000
			6,600

By aid of the appropriation of $15,000 for the current year, I anticipate that the agricultural products will be at least quadrupled upon the Uinta reservation.

From the foregoing general view it will be observed that the condition of Indian matters within this superintendency is highly satisfactory. I apprehend no difficulty hereafter in preserving with all the tribes the most entire tranquillity. Owing to the general decline in prices consequent upon the restoration of peace, the appropriations go much further toward supplying the wants of the Indians, both as to goods and provisions, than during the war.

A continuance of the liberal and kindly policy heretofore pursued by the government towards its Indian wards cannot fail to be attended with the happiest results; results which, while attained at infinitely less cost, both of money and of life, than those clamored for by the advocates of military extermination, are at the same time far more in accordance with the dictates of enlightened public sentiment and Christian civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR, *Commissioner.*

No. 43.

UINTA INDIAN AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,
July 31, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor, in conformity with the regulations of the department, to submit this, my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within my jurisdiction, and regret that I am unable to give as favorable a report as might otherwise be made had the stipulations in the treaty of 1865 made between the government and the Indians been ratified by the former.

That treaty (a synopsis of which will be found in the Commissioner's report of 1865, page 150) provides that if the Indians will relinquish their right of possession to all the lands within the Territory of Utah occupied by them, they shall not only receive certain annuities, but shall be provided with sums sufficient to establish schools, erect grist and saw mills, procure agricultural implements, build houses for employés, mechanics' shops, &c., &c.

It also provides that for their benefit the United States will sell the present reservations, viz: Spanish Fork, San Pete, Corn Creek, and Deep Creek, in all 291,480 acres, for not less than 62½ cents per acre.

The condition of the treaty, so far as the Indians are concerned, I can safely say have been complied with to the letter. They have removed to the country set apart by the general government, behaving themselves with commendable

propriety and forbearance, looking expectingly and hopefully forward to the time when "Washington" will perform his part of the agreement, which they felt would be readily and promptly complied with.

That treaty still remains before the Senate unconfirmed, and the lands unsold, whilst the Indians are left to depend almost wholly upon what they can obtain from hunting and roots, with the exception of a meagre support from the government, for you will remember that last year no appropriation at all was made for this agency.

"Tabby," the chief, who is a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and a firm friend of the white man, seems to think that, his tribes having complied with the provisions of the treaty themselves, their "Great Father" at Washington has either forgotten, or is content to let matters remain in *statu quo*, rather than fulfil his part of the conditions; but should war break out between the whites and Indians, or should they be induced to join Black Hawk's band, (which they have been frequently urged to do.) he would see his folly in not keeping his word. I am quite well convinced that unless more attention is paid to what they term their "grievances," or some satisfactory reason given to them why the stipulations have not been complied with, the Utahs will hereafter prove restive and difficult to manage.

This year I understand Congress made a special appropriation of $15,000. I have also understood that one-half of this appropriation would be forwarded in goods, and the balance in money. Should a similar appropriation be hereafter made, I think it would be more advantageous were at least two-thirds thereof furnished in cash and one-third in goods.

My reasons for this suggestion are these. The agency being located 90 miles from the nearest settlement, and over an almost impracticable road, it usually requires all our money to pay freights which should be expended in provisions, cattle, &c., for the use of the agency. We need, moreover, more buildings, mechanics' tools, ploughs, wagons, &c., &c.

There are now on the agency six log huts or cabins, all of them single rooms save one. With a single exception these buildings have not cost the department a dollar, as they were erected by the soldiers stationed here in 1865–'6, one only being built by Agent Kinney out of the $30,000 appropriation, May 5, 1864. There is not a building or room even appropriated to one of the Indians, all being occupied by the employés.

I consider that the present buildings are neither suitable nor appropriate for the wants of the agency. Above all things we need constantly a good blacksmith, with shop and tools, to mend and repair wagons and agricultural implements, which are fast wearing out.

Under the present condition of things, I would respectfully suggest that the Senate either ratify the treaty now before them, or take steps to enter into new covenants with the Indians.

Respecting the present reservation, I would say that the general government having set apart the country drained by the Uinta river and its tributaries, extending from the Wasatch range of mountains to the Green or Colorado rivers, a distance of 150 miles east and west, by 80 miles north and south, as a reservation for the permanent settlement of these Indians, it is more than ample for them all; at present contains considerable game in the eastern portion, and is well supplied with wood, water, and grass.

But even these are not sufficient for the wants of at least 1,200 Indians. Our winters are very severe, usually extending eight or nine months in the year, and as the government does not sufficiently provide for them they are compelled to roam, as they do, through all the settlements, to the annoyance and burdensome taxation of the people.

Many are inclined to petty thefts, and I am sure their intercourse with the whites is not likely to improve their condition.

At the agency they are exemplary and temperate in their habits, and with proper assistance could readily be taught to take great interest in agriculture that, combined with schools, would soon enable them to obtain a living for themselves.

In regard to crops we have put in about 35 acres of wheat, five acres of oats, 20 acres of turnips, and two acres of vegetables. All promise well with the exception of about six acres of wheat, destroyed by the spring freshet. Also dug a ditch a mile in length, capacitated to irrigate 300 acres of land; have sufficient posts on hand, and I am now hauling lumber to fence the present crop. I am convinced the Indian will labor if he can be led to understand that he is not to be made the victim of misdirected energy by laboring in vain. I have abundant evidence that many of them will make good farmers, in order to become which they need only to be encouraged.

I cannot too stongly impress upon the department the necessity of removing the agency and farm some 60 miles further south on the Uinta, where the climate and soil are better adapted to raising everything, especially corn, what the Indians most require for subsistence. Here the season is too short for successfully growing anything but wheat and turnips, the altitude being some 1,600 feet above that of Uinta. The present crops will, however, more clearly demonstrate the fact, as they were put into the ground as soon as ploughing could be done, and before the snow had disappeared from the valley.

I would also urge the necessity of forwarding money and goods earlier than heretofore, because the agency is accessible only about three months in the year, on account of the snows in the Wasatch range.

In conclusion, want of religion and education are their most grievous defects, and without the further aid of government they must long remain in ignorance and superstition; but with its assistance, say the confirmation of the treaty, they can be made a self-sustaining people, and I have but little doubt that from four to five thousand of them could readily be gathered from eastern Utah and permanently settled on the reservation, and a quietus put upon their roving propensities.

The saw-mill is in good running order, but at present no sale for lumber.

Believe me, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. W. RHODES, *Agent.*

Colonel F. H. Head,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 44.

Fort Bridger Agency, Utah Territory,
July 29, 1867.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the condition of the eastern band of the Shoshones, for the year ending June 30, 1867:

Immediately after the distribution of their annuity goods last year, they left this agency for their hunting grounds in the Popeaugie and Wind river valleys, the only portion of the country claimed by them where they can obtain buffalo.

While there they live well, and are generally healthy.

From the buffalo robes and other skins and furs obtained by them during the past hunting season, I estimate, from the best knowledge I can gain, they have realized some $10,000, and their present comfort has been greatly increased by the addition of a large amount of skins and furs, used for their lodges and clothing.

Early last spring the near approach of hostile Sioux and Cheyennes compelled them to leave before they could prepare their usual supply of dried meat

for summer use, and upon their arrival at the agency they were almost destitute of provisions.

I at once commenced issuing to them the flour and beef procured from you by the exchange of goods, and they were so well pleased with the exchange thus made, I would recommend that $2,000 of their annuity be, in the future, paid in money, to be used in the purchase of beef, cattle, and flour, to feed them during their stay at the agency.

These Indians have faithfully observed the stipulations of the treaty made with them in 1863, and since my last annual report there has been no departure from a uniform line of good conduct.

On the 8th of June, I assembled all of the tribe within reach, and made the annual distribution of goods, which was perfectly satisfactory to them, and they have since gone to the valley of the Great Salt Lake, as is usual with them, preparatory to their return to their hunting grounds in the autumn.

I would call your attention to the fact that the goods distributed this summer were those which arrived last year after the departure of the Indians from the agency, and the goods intended for the distribution of 1867 it is probable will not reach here until too late to be given out before the summer of 1868.

Their sanitary condition remains good, and there has been but little change in their numbers, either from mortality or accessions from other bands.

From careful inquiry among them, I estimate the present number of Washakees tribe at about 2,000 souls, being an increase of 100 since my last report.

In former reports I have recommended the setting apart of a reservation for the Shoshones in the valley of Wind river. For various reasons I would still urge the propriety of doing so.

The abundance of nutritious grasses, in connection with the mild winters, would enable them to subsist their stock during the entire year, and situated in the best game region of the mountains, they could furnish themselves with an ample supply of meat.

Their occupancy of the valley, with suitable protection from the government, would prevent the raiding war parties of Sioux from interfering with the development of the mines just discovered and being opened in the vicinity of South Pass, where, within a few days, a large party of miners were driven away by a small band of hostile Indians, after three or more of their number had been inhumanly murdered.

The entire range of country west from the South Pass to the Mormon settlements on Weber river is almost destitute of game, and while these friendly Indians are obliged, during the summer months, to subsist on the small game of this vast area of sage brush, the powerful and hostile Sioux are roaming unmolested over the beautiful valleys east and north of the Wind river chain of mountains, with grass and game at their disposal, which enables them to murder and rob with impunity the soldiers near their garrison, the almost defenceless emigrant crossing the plains in search of a new home, and the hardy miners who are toiling to develop the mineral resources which constitute the base of our national wealth.

I would again call your attention to the mixed bands of Bannacks and Shoshones that range in the northern part of Utah and the southern portion of Montana, to whom I have heretofore referred.

Although holding themselves entirely aloof from the eastern bands of Shoshones in regard to their tribal arrangements, they do, for the purpose of protection, accompany each other to their hunting grounds east of the Rocky range, and the most friendly feeling still exists between them.

It affords me pleasure to say that these Indians have abstained from any act of hostility towards the whites since my last report. They accompanied Washakee on his recent visit to the agency, and were present at the distribution of goods to him.

In view of their friendly relations and their great destitution, I would recommend that an appropriation of $8,000 in goods and $2,000 in money be made annually to supply their wants while they continue friendly.

Should the appropriation be made, and the department deem it advisable, they could be placed under the protection of this agency.

I strongly recommend that some provision be made for the erection of an agency building at this agency, as soon as practicable, and trust that its importance will be sufficient excuse for urging it upon the attention of the department.

For agency purposes I am now using one of the buildings erected by the military department. It is in a very bad condition and utterly unfit for the protection of the annuity goods, which I am compelled to retain for more than six months after their arrival.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LUTHER MANN, JR.,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory.

No. 45.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Great Salt Lake City, Utah, July 10, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of report made by Special Agent Lewis Simmons, on his return from his trip in search of Black Hawk, the hostile Ute chief. By reference thereto you will observe that he was unable to accomplish the end sought for, but I am satisfied from his report and from conversation with him that he did all that could be done, acting in his search upon the best information he could obtain. A person unfamiliar with the country can scarcely form an idea of the great difficulty of getting reliable information of the whereabouts, and of finding (unless the Indians wish it) the roving bands of Indians scattered through the vast mountain region from the Black Hills to the Pacific. This difficulty will doubtless be better and more expansively illustrated by the military operations during the present summer in the department of the Platte than has ever before been done in our history.

At once, on the return of Mr. Simmons, I advised him of the contents of your communication of the 23d of May last.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD, *Superintendent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

No. 45½.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,
July 9, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 20th day of April last, pursuant to instructions contained in your letter of April 19, I left this city for the purpose of procuring, if possible, an interview with the hostile chief, Black Hawk, and inducing him to meet you, and refrain from further depredations.

At Corn creek, 160 miles south of this place, I had an interview with Hanosh, chief of the Pah Vants, relative to my proposed business. He gave me every assistance in his power, and informed me that from his latest information he believed Black Hawk to be encamped on the Colorado, near the junction of the

Green and Grand rivers. I then proceeded to Cedar City, about 150 miles south of Corn creek, at which place, and at Parawan, I had interviews with bands of Pi-Ede Indians, all of whom agreed with Hanosh as to the location of Black Hawk. From Cedar City I went easterly along the Kanara river to a large valley, sometimes called Buey's valley, which is east of any settlements, and where I assembled about 200 Indians, about 50 of whom were warriors belonging to the band known as Buckskin Mountain Utes. I remained several days with these Indians, to whom I gave the greater portion of the presents with which you had furnished me. They were, at first, unwilling to accompany me in my search for Black Hawk, stating that owing to some of their number having last year given to the settlers information of an intended raid by Black Hawk, the latter was greatly enraged, and had threatened to kill any of the tribe whom he could find. At length, however, I persuaded three of the best hunters among them to go with me as guides. We crossed the Wasatch mountains without a trail at a point northeasterly of Buey's valley, and came upon the Pired river, a small tributary of the Colorado. We followed this to its junction with the Colorado, and proceeded up the latter stream to its head, it being formed by the junction of the Green and Grand rivers. After leaving Buey's valley we did not see a single Indian, or any sign of their recent presence, although we watched therefor with the greatest care, and also ascended numerous high peaks commanding extensive views of the country around to watch for smoke from their camp fires. We were, therefore, forced to the conclusion that Black Hawk had left the region where I had expected, from the best attainable information, to find him. My guides and other Indians had told me that he was expecting to go south and steal cattle from some of the small settlements on the Rio Virgin, and as I could not get information of his being gone in any other direction, I judged it most probable that he had gone upon that expedition. We therefore travelled back, down the Colorado, until we had reached a point nearly east of St. George, where we crossed the Wasatch mountains by Smith's Pass, and struck the Rio Virgin near a small settlement called Pocketville. Before reaching this point my Indian guides left me, returning to their tribe. On reaching Pocketville I secured some Pi-Ede guides, with whom I travelled a considerable distance, both up and down the Rio Virgin, (probably about 100 miles,) visiting several Indian camps, but being entirely unable to learn anything regarding Black Hawk, all the Indians stating that he had not been seen or heard from in that part of the country, and that they believed him to be east of the Colorado. Taking a few Indians as guides, I again crossed the Wasatch mountains and proceeded to Fish lake, where was a camp of Pi-Edes. I here obtained the first definite intelligence of Black Hawk. Two of the Indians here had recently returned from a hunting expedition, during which they had visited Black Hawk's camp. He is now encamped a short distance east of the eastern terminus of the Elk mountains, and directly south of South Park, in Colorado Territory. He has with him about 60 men, about one-half of whom are Navajoes, and the balance renegades from various bands of Utah Indians. A small scouting party came a short time since to San Pete county, in this Territory, where they killed two men and got a small number of horses. My informants further stated that the Navajoes with Black Hawk were opposed to coming to Utah to steal horses, claiming that they could get them nearer and with less trouble and risk, and that they thought it doubtful whether Black Hawk would return the present summer. In view of this information I did not deem it best, at least without further instructions, in spending more time in searching for Black Hawk's band. To reach his camp would involve a journey of upwards of 500 miles, through a country almost unexplored save by trappers, and unsafe unless with a party of ten or twelve well-armed men. I therefore travelled northwest from Fish lake until striking the east fork of the Sevier river, which I followed until reaching the settlements. My Pocketville Indian guides accompanied me

to Parawan, where I gave them a few bushels of wheat, being unable to buy any flour. In crossing the Wasatch mountains, the last time, we were obliged, upon the summit, to travel several miles over snow probably averaging 10 feet in depth. The sun had softened the snow so that it was entirely impassable, except from about midnight until sunrise, when a crust would be frozen upon which our horses could travel. While thus crossing we encountered a severe storm of snow and hail, and were nearly frozen. I caught a severe cold, which resulted in a slight attack of lung fever, rendering me unable to travel for ten days. On reaching the settlements I came at once to this city, where I arrived on the 30th day of June.

I regret extremely that I was not able to accomplish more towards carrying out your instructions, but at the same time feel sure that nothing more could have been accomplished. I travelled upwards of 1,200 miles, the greater portion of the route over mountains and following Indian trails. The trip was made still more difficult by reason of the high waters, the mountain streams being much swollen and difficult to cross.

Very respectfully, yours,

LEWIS SIMMONS,
Late Special Agent.

F. H. HEAD, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 46.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, July 30, 1867.

SIR: I observed among the telegrams published in our papers here, an exceedingly meagre synopsis of your report, made during the recent special session of Congress, relative to the causes of the present Indian war. Washakee and the other principal chiefs of the Eastern Shoshones visited me a few days since, and I had a conversation with them relative to the same subject. I write you regarding this, thinking the views of Washakee, who is undoubtedly the most sagacious, honorable, and intelligent Indian among the uncivilized tribes, might be of interest to you, especially as they would seem to corroborate your own, in every particular. Washakee said that the country east from the Wind river mountains, to the settled portion of eastern Nebraska and Kansas, had always been claimed by four principal Indian tribes—the Sioux, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Crows. That it was a country abounding in game, thus furnishing to the Indians an abundance of food as well as large quantities of surplus robes, skins and furs, by the sale of which they were made comparatively wealthy. That all the tribes inhabiting that region were contented and entertained towards the whites the most friendly feeling until the opening of what is usually known as the Powder river route to Montana, a road leaving the old express route near Fort Laramie and passing by a circuitous course to Virginia City. That all the Indians objected strongly to the opening of this road, knowing by experience that the game would, in consequence, soon disappear, but did not commence hostilities at once, since they were informed by the whites that there was no other way for them to go to the gold mines of Montana. That they soon found this was not true; that but few people passed over the road, but that forts were built, soldiers sent out to protect the road, and trains were often passing, but only to carry supplies to the troops. That the soldiers, too, gave the Indians whiskey, seduced from them numbers of their squaws, and otherwise maltreated them. And after mature deliberation the

Indians were satisfied that the road was only made to afford employment to the soldiers and to destroy their game; that they must starve after a few years with the disappearance of their game, and that it was as well to die fighting as by starvation. They had accordingly all taken up arms, resolved to drive out the whites from their country or perish in the endeavor. I asked Washakee if the white traders had, by their conduct, in any way aided in the present state of affairs. He replied that they had not; that the regular traders, licensed by the government, were nearly always good men, since they were under the control of the Great Father, but that there were great numbers of white men, thieves and murderers, who were outlaws because of their crimes, who had taken up their residences among the Indians, and were always inciting them to outrages; often leading in their stealing raids.

The views of Washakee, although somewhat crude as to the reason for keeping open the road, are in most respects entirely correct, and are the views of all disinterested men familiar with the subject. What is known as the Powder river road is one of the most complete and expensive humbugs of the day.

Attention was first called to this road and its opening secured by certain speculators, owning or expecting to own certain lucrative toll-bridges, roads and ferries thereon. It was claimed to be many hundreds of miles shorter than the road via Fort Bridger. I have however myself conversed with numbers of freighters who have passed over the road, and without an exception they have stated that they would never go by that route again; that although on a map it would appear shorter than the route via this city, yet that, by reason of the numerous *detours*, they believed it actually longer, and that it was a worse road in every respect, especially as it regards wood, water, grass, and streams difficult to cross.

These reasons would of themselves have been sufficient to cause an abandonment of the route, but it was at this time found that the Missouri river, contrary to ancient theories, was navigable for light-draught steamboats. For the last two years all freight for Montana from the States has gone by the Missouri river. Had the Powder river road, therefore, been all that was at first claimed for it, it would have been abandoned by freighters, since freight could be taken by steamboat to Montana, profitably, at six to eight cents per pound, while land transportation would cost about three times such rates. In view of above facts it has at all times seemed to me most singular that the government should persist in keeping troops along a road abandoned by all freighters and emigrants, when the result of such a course, unless the Indians were induced to cede the right of way, could not fail to be an Indian war. I think it would be within bounds to say that every pound of freight taken over the Powder river road for the past two years has cost the government already at least $1,000, and the expense would seem to be but commenced.

Many of the Indians within the superintendency, in the hunting expeditions, meet and converse with the hostile Indians. From their statements I feel entirely certain that if the troops were withdrawn from the Indian country, and a treaty made with the hostile Indians, guaranteeing them the occupation of the territory cut by the Powder river road, for a certain term of years, peace could be at once restored and kept. It has been the correct theory of our government that since the Indians do not make the highest use of the soil, we may take it from them after reasonable compensation, as fast as the same is needed for settlement. There is not, however, in all the vast region cut by the Powder river road, and now occupied by troops, a single settler or white person, other than the hangers-on of the army. No person, save the pure-minded, patriotic army contractors, would be injured by such abandonment. The many expenses for a single week would be sufficient to perpetually tranquillize the hostile tribes. At the expiration of 10 or 15 years, were it deemed advisable to open the country for settlement, arrangements could be made with the Indians accord-

ingly, either by setting apart certain portions as reservations, or by removing them to some suitable portion of our territory between Montana and Alaska.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD, *Superintendent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 47.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, July 25, 1867.

SIR: On the 17th of October last, I received from the commissioner a communication bearing date of September 24, enclosing copy of letter from N. P. Hall to the acting governor of Montana relative to certain bands of Bannacks and Shoshones, and instructing to direct Agent Mann to procure, through Washakee, all accessible information regarding such Indians.

At the time of the reception of such instructions, Washakee and all his principal men had started on their annual buffalo hunt, and could not readily be reached. At once, on their return, about two months since, I transmitted to Agent Mann copies of the correspondence above referred to, and have just received his report, which is herewith transmitted. Washakee and several hundred of his principal men visited me a few days since, and I had a conversation with them relative to the same subject, from which I am satisfied that the Indians in question are the same bands usually known as the "mixed" or "broken bands of Bannacks and Shoshones," with whom the late governor Doty made a treaty at Soda Springs, October 14, 1863.

From the best information I can get, I judge their number to be about 2,500; of whom about 1,500 are Shoshones and the balance Bannacks. They live and wander about together, and intermarry.

The treaty made as above seems scarcely reconcilable with justice to the Shoshones. Treaties were made July 2 and July 30, 1863, with the eastern and northwestern bands of Shoshones, providing for annuities of $10,000 and $5,000, respectively. By the treaty of October 14, 1863, at Soda Springs, it is provided that the mixed bands shall share in the annuities of the Shoshones, which in effect is a reduction of the Shoshone annuities below the amount agreed to be paid them, without their consent.

The mixed bands have faithfully observed their treaty, and I invited, last fall, a portion of their number to be present and participate in the annuities of the northwestern Shoshones. I have also, during the past quarter, made them presents of goods and provisions to the value of about $2,000. I suggested to Agent Mann to let a portion of the tribe who were with Washakee participate in the Eastern Shoshones' annuities, but, from the report enclosed, Washakee evidently and sensibly objected to such arrangement.

In my estimate for the coming year I shall include an item of $5,000 as being justly due the mixed bands, under treaty stipulations, and trust such suggestion may be favorably considered by yourself and by Congress.

These Indians, to the number of nearly 2,500, have been for the past three or four months in northeastern Utah, scattered along the Bear river and through Cache and Bear Lake valleys. They spend about seven or eight months in each year within this superintendency, and the balance of their time in southern Idaho, where game is more abundant during the winter months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. HEAD, *Superintendent.*

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 48.

FORT BRIDGER AGENCY,
Utah Territory, July 15, 1867.

SIR: Your communication of June 3, in regard to the mixed bands of Indians who range about the head waters of the Yellowstone, Galitan, Madison, Snake, and Green rivers, around Bannack and Boise, frequently, in the Territory of Utah, was duly received. According to your request, I have had conversations with Washakee and other headmen of the eastern bands of Shoshones, also with Tahjee, the chief of the Bannacks, and find that there does exist a very large band of Bannacks, numbering more than 100 lodges; I also find a few lodges of Shoshones with them. There also exists another band of Too-roo-reka, or Sheep-eaters, a branch of the Shoshones, who live almost entirely in the mountains, and very seldom visit the white settlements. The last-named band speak the Shoshone dialect; the former have a dialect of their own. All of these Indians are very poor, and require the fostering hand of the government. They are very friendly, and desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with all whom they meet. Large numbers of Bannacks visit this agency every year. More than fifty of their lodges were present at the distribution, to the eastern band of Shoshones, of their annuities this year. I made a request of Washakee for them to share in the distribution of their goods, but he peremptorily refused.

I also held a long conversation with the chief, Tahjee. He informed me that his Indians feel very much hurt to think that the Great Father had not made them presents, knowing, as they did, that all the Indians by whom they were surrounded were receiving goods every year. They claim that they are good Indians, and that the government ought to, in view of the fact that their country has been settled with the whites, give them a fair compensation for their loss. The settlements of Boise, Beaverhead, Bannack, and Virginia City, have driven them to seek for other hunting grounds, and they are compelled to travel a long distance, and that too, in an enemy's country, where they are liable to lose their horses, the only wealth they possess. They informed me that they lost sixty head last winter.

I would most earnestly recommend that some provision be made for them in the future.

LUTHER MANN, JR.,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. F. H. HEAD,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Salt Lake City, U. T.

NEW MEXICO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 49.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 24, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the department, I have the honor to submit this as my second annual report. My last annual report, made up by actual observation and inspection of the various tribes of Indians within my superintendency, and upon which I spent much time and labor, met with such poor favor at the hands of your predecessor, that I feel little encouragement or inclination in my present poor state of health to spend much time and labor upon this, although that report contained my views and those of a great majority of

this people (as evinced by the unanimous indorsement of the legislature of this Territory) with reference to the proper Indian policy to be pursued; yet it was mutilated and published by Ex-Commissioner Cooley in garbled and disjointed extracts, and the views I entertained were utterly ignored, and the policy of Mr. Graves, who never visited but one tribe of Indians in this Territory, substituted in their stead.

Navajos.—With regard to the Navajos the Hon. Ex-Commissioner Cooly recommends "that the Bosque Redondo be decided upon as a permanent reservation by the government for these Indians, and then, after the large expenditure recommended by Mr. J. R. Graves shall have been made for a single year, the amount annually necessary is expected to decrease in a very rapid ratio, and he prophecies that the reservation will be a success. I thought otherwise, and recommended to the contrary, and prophecied that in the end it would prove a failure. It has proved so already. The soil is cold, and the alkali in the water destroys it. The corn crop this year is a total failure. Last year 3,000 bushels only was raised on 3,000 acres, and year before last six thousand bushels; continually growing worse instead of better. The self-sustaining properties of the soil are all gone. The Indians now dig up the muskite root for wood, and carry it upon their galled and lacerated backs for 12 miles. The present agent now asserts that there is a scarcity of fuel, and recommends an estimate for funds to furnish conveyance for wood for 8,000 Indians, to be hauled or packed 12 miles. The wood for the garrison is hauled from 40 to 50 miles, at an expense of about $75,000 dollars per year. The water is black and brackish, scarcely bearable to the taste, and said by the Indians to be unhealthy, because one-fourth of their population have been swept off by disease, which they attribute mainly to the effects of the water. What a beautiful selection is this for a reservation. It has cost the government millions of dollars, and the sooner it is abandoned and the Indians removed the better. I have heard it suggested that there was a speculation at the bottom of it. To say the least, it was certainly a very unfortunate selection, and an enormous expense upon the government, costing, as I verily believe, from first to last, over $10,000,000. Think of it. Do you expect an Indian to be satisfied and contented deprived of the common comforts of life, without which a white man would not be contented anwyhere? Would any sensible man select a spot for a reservation for 8,000 Indians where the water is scarcely bearable; where the soil is poor and cold, and where the muskite roots, 12 miles distant, are the only wood for the Indians to use. In the selection of a reservation you must have good wood, good soil, and good water; these are three essentials, without all or either of which every reservation must, in the end, prove a failure. This reservation has neither of these qualifications, which alone are calculated to give content and satisfaction to the human heart and mind. Besides all this, I care not what any man may say to the contrary, these Indians are all dissatisfied, and that dissatisfaction is universal. They remain there on that reservation to-day by force. Free them from military control and fear and they would leap therefrom as the bird from its open cage. They will never work there with any heart, and never have done so, and the idea of keeping these wild brutes of the forrest, if you call them not human beings, subjected to such torture is a disgrace to the age we live in and to the government we support. No matter how much these Indians may be taught the arts of peace, to cultivate the soil, and to manufacture; no matter how successful they may be in supporting and maintaining themselves; no matter how civilized and Christianized they may become, if they remain on this reservation they must always be held there by force, and not from choice. O! let them go back, or take them to where they can have good cool water to drink, wood plenty to keep them from freezing to death, and where the soil will produce something for them to eat, and place them, at some future day, in an independent and self-sustaining position, honored among men, and an honor to the government we

live under, for having raised them from their present condition to one far better. The removal of these Indians, however, is objected to because so much has already been expended there by the military in buildings, &c.; but let a proper selection be made, where building materials are plenty and convenient, and the amount expended for fuel alone in two years at the Bosque would replace all the buildings. It may also be found desirable to keep up the post and set apart this reservation for some smaller, and not agricultural, band of Indians. As to the cost of removal, these Indians can be removed at a very little extra expense, if any more, than it costs to feed them daily by giving them their entire ration in beef, which would cost no transportation, but be driven along and fed to them as they go. Where shall they be taken, is a question of the greatest importance.

In consideration of which I would most respectfully recommend that either they must be located in their own country on three or four reservations, because there is no sufficient spot of land there to place them all upon one, or the purchase of the Maxwell grant, 40 by 60 miles, at $250,000, or else take them south of Fort Stanton and east of the Sacramento mountains, between the mountains and the Pecos, but next to the mountains for timber, and on the Rio Feliz or Rio Fenasco for water. These are the only three suitable and desirable locations known to me at present, and it is for your department to decide which is the best and most desirable, or whether they shall be removed at all.

Capote and Webinoche Utahs at Abiquiu.—The condition of the Utahs at the Abiquiu agency is fully represented by the report of Agent Arney, and is in no wise changed from that as represented in my last annual report. They have all been peaceable during the past year, and whilst other Indians have been at war they seem to have put themselves upon their good behavior, which is mainly to be attributed to their great success in the chase and hunt, which, together with what has been supplied them by the government, has given them ample to live upon. I respectfully recommend, as before, that they be placed as soon as possible on a reservation on the San Juan or Rio Los Animos, and that an appropriation of $50,000 be made for that purpose, and for the other purposes enumerated in Agent Arney's report.

Utahs and Apaches of the Cimarron.—The Utahs and Apaches at the Cimarron have also remained quiet and peaceable, committing no depredations whatever that have been reported to their agent, who is the only proper person to whom such reports should be made. These Indians have been fed by the military ever since last September, because ex-Commissioner Cooley forbid their being fed by the Indian department to the extent of $500 per month, as I had authorized, and upon his disapproval of my action I stopped feeding, and they began to steal. General Carleton saying (which is a fact) "that it was cheaper to feed them than it was to fight them," authorized their being fed over $3,000 per month, instead of $500 per month, which gave satisfaction at that time. I would respectfully recommend, in behalf of these Indians, the purchase of the Maxwell grant, and then they could be made in less than one year self-sustaining. There is no use in avoiding the issue. It is useless to talk of removing them elsewhere; they would resist to the last extremity, and four times the cost of the grant, $250,000, would be spent in less than one year in fighting to remove them. This is a tract of land 40 by 60 miles, and containing about 1,500,000 acres, (about 16 cents per acre.) There are from 3,000 to 5,000 acres now under cultivation, well watered, with a good system of irrigation, good stone water-mill costing $50,000, a good saw-mill and a barn which cost $10,000, good dwelling, storehouse, and other outbuildings suitable for agency purposes, good water and abundant, and wood and timber handy and enough to last for years. Colonel Carson says that the improvements alone cost more than half the amount asked, which, if deducted, would reduce the land to less than eight cents per acre, which would make it quite a speculation to the government, independent of getting the most desirable

location for these Indians. It certainly would be preferable, if the consent of the Indians could be obtained, to locate these Jacarilla Apaches south of Fort Stanton with the Mescalero Apaches, and Utahs with the Capote and Webinoche Utahs, on the San Juan or Rio Los Animos, and then, if deemed desirable, this grant could be purchased for the Navajoes. But from repeated recent talks with the chiefs of both bands, I am satisfied that they will never leave the region of country they now inhabit without a most desperate struggle, and a war with them would doubtless also involve the Utahs of the San Juan and those of Colorado in the same contest, and it would cost the government ten times the cost of the grant. This purchase will also save the trouble and expense, and warfare, necessarily incurred in removing these Indians elsewhere. If this grant is not purchased for these Indians they will, if fed by the Indian department, require an appropriation of $20,000 for provisions, $8,000 for goods as presents, and in consequence of there being no agency buildings there, as explained in Agent Dennison's report, $3,000 will be required for agency buildings, if any place can be obtained in that region to place one on. The old agency building was built on land leased from L. B. Maxwell, whose grant covers all the region of country thereabouts. The above estimate for provisions is about one-half of what it is costing to feed these Indians through the military, and I am satisfied if that appropriation is made that I willsee that they are fed on it satisfactorily, otherwise the military had better keep feeding them at an expense of not less that $40,000 per annum.

Mescalero Apaches.—With regard to the Mescalero Apaches there is no change whatever in their status since last year. My views are the same now as then; and what I then reported in my annual report I have only now to reiterate, and respectfully refer you with regard thereto to Commissioner's report for 1866, page 144. My views as to numbers, inclination to make peace, settle down on a reservation, and my recommendations with reference thereto, and as to the appropriations required, are identically the same as last year. And whereas no action was had by the last Congress on the subject, it may not be amiss in me to repeat the same.

Little is known of the Mescalero Apaches since they left the reservation of the Bosque Redondo, where the most of them had been located with the Navajoes. They were unable to agree with the Navajoes, and were therefore dissatisfied and left at night in a body, on the 3d of November, 1865, ever since which time they have been committing depredations upon the settlements, and some murders. When not in the mountains, south of Fort Stanton, (their native country,) they range between that and Los Vegas in search of booty. Their agent, Lorenzo Labadi, says "they number about 525 souls, and that he has no doubt but that he can prevail on them to settle on a reservation which might be selected for them south of Forth Stanton, and to live at peace with the inhabitants, but he does not think they can ever be induced to return to the Bosque Redondo." I would therefore recommend that these Indians be located on a reservation south of Fort Stanton, in the selection of which I would suggest that their wishes be consulted, and that the Jacarilla Apaches, if they can be prevailed upon to leave the Cimarron, be placed on the same reservation; for these two tribes are intermarried, and are in fact one and the same people, in language, character, and habits. Also I would recommend that Fort Stanton be abandoned, and that the garrison be removed to said reservation, and a military post established thereon for the security of the agent, the protection of the public property, and for the control and government of these Indians, for the accomplishment of which object a suitable appropriation will also be required. For the permanent settlement of Mescalero Apaches I recommend an appropriation of $4,500 worth of goods and presents; $6,000 for provisions; $750 for agricultural implements; $2,750 for removal and location; $3,500 for agency buildings; total, $17,500; and I think that in three years they will be self-sustaining

and need no further appropriation, excepting for goods and agricultural implements.

Mimbres and Mogoll Gila Apaches.—The status, condition and wants of the Mimbres and Mogollon bands of Gila Apaches is also the same as at the date of my last annual report, and my recommendation with reference to them the same. As that part of my last report in reference to these Indians was not published, I here reproduce the same, hoping for some action on the subject during the coming session of Congress. These are the same Indians which were formerly under the authority and control of Agent M. Steck. They embrace the Mimbres and Mogollon bands. They have been for the last four years, ever since the Texas invasion, in open hostility against the people and against the government, and have been continually committing depredations and murders throughout the southwestern portion of this Territory. Even now scarcely a week or a day passes but some one is the victim of their savage ferocity. In 1861 or 1862 they commenced their warfare against the whites, and have continued in open hostility ever since. They then broke up the settlements upon the Mimbres, murdered and scalped the settlers who were unable to escape their vengeance by flight to places of safety in densely populated sections of the country. They drove off the miners and farmers from their mines and homes, and all that region of country in the neighborhood of Pinos Altos, where rich and valuable mines were successfully worked, which is one of the richest mineral regions in the known world for copper, silver, and gold, had to be abandoned on account of the savage and unrelenting warfare waged against its inhabitants by these Gila Apache Indians. And now that the miners are again attracted by the richness of these mineral deposits and are rushing thither in great numbers, the military commander of this district has established for their protection a new post in the neighborhood of Pinos Altos, which is called Fort Bayard, and the question again comes up, what shall be done with these Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches, the other of the Gila Apaches being in Arizona? We must either institute and carry on a vigorous campaign against them, punishing them most severely, and make them feel the power and strength of the government, until they are willing to submit to its authority and respect the lives and property of our people, or else we must treat with them and prevail upon them by peaceable means to settle on their old reservation or a new one, cultivate the soil and keep the peace. Which is preferable? I hesitate not to say that even with the untutored savage, "the heart must leap kindly back to kindness." Kindness is better than cruelty, and persuasion is better than force. Let us treat with them, and then if we fail it is time enough to resort to the harsher remedy.

I therefore respectfully recommend that Governor Mitchell, Doctor Steck, (the former agent, who says that he has no doubt but that he can prevail upon them by peaceable means to locate on a reservation and keep the peace,) and myself be authorized and empowered to treat with them, and get them settled down either on their old reservation or a new one, subject to the approval of your department, and that an appropriation suitable be made for the accomplishment of this object. For the permanent settlement of the Mimbres and Mogollon Apaches I recommend an appropriation of $15,000 for provisions, $7,000 for goods, $2,000 for agricultural implements, and $3,000 for agency buildings; and have no doubt that in less than three years they will be enabled to raise all the grain needed for their own bread, and after that only an appropriation for the purchase of goods and agricultural implements would be necessary.

Pueblo Indians.—The Pueblos, I am sorry, are in a far worse condition than last year, owing to the recent decision of Judge Slough that they are citizens, and not Indians, and consequently can vote, hold office, sue and be sued, and that their lands were patented to them and their successors and assigns by the United States government, and that they can sell and alienate them whenever and to whomsoever they please.

In consequence of which decision (that they are citizen Indians; I doubt not it will be reversed) they have become unsettled, their heads have been turned, and they have been moved off from their moorings, and Mexicans, Americans, and land-sharks, supposing that the decision will stand and be confirmed, are trying to barter or buy their lands for little or nothing, and in some instances whole pueblo grants are struck for. If deemed of sufficient importance you may publish herewith my instructions to Agent Ward with regard to the sale of their lands, and also with regard to the holding of peons among themselves. I regret that my recommendations had not been acted upon by the last Congress, and then this decision would probably never have been made. I have nothing further to state with regard to these Indians, but to renew my recommendations of last year, as nothing was done with regard thereto, hoping that some action may be had by Congress in favor of these the best and most civilized of Indians. I recommend respectfully that the law passed by the territorial legislature allowing the sale of intoxicating liquors to Pueblo Indians be repealed by act of Congress, and that such sale be absolutely forbidden. I also recommend that by act of Congress all suits against these Indians shall be brought only in the United States district court instead of being permitted to be brought before the alcaldes, (justices of the peace,) because these Indians are continually imposed upon and harassed by vexatious prosecutions brought before said alcaldes, who always decide in favor of the Mexican and against the Indian, no matter how meritorious may be the case of the latter; also I recommend that by act of Congress the sale of the lands granted to these Pueblo Indians be absolutely forbidden, and that all sales heretofore made be declared null and void; and that all Mexicans or Americans occupying, claiming, or cultivating said lands be required to abandon and give up the same to these Pueblos, the only rightful and legitimate owners thereof, and that some provision be made in said act for reimbursing the amount actually paid by those purchasing said lands under the supposition and impression that the Indians had a legitimate right to sell the same. I make this recommendation because on many of these pueblos they have sold most of their best lands, or they are occupied by those having no shadow of title. The passage of these acts by Congress is absolutely necessary for the protection of the morals and rights of these Indians, and for the preservation of their lands for their own use, benefit, and support. In addition, I respectfully recommend and urge upon your favorable consideration the propriety, humanity, and justice of making an appropriation of at least $20,000 for the purchase of agricultural implements, and for the establishment of schools for their benefit.

These are the most peaceable, honest, kind-hearted, well-behaved, industrious and christianized Indians upon the continent, and are highly deserving of the fostering care of the government; but notwithstanding they have deserved so much from the government they have had but little less than $25,000 since the acquirement of this territory.

Comanches.—Last year on my arrival here I found that an unrestrained commerce was being carried on between the Comanches and the Mexicans, and that thousands of cattle stolen by the Comanches from the people of Texas were being traded for by Mexicans having trade permits from General Carleton and from my predecessor; in fact the territory was filled with Texas cattle. Believing it to be very unjust to the citizens of a neighboring State to encourage such a trade, and in order to stop it, I immediately issued an order revoking all trade permits, and forbidding any one to trade with these Indians unless he had a license duly approved by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington. General Carleton acted in concert with me in suppressing this traffic. It was stopped until the ex-commissioner granted licenses to four different citizens, and on those licenses and those granted or sub-let by some of the parties holding them, I am informed that

hundreds of these Mexicans are again trading with the Comanches, and matters are as bad as ever. Texas cattle bartered for from these Indians are being scattered all over the Territory. When no cattle or horses are found in the Comanche camp by the Mexican traders, they lend the Indians their pistols and horses and remain at the camp until the Comanches have time to go to Texas and return, and get the stock they desire. What a disgrace that our government should permit this plundering of the people on the frontiers of Texas by the Comanches to be encouraged by her own citizens giving to the Indians a market for their booty. But how can it be stopped? I would respectfully recommend that no more licenses be issued, and that those already issued be revoked, and that an agency be established at Fort Bascom, with an appropriation of $10,000 for goods for the Indians, and that one trader only be appointed, that shall be under the control of the agent, who must see, be instructed, and held responsible that stolen Texas cattle and horses are not to be traded for under any circumstances, and that orders be issued to the commandants of the different posts to send out scouts, seize and confiscate the stock of every unlicensed trader caught in that region. The establishment of this agency would exert a salutary and beneficial influence over the Indians, and prevent to a great extent the illicit commerce above alluded to.

Agent Lorenzo Labadi, who was sent, in obedience to your instructions, to demand the return of Rudolph Fisher, and all other white captives held by the Comanches, and without ransom, has not yet returned. He has already been absent over six weeks, and I begin to be solicitous for his safety. When he returns and makes his report I will forward it immediately to your department, as it may contain much valuable information with regard to these Indians.

In addition to the foregoing appropriations asked for, it will be necessary to appropriate $350,000 for feeding the Navajoes, $100,000 for the purchase of wool-sheep, goats, agricultural implements, seeds, tools, and goods, and, in case of removal, $50,000 for removal, putting up the necessary agency buildings, building dams, and digging acequias—making in all $500,000. If they remain on the reservation, the last $50,000 asked for, for removal, &c., will be required to purchase for them either oxen and carts or Mexican donkeys to transport their wood, which is now twelve miles off, and getting further off daily, as will be seen by Agent Dodd's report; and finally, in addition to all, I recommend an appropriation of $15,000 for the general incidental expenses of this superintendency. These appropriations, outside of the Navajoes, amounting in the aggregate to $170,500, are necessary for the carrying out of the *plans suggested*, and settling these tribes on permanent reservations and subsisting them for one year.

These appropriations are much larger than heretofore made, but are absolutely necessary for the purposes designated.

Hoping that my recommendations may be approved by the honorable Commissioner, and that the necessary action will be taken by Congress,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, N. M.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 50.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, August 31, 1867.

SIR: In my haste to send off my annual report, I find that some matters of importance were overlooked, to which I respectfully call your attention in this, which I submit as a supplementary report:

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

The territorial legislature, the governors, delegates to Congress, and superintendents have so often heretofore called the attention of your department and that of Congress to the adoption of some plan for the adjustment of Indian depredations in this Territory, that it seems unnecessary that I should urge the subject again upon your consideration. These depredations, as claimed, amount to near $2,000,000, none of which has been paid since the acquirement of this territory. According to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States bound herself to give protection to the citizens of New Mexico, which protection has not been afforded them, nor has the government paid for any depredations committed. For want of said protection, hundreds of citizens have been reduced from affluence to poverty by these Indian depredations, and many others have suffered severely. Justice demands that they should be reimbursed for the damages actually sustained, and I therefore respectfully recommend that you urge upon Congress the injustice of longer delay, and that they authorize the appointment of a commission to examine into and investigate all of said claims, and that such as are found by said commissioners to be just be allowed and paid, and that as soon as the amount allowed be ascertained an appropriation be made to liquidate the same.

SUPERINTENDENCY BUILDINGS.

What is very much needed here is a superintendency building, which would cost about $8,000. I therefore respectfully recommend that said amount be appropriated for the erection of said building, corral, &c. The superintendent here is at the mercy of the renters. I have already moved twice on account of the rent being raised, or the reception of notice to vacate. A suitable building probably cannot be rented hereafter for less than $800 per annum. The mules of the department can be used to advantage in hauling material for the building, except when needed by me for other purposes. The government owns a good site for the building, embracing about one and a half acres of unoccupied ground, being opposite the northwest corner of the plaza, and the opposite corner west of the governor's palace, which grounds will be ample also for corrals, stables, and everything needed and required. The building I would make of stone, especially the outside walls, which will cost very little more than adobes. Thus we would have a better and safer building, and what is paid out in a few years for rent would pay for all the cost of the erection of said building. Enough has already been expended for rent to have built two superintendency buildings; and, what is very desirable, the superintendent would not be obliged to move every year, and would be no longer at the mercy or subject to the whims and caprice of renters. If the appropriation is made, let the same act making the appropriation set apart and appropriate the above specified piece of ground for the use of the superintendency.

SALARY FOR AGENTS AND SUPERINTENDENT.

I would also respectfully recommend that the salary of agents be increased to $2,500, and that of superintendent to $3,500 per annum. In this Territory, where the cost of living is double what it is in the States, the salary is entirely

too small and inadequate to a respectable and comfortable support of the agents or superintendent and their families. Formerly the salary of congressmen was only $8 per day. Then the superintendent received more than the congressman. Latterly, on account of the depreciation of the currency, and the consequent enhanced value of all commodities, the salary of congressmen has been increased to $5,000 per annum, and so also have the salaries of officers in many of the other departments of the government. Even the assessor and his deputies in this Territory each receive $2,500 per annum, whilst the superintendent of Indian affairs has only $2,000, and the agents $1,500 each, and their duties are less onerous than ours, and involve less responsibility; nor are they required to give any bond whatever for the faithful performance of their duties. More than all, the risk of life, the danger constantly incurred by agents, and especially by the superintendent in travelling around visiting the different agencies, and without an escort, as I am compelled to do, ought to be taken into consideration in the compensation allowed.

You doubtless remember that less than one year ago the superintendent of Arizona and his clerk were brutally murdered and scalped by the Indians of his own superintendency. I hope that these recommendations will meet with your approval, and that you will urge upon Congress the necessary action, and a favorable consideration of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 51.

CIMARRON AGENCY, NEW MEXICO,
July 1, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the Jacarilla, Apache, and Mohanché, Utah Indians, located in the vicinity of Maxwell ranch, and under my care and charge.

Having assumed the duties of agent of these tribes on the 7th of November last, and then, without meeting with my predecessor, or having any books or papers belonging to the agency passed over to me, it is impossible for me to give any correct statement regarding their condition or conduct of them, or of the transactions of the agency previous to my taking charge.

On my arrival I found the goods intended for distribution in store, having just arrived at this point. They were given out without delay to both tribes, who were in great need of them, and highly pleased with receiving them.

It is especially gratifying to me to be able to state, that my association with the tribes has been of a most agreeable character, otherwise than I could have anticipated, considering their wild nature and habits. In fact, nothing has occurred to mar the most amicable relations between them and myself.

It is also with pleasure that I can speak of their good conduct toward their white neighbors and others, whose property would otherwise be at their mercy. In no instance have well authenticated charges of trespass been made against them.

The uniform good conduct of these tribes, the peaceable relation, so long existing between them and the government, (only once in many years interrupted, and then when, as I think, it might have been avoided;) the loyalty of their expressions, the manifestations given of it, in instances, when called upon to assist the government against enemies, the readiness they now hold themselves

in, and the anxiety they express, to take part against the now hostile tribes of the plains, express traits of character in these simple savages, untutored save in the chase and habits of war, which would seem to show, that with proper efforts made in their behalf, with opportunities extended to them, with encouragement and teaching, they might be made a useful class of our population.

The oft-repeated suggestions made by superintendents and agents that placing of Indians on reservations would mutually be of benefit to them and the government, leaves me but little to say on the subject.

I most heartily concur with these gentlemen, and am fully convinced of the fact that until those under their charge, as well as those under my care, are placed in a situation where they may have lands to cultivate and schools to attend with proper teachers to instruct them, they can never become, either farmers or useful in any other respect.

As long as these people are permitted to wander, depending some little on the hunt, and greatly on the government for support, so long as they have traffic with, and are associated with, adventurers and designing men, who seek by every means to defraud them of the little they obtain; so long as licenses are granted to bad and unprincipled men, who for small consideration, will sell or barter to them intoxicating drugs, no matter as to the consequence that may follow; so long as these evils exist, a better state of condition or marked improvement need not be anticipated, as it cannot be realized.

Place them on a reservation, teach them how to labor, give them the opportunity of education and moral teaching, instil into them a pride to work and provide for themselves, shut out from them corrupt influences of evil-disposed persons, then, with kindness, show them that it may not be vain to hope that their character, habits, and future relations with their fellow-men may change.

The fact that they now are deprived of these advantages will appear in the statistical report of education, farming, &c., issued from this agency of the same date, and accompanying this report. To them you are very respectfully referred.

During the period of my official connection with these Indians there has been but little sickness and few deaths, owing in a great measure to the climate and pure water that abounds in this region.

They are also peculiarly favored with peculiarly fine pasture for their stock, and an abundance of good timber for fuel. The season has altogether been favorable for their hunting.

Owing to the locality in which the agency buildings were erected some years since they have been entirely washed down by floods, and the remnants of them that could have been used in erecting others have either been carried away or destroyed. This is unfortunate, as there are no conveniencies for an agency at this place. I therefore recommend, if the agency is to be retained at this point, that suitable accommodation for the agent and safe depositories for goods be erected.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. B. DENNISON,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 52.

NAVAJO AGENCY, FORT SUMNER, N. M.,
June 30, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to present this my second annual report as to the condition of the Navajo Indians at the Bosque Redondo reservation.

There are now on the reservation, by actual count of all ages and sexes, seven thousand three hundred, (7,300) Navajoes and eight Apaches, a majority of whom continue to maintain peaceful relations with the citizens.

There are some bad men among the Navajoes, who have committed some depredations upon the settlers by stealing occasionally stock, but a majority are kindly disposed, and there have been comparatively very few complaints made against the Indians at the reservation during the past year.

I will state, however, that the traffic in stock between the Mexican people and the Comanche Indians has caused some trouble between the Navajoes and the Mexicans. Last year the Comanches made a raid upon the reservation and captured a large number of horses from the Navajoes.

It frequently occurs that some of those horses are found in the possession of Mexicans, who are reluctant to deliver them to the Navajoes, as they purchased or traded with the Comanches for them.

I learn that in May last a party of Navajoes visited the settlement near Punta-de-luna, and discovered some horses in the possession of Mexicans that had been stolen from the Navajoes by the Comanches. The Indians stole the horses at night and were pursued by the Mexicans to a cañon, where they were fired upon by the Indians, and one of their number killed.

Trouble of this kind will continue as long as citizens are permitted to trade with the Comanches for stock. The Navajoes are fearful that the Comanches will make another raid upon the reservation during the summer.

Hardly a day passes but they report that Comanche signs have been seen near the reservation. A few days ago they reported that a Navajo man had been killed, and a boy taken prisoner by Comanches, about fifteen miles from the agency. Some of the principal headmen of the tribe inform me that many of the Indians were becoming very much discontented of late in consequence of fears of Comanches and injury of their crops by recent hail storms.

They state that they will continually be annoyed by the Comanches as long as they remain at the Bosque, and expressed a desire to be located in their old country, where they stated they could live in peace, raise good crops, have better grazing for their herds, and where there was plenty of wood.

They wished me to say to their Great Father, if he would locate them upon a good reservation in their old country, and furnish them with sheep, goats, implements, seeds, &c., that they would soon be able to support themselves.

Depredations are frequently committed by Apache Indians and bad Mexicans, and imputed to the Navajoes. In November last, I received instructions from the commanding officer not to grant passes to Navajoes to leave the reservation, as they had stolen stock in the vicinity of Fort Stanton. Upon investigation it was found that the stock had been stolen by Apache Indians.

In April last, horses were stolen near Fort ————, supposed by Navajoes, and troops sent in pursuit and the thieves caught, who were Mexicans, and are now in confinement at Fort Sumner.

Since my last annual report, seven hundred and eighty (780) Navajoes, of all ages and sexes, have arrived at the reservation from their old country, including Manuelita, Barboncita, Navajo chiefs, with their bands. The former refused to come to the reservation in 1863, and the latter ran away from the reservation with his band in 1864.

These chiefs surrendered with their bands to the commanding officer at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, and from thence were sent to the Bosque.

These Indians report that there are but few Navajoes remaining in their old country.

BUILDINGS.

Upon entering upon the duties of this agency, I found there were no buildings on the reservation belonging to the Indian department suitable to transact the business of the agency, or to store the goods and implements.

The only home was a small adobe house consisting of two rooms, which was in such condition that it could not be occupied until repaired. I was permitted by the commanding officer to store the goods at Fort Sumner until suitable buildings could be erected.

In August last, I forwarded through your superintendency an application to be authorized to repair this adobe building, and make some addition thereto, and transmitted estimate for lumber, &c., for this purpose, but up to the present time have not heard anything from the application.

Having been notified by the commanding officer at Fort Sumner that the storehouses and buildings that I occupied at the post would be required, and learning that goods and implements would be forwarded to this agency during the fall, I took the responsibility of employing Indians to make and lay up adobe, and started oxen and wagons, with Navajoes as teamsters, to the Capitan mountain, a distance of 100 miles for Vegas, and succeeded in repairing the old building, and built an addition thereby 20 by 60 feet, also a corral 60 feet square, and enclosed about 10 acres of land adjoining the agency for planting locust, fruit, and other seeds.

The only expense attending this building was for carpenter work, lumber-nails, glass, and provisions for the Indians while at work. The Indians perform nearly all the work of making and laying up adobe for the buildings, corral, and fence; receiving for their labor full rations, and occasionally presents of goods.

GOODS.

I received at this agency, on the 15th day of January last, 12 wagon loads of goods and implements, about one-half of which I have issued to the Navajoes; the blankets I do not intend to issue until fall.

There are many light and useless goods sent to this agency for the Navajoes, which is accounted for in consequence of the persons making the purchase not being acquainted with the requirements of these Indians.

The Navajoes are a different people, from many of the tribes of New Mexico and the plains; they are naturally an agricultural people and manufacture blankets and other articles, consequently require different goods and implements from other Indians.

If they are furnished with wool, they will make their own blankets and a great deal of their own clothing, and a superior article to those sent from the States. If one-half the amount expended in the States for blankets for the Navajoes was applied for the purchase of wool in New Mexico, the Indians would be better satisfied, and they would clothe themselves with good, durable blankets.

I transmitted to you on the 15th March last a list of goods and implements required by the Navajoes, and recommended that at least 70,000 pounds of wool be procured at once for the Indians, in order that they could make their blankets and clothing during the summer, and before cold weather sets in.

It is now so late in the season that it will be difficult to procure wool in New Mexico, as all surplus is forwarded to the States to market by trains going after goods. If it is possible to procure wool, however, I would suggest that it be purchased, and forwarded at once for distribution.

I have so frequently urged in my reports the necessity and importance of furnishing the Navajoes with sheep and goats, that I deem it necessary to say but little on this subject in this report, as you are thoroughly acquainted with their requirements in this respect.

I will state, however, that if the Navajoes were furnished liberally with sheep and goats they would in a short time be enabled to furnish themselves with meat for their subsistence, milk for their families, and wool to make a good share

of their own clothing. The reservation is well adapted to raising stock, as there is an abundance of excellent grazing and sheep and goats increase rapidly.

If it is the intention of the Indian department to make the Bosque Redondo reservation a permanent reservation for the Navajoes, I would suggest that an application be made to the War Department for the condemned wagons at the different military posts in the Territory, and have them manufactured into carts for the Indians to haul their wood, and that one yoke of cattle and cart be given to every three or four families.

If this is deemed impracticable I would recommend that each family be provided with a Mexican buro, (donkey)

The scarcity of timber and wood is the great objection to the reservation at the Bosque Redondo.

During the severe cold weather last winter the Indians suffered a great deal for want of wood, as they were compelled to go from six to twelve miles to procure mesquit roots and then dig and pack them on their backs to their homes. When the Navajoes were first located on the reservation four years ago, mesquit roots were comparatively plenty near the post of Fort Sumner, but now they have been consumed, and the Indians will be compelled to go further every year to procure them.

If some means is not provided for them to transport their wood, they will suffer severely and become dissatisfied. Cedar wood for the use of the garrison at Fort Sumner is hauled for 20 to 30 miles, and is not very abundant at that distance.

Timber and lumber for building purposes is transported from the Capitan mountains and vicinity of Fort Union, a distance of about 100 miles from Fort Sumner.

The object of the government, as I understand it, is to prepare these Indians to take care of themselves.

In order to enable them to do so, they must be allotted sufficient land to cultivate, to raise their breadstuffs, and provided with farmers to give them practical ideas of agriculture.

They must also be provided with sheep and goats, for their meat and clothing; blacksmiths and carpenters to learn them the use of tools in order that they may be able to repair their agricultural implements, and instruct them in the art of building. Indian boys ought to be learning these trades, and these blacksmiths and carpenters should take apprentices.

Their ideas upon agriculture are few and simple, but in their rude way they manage to raise very fair crops. They understand the principles of irrigation, and are quite skilful in making acequias.

They are an intelligent and industrious people, and if they were once fairly settled upon a good reservation and provided with farmers, blacksmiths, &c., to teach them, and furnished liberally with stock, they would make rapid strides towards civilization, and would soon become self-sustaining.

I would recommend the surveying and allotting to each family a sufficient amount of land to cultivate and build their houses upon. This would encourage them to stay upon the reservation, and make permanent improvements.

Some of the Indians have built very fair adobe houses, and were it not for their superstitious fears of living in a house in which one has died they all would soon have comfortable homes.

They have medicine men among them, who attempt to cure the sick by incantation, and they do a good deal of harm by inducing patients to adopt their mode of treatment.

I would recommend that good and commodious hospitals be erected on the reservation, and that a physician be employed whose duty it shall be to see that the sick are brought to it. They would soon be induced to abandon their mode of treatment, and by proper instructions these superstitious fears would gradually disappear.

There are now under cultivation, as a government farm, about 3,000 acres of land; the whole is under the control of the commanding officer at Fort Sumner.

The land is planted mostly in corn, and the crop looks very unpromising. I am of the opinion it will prove a total failure, which I attribute partly to the inexperience of those selected to manage the farm. Non-commissioned officers and privates are detailed as overseers of the farm, and the Indians perform most of the labor in ploughing, planting, hoeing, making acequias. Many of these soldiers know but little about farming, and those that have some knowledge of agriculture will not take the necessary interest in it, as they were not enlisted for this purpose.

If the control of the Navajoes is to be transferred to the Interior Department, and it is decided to make the Bosque Redondo a permanent reservation, I would suggest that only 1,500 or 2,000 acres of land be cultivated as a government farm, and that all the arable land that can be irrigated be allotted to the Indians to cultivate themselves, except that retained for the government farm.

It is difficult to make the Indians understand that their labor on the government farm is for their own benefit; but give an Indian a piece of land as his own, and implements to work it, and seeds to plant, and he will go to work with a will, and raise good crops.

The land cultivated as a government farm should be divided into 300-acre lots or fields, and a practical farmer should be employed to teach the Indians for each field. A good adobe house should be erected on each of these fields for these farmers to live in, and sheds and corrals for the stock and implements.

Men who have wives should be employed in order that the Indian women and girls may be taught household work, sewing, knitting, &c. These men and their wives should be allowed a fair compensation for their labor, in order that competent persons may be obtained.

I would also suggest, in case the Interior Department decides to take charge of the Navajoes, that all working stock, agricultural implements, &c., also buildings, such as issue house, corn crib, storehouses, corrals, &c., now in use by the military on behalf of the Indians, be turned over to the Indian department, or such portion of them as the agent may deem necessary for carrying on the operations of the reservation, as it would be difficult to build or procure these necessary articles at once in this section of the country.

The agent should be authorized to employ the necessary help for conducting the farm, and for the issue of rations to Indians. The agent should also be authorized to employ a clerk.

If it is decided to make the Bosque a permanent reservation for the Navajos, and in order that all the arable land may be cultivated and irrigated, a good stone dam should be constructed across the Pecos river, about three miles above where the present dam is located; at this point the bluffs on both sides of the river are composed of rock, and a permanent dam can be built. The present dam is built upon soil, (mostly sand,) consequently every time the river rises a portion of the dam and banks are washed away.

Two main acequias, sufficiently large to carry as much of the Pecos river as is required, should be cut from this dam on each side of the river, along the foot of the hills to where the river infringes on the hill below the post of Fort Sumner.

By constructing this dam and acequias we would be enabled to carry the water to a greater altitude, and irrigate all the arable land along the river. The present dam and acequia, when in repair, does not furnish sufficient water to irrigate all the land at present cultivated.

The cost of constructing this dam and acequias would be considerable. I am unable to say at present what amount would be required. A large portion of the work in making the ditches could be done by the Indians; but in building the dam, waste-gates, bulkheads, &c., mechanics would be required, also lumber, timber, and iron would be required.

During the month of March and April I had an acequia cut about three and one-half miles in length with Indian labor, which has enabled the Indians to plant several hundred acres more land. I would have extended it further down the river if there had been sufficient water. The present dam and acequia will not furnish water to irrigate much land far below the post of Fort Sumner.

The patches of land planted exclusively by the Indians this year promise a good yield; but unfortunately during the month of June hail-storms injured their corn, pumpkins, melons, &c. The Indians planted about 1,000 acres of land, and would have planted much more if there had been sufficient water for irrigation.

The amount of produce raised on the government farm in the year 1866, according to the books of the commissary department at Fort Sumner, is as follows: 201,420 pounds of corn; 2,942 pounds of beans; 29,152 pounds of pumpkins.

The number of animals owned by the Navajos on the reservation is as follows: horses, 550; mules, 20; sheep, 940; goats, 1,025.

The Indians state that many of their horses died last winter in consequence of feeding upon poison herbs.

The Navajo Indians on the reservation number, according to enumeration made by Lieutenant McDonald, on the 30th day of June, 1867, as follows: Number of men over 18 years of age, 2,150; number of women over 18 years of age, 2,530; number of children under 18 years of age, 2,620; total, 7,300. There was no doubt many absent from the reservation the day that this enumeration was made, as the count on the 31st day of May, 1867, shows that there was present on that day and received tickets for rations 7,406 Navajoes. The number of Navajoes of all ages and sexes belonging to the reservation is about 7,500.

The cattle and wagons that transported goods and implements for the Navajoes to the agency last year have been used in hauling hay, wood, vergas, and ploughing on the government farm. Many of the cattle died during the winter from effects of eating poison herbs. The agricultural implements are now being used on the government farm.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. H. DODD,
United States Indian Agent for Navajos.

Hon. A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs for New Mexico.

No. 53.

UTAH INDIAN AGENCY,
Abiquiu, Rio Arriba County. N. M., June 24, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of the 7th instant, I have the honor to forward to you herewith "a statistical return of the farming, &c.," at this agency; also "the statistics of education, &c." And in compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I make the following annual report:

Although I have had charge of this agency less than two months, my former acquaintance with the Utah Indians, and my investigations since I have entered upon the duties of this agency, will enable me to state the condition of the Indians and their wants to some extent; but owing to the high waters in our rivers, and the consequent difficulty of access to them, I cannot give as full statistical infor-

mation as I would desire, and as I can after the streams become passable, so that I can visit the Indians in their camps in the mountains, and have full and free intercourse with them, and ascertain their condition and wants fully.

By the statistical tables herewith, it will be seen that there are in this agency about 1,100 Wemenutche Utahs, 700 Capote Utahs, 132 Icarilla Apaches; total number of Indians 1,932.

These Indians during the past year have given no attention to agricultural, pastoral, or any other self-sustaining pursuits, except about $300 worth of furs, sold by the Utahs, and about $200 worth of willow baskets and some pottery, made and sold by the Icarilla Apaches. A considerable amount of furs and skins could be obtained by these Indians under the direction of the agent if they were furnished with traps and ammunition, &c., for the purpose, and the Icarilla Apaches could be induced to manufacture various kinds of pottery from the clay of this country, and baskets from the willows, which would be a considerable item towards their support, if the agent in charge was fully authorized to dispose of the furs and wares, &c., for their benefit, by sending them to a market (which is not to be found here) and making them available for the Indians' support, giving the full proceeds of their labor, after deducting the cost of transportation.

Some years ago, when I was United States Indian agent and had charge of the Utah agency at Cimarron, (Maxwell's ranch,) I received constant applications from the Icarilla Apaches, who were then attached to the Abiquiu agency, for provisions, which I frequently furnished to them, and I called the attention of the department to these Indians, and they were attached to my agency at Cimarron, where I kept them until I gave up the agency and removed to Santa Fé as secretary of this Territory.

At that time the Icarilla Apaches numbered as follows, viz:

Men and boys over 18 years old	387
Women and girls over 18 years old	365
Children under 18 years old	208
Total number of Icarilla Apaches	960

Since that time, from what I can learn, they have increased in numbers, and are now about 1,000 souls, some of whom visit the agency at Cimarron, and receive supplies from the military at that place, but most of them are now scattered over the counties of Mora, Taos, and Rio Arriba, and I am informed by the citizens that they are constantly depredating upon them, killing cattle, sheep, &c.

A short distance from this agency there is now in one locality, near La Quava, 22 lodges of this band, which number about 110 Indians, and a short distance from these there are 12 lodges more, which number about 60.

These two parties have planted corn where they are located, and must depend upon this agency for subsistence till it is grown. These two bands of Icarilla Apaches express a wish to remain in this country, as it is near where they can obtain the best clay for the manufacture of pottery.

This tribe is one of the most advanced of the wild tribes of New Mexico in civilization, as most of them have grown up among our settlements. Most of them speak the Spanish language fluently, and they have given more attention to agricultural pursuits than the other wild tribes. They are divided into 12 bands, commanded by 12 chiefs, who manage and control them according to their customs. Their principal chief, Wolf, died last fall, and they have now no chief that can control them, and are scattered and engaged in depredations, except the two parties I have mentioned above. It is my opinion that if the government would establish the two parties, who are now west of the Rio Grande

river, with my agency, and place the balance of the tribe upon a reservation with the Mescalero Apaches, somewhere south of Fort Stanton, they would be able to raise good crops, and, with the establishment of an industrial school, they could learn to obtain their living honestly, and the citizens where they now roam would be relieved from their depredations.

The statistical tables herewith show that the Wemenutche and Capote Utahs have not any land under cultivation; they are averse to all agricultural, pastoral, and mechanical pursuits. One of the chiefs told me a few days ago that "the Great Spirit created the first man an Indian; that, when the Indian tribes increased, they made a ladder to get to the place where the Great Spirit was, and that the Great Spirit scattered them, and made them speak several languages; and that some of them became white from fear, and that the Great Spirit then said that white men should work for the red men, and that it was now the wish of the Great Spirit to have the white men work and plant for the Indian." They are opposed to being settled on a reservation, feeling no disposition to work, but by proper management might be induced to do so. No effort has yet been made to teach them, and when such effort is made it must be done gradually and by inducements, which will require very careful and judicious management upon the part of the agent.

The first point to be accomplished is to get them to locate in their country at the place determined upon for a reservation; establish the agency there, and issue no presents or provisions to them at any other place; get them thus accustomed to the place, then by presents induce the chiefs to locate with the agent, and gradually give them land in severalty, and thus break up their tribal relations; pay the Indians something for their labor, and introduce machinery, so that the women and children can be employed in the manufacture of their clothing, and give premiums for the best cultivated lands and manufactured articles; establish a nursery to cultivate all kinds of fruits, and furnish each family with fruit trees, &c., &c.

While doing this, gradually establish an industrial school, teach the rudiments of labor and of the English language, and in a few years, by industry and perseverance on the part of the agent, you will have this band of Indians civilized and a credit to those who have charge of them, and to the government of the United States, who has furnished the means to accomplish this end.

These Indians are warlike, and have maintained themselves chiefly by war and the chase; game has become scarce, and cannot be relied upon for their subsistence; they are generally poor, owning no property, except a few horses; hence the time has arrived when the plan I have indicated can be commenced with them, and I only await the appropriation and instructions from the department to begin it. And I am confident of that if a military post of five companies is established somewhere in the San Juan country, and I am authorized thus to get these Indians on a reservation where they can be kept entirely from the settlements, that a country vast in mineral, agricultural and pastoral resources can be opened for settlement, equal in climate, soil and mineral productions to that of any other portion of the world of the same extent.

The Wemenutche and Capote Utahs range over an extent of country covering 40,000 square miles, including within its limits the valley of the San Juan and its tributaries. This valley embraces some of the most fertile lands in New Mexico.

This country is well watered by mountain streams, on the east side of the San Juan by the Rio Navajo, and on the west side of the San Juan river by the Rio Pinos, (Pine river;) Rio Piedra, (Rock river;) Rio Floriedo, (River of Flowers;) Rio Los Animas, (River of Departed Spirits;) Rio Dolores, (River of Pains.)

A rich mining region is at the head waters of these streams, and an agricultural and pastoral region south of the mines, and on the hills abundance of wood

for fuel. The mining and agricultural region north and east of the Rio Los Animas could be occupied by settlers, which would furnish a sufficient homestead for several thousand families, and sustain a population of from one to two hundred thousand persons. The military post being located upon the San Juan, between the settlements and the Indian reservation, would be a protection till the settlers could protect themselves.

I would recommend the establishment of the reservation somewhere on the San Juan, south and west of the Rio Los Animas. In regard to the definite location I will say more after I have visited the country this summer or fall, which I propose to do in company with the Utah chiefs as soon as possible after the rivers fall, so that I can move my family to the agency at Abiquiu. I should here remark that west and south of the country I have described as occupied by the Utahs, there is a vast country but little explored or known, which was occupied by the Navajo Indians. This country is principally south and west of where the Rio Animas empties into the San Juan river, and Captain Joseph Walker, who spent several months with the Navajoes in that country, told me that it is as good a mineral and pastoral country as he ever saw, and that it cannot be excelled anywhere.

By the establishment of this reservation and military post this whole country can be opened for settlement, and its vast resources developed, and this can be done at a small comparative expense, for it is cheaper to dispose of these Indians in this way than to fight and exterminate them, and it is much more humane.

The Wemenutches and Capotes, if placed on a reservation on the San Juan, as proposed, will require an appropriation for the first year of $18,000 for provisions; $7,000 for goods and presents; $6,000 for farming and manufacturing implements and machinery; $3,000 for nursery stock, fruit trees, seeds, &c., including transportation; $3,000 for horses, mules, cattle, &c., to work the reservation farms; $4,500 for agency buildings, school-house, stables, corrals, &c., at the reservation; $5,000 to erect houses for the chiefs and Indians to live in on the reservation; and $3,000 for the removal of the Indians, agents, &c., and their location on the reservation; in all, $49,500.

I would state that I found Juan Nopomecena Valdy employed as interpreter at this agency, and I have continued to employ him. In my letter dated May 28, 1867, I requested authority to dispense with the services of a special agent, who receives $1,200 per annum, and to employ two interpreters, one to speak the Spanish and Utah languages, and the other the Spanish and English. The two interpreters can be obtained for $500 per annum each, and would make the agency efficient without the special agent. The pay of one interpreter and the special agent is now $1,700 per annum for this agency. By the above arrangement I would have two interpreters, who would perform all the duties devolving upon the special agent, and the English interpreter could act as school teacher in the first establishment of the school and until the scholars increased so as to require a teacher to devote his whole time; and this would be a saving to the government of $700 per annum, besides the cost of a teacher.

I therefore most respectfully request instructions upon this subject, so that I can employ two interpreters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,
United States Indian Agent for New Mexico.

Col. A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 54.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *August* 2, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit herewith the following, as my present annual report:

In regard to the Indians properly under my charge I have but little to say, unless I reiterate everything contained in my last annual report.

This is more particularly the case since no notice seems to be taken by the government respecting the elevation and welfare of these people, notwithstanding the many representations which have been made by the several superintendents and agents on the subject.

In my report of last year, as well as in others, I fully explained everything respecting their lands, condition, wants, &c., and also recommended that ample appropriations should be made for the education of their children and other beneficial purposes; in all of which you fully agreed with me, and even supported my views in your own report; but up to this time no action whatever has been taken in the premises, which is very much to be regretted.

During the present year I have visited 12 of the 19 pueblos, besides having had several interviews with the governors and principal men of the others, and from all that I have been able to learn, the health of the Indians has been generally good during the year.

The abundant crops of last year have also kept them well supplied with the necessary means of subsistence. This, from present indications, I am fearful will not be the case during the next year, owing to the many insects which have made their appearance, and from the overflow of rivers and creeks, which has washed away many of their fields.

In the latter part of June last, (during your absence,) I received a letter from your office enclosing one from the Hon. S. B. Elkins, district attorney for New Mexico, requesting that the department here should furnish him with the names of all persons residing upon and occupying lands belonging to the Pueblo Indians.

Agreeably to said request, on the following day I started for the Pueblos of Tesuque, San Ildefonse, Nambe, and Pojuaque, and succeeded in obtaining a list of over 200 names of persons residing within the grants of these Pueblos, most of whom were indicted and brought before the district court.

Some 30 suits were commenced by United States District Attorney Elkins. The case tried was one against Benino Orliz, to recover the penalty of $1,000 for settling on Indian lands. This case, it was supposed, would settle and decide all the other cases. In that case a demurrer was entered by the defendant's counsel, (Hon. Kirby Benedict, late chief justice of New Mexico,) to the effect that the republic of Mexico recognized them as citizens, and that the United States had not made any special allusion to the Pueblo Indians upon the acquisition of New Mexico on the subject. The chief justice of New Mexico, Hon. John P. Slough, sustained the demurrer. Now, sir, this decision, however wise and well meant, is bound to have a bad effect.

Up to this time we have had 7,000 honest and industrious Indians, living quietly in their villages, cultivating the soil for their subsistence, with very little aid from the government or any other source whatever, and in every respect self-supporting; and the very fact of throwing open the doors, as it were, for such individuals as may think proper to take advantage of these people, of whom there is no lack, will, in the course of years, reduce them to poverty and ruin. No doubt many of them will be driven to commit acts of hostility, and thus our Indian troubles, instead of diminishing, will naturally increase. This is bound to be the inevitable result unless the decision of the court is overruled and the appeal of the district attorney sustained, thereby allowing these Indians to

retain full possession of their peaceable homes, as they have had from time immemorial.

These Indians, as I have in more than once instance represented to the department, are not prepared, neither do they desire to abandon their old customs and usages. They are willing and anxious to be entirely under the protection and management of the general government, without being molested and interfered with by alcaldes and other local county officers.

Many years of intercourse with these people fully warrant me in making the foregoing statement; and should they be left entirely free (as they should be) to express their own sentiments, without being tampered with, they would readily and most assuredly support my remarks, all arguments to the contrary notwithstanding.

Again, one of the worst features in the whole of these proceedings is, that our government, ever since taking possession of this country, has been promising these Indians that they would be protected in their rights; that after their lands were surveyed and patents to cover the same were issued to them, they would be placed in full possession of the same, &c.; and now, to dispossess them of what is legitimately their own, cannot but make them lose faith in the justice, ability, and integrity of the government; and it is bound to have its effect, not only with the Pueblos but also with the wild Indians by whom they are surrounded, and with whom they are in daily intercourse.

Had the government acted upon the useful and timely suggestions and recommendations contained in your last annual report respecting the Pueblo lands, together with those contained in my own report for the same year, in relation to the same subject, this state of affairs would have never come about.

I confidently hope you will use your utmost efforts to represent this grave question to the department as soon as possible, and endeavor to obtain such action as will mitigate the existing evils and will prevent trouble and confusion in the future. Accompanying herewith you will please find two documents, marked A and B respectively, which are intended as part of this report, and which, I trust, after due examination, will prove interesting both to yourself and to the department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD,
Special Agent for Pueblos.

Col. A. B. NORTON,
Supt. Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico.

No. 54½.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *June* 10, 1867.

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant, enclosing statistical blank returns of education, &c., have been duly received, and, in reply, allow me respectfully to state, that the time left between the receipt of the returns and that at which you require them to reach your office, with the necessary information, (10th July next,) is entirely too short to make anything like a correct report respecting many of the particulars required in said return.

This must be obvious, knowing as you do the location of the pueblos, (villages,) and the great distance between some of them, and the manner in which many of the same are crowded by citizens who have possession of a great portion of the Indians' land, and are cultivating the same as if it were in "common;"

besides the inability of the Indians to give correct information respecting the number of acres cultivated and the quantity of grain raised by them.

The only way that an agent or agents can furnish a near statement of these matters is, by visiting each and every pueblo and ranchos, (farms,) at which many of the Indians usually reside during the summer months. This, as you must be aware, would take even two agents at least two months to accomplish the task properly. However, I have filled out the returns, as far as possible, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

My report of last year, which is now on file in the Indian Office at Washington, contains many important facts relative to the lands of the Pueblo Indians, as well as many other particulars respecting the condition and wants of these people, together with many useful suggestions in regard to the future management of the same; and it also explains fully the impossibility of giving correct statistical information respecting some of the items contained in the returns herewith submitted, or similar ones, unless ample time is had to perform the duty. And as the only reason alleged by the Hon. D. N. Cooley, late Commissioner, was, that the report alluded to "arrived too late to be published in full," (only a few extracts therefrom having been printed,) I would respectfully suggest that you represent these facts, and request that the department, if consistent, will cause the entire report to be published with that of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for this year.

The main reason for my making the foregoing suggestions is the fact that there is nothing within the reach of my memory that I could now add or represent respecting the Pueblo lands, &c., that is not already embraced in that report. Indeed, I did my best, at the time, to make it as full and complete as possible in every particular. Of this fact you are fully aware.

The only paragraph that might be left out of the entire report now, with any degree of propriety, is that which alludes to the appropriation of "$10,000 for the purchase of farming implements, &c."—that is, providing any action has been taken on the subject; otherwise, the report stands as good and correct as any that could now be made.

This is more particularly the case since no action whatever has been taken upon any of the different matters treated therein, so far as I am informed. Besides, the question of the Pueblo lands is one that greatly concerns the interest of these Indians in general, and that of many of the citizens residing within the limits of these grants or reserves, and the government, sooner or later, will be compelled to take some action in the premises.

I shall endeavor by every possible means to comply with your request, or rather instructions, in regard to my annual report for the present year, and will commence at once to collect all possible information, in addition to that which I already possess, respecting the present condition and wants of the Indians under my charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD,
Special Agent for Pueblos.

P. S.—Sir: I confidently hope that neither you nor the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs will think for a moment that the returns herewith accompanying have not been filled up with the information required, either through neglect of duty or for the want of proper energy on my part to furnish the same, for I can assure you that such is not the case. The true and only reasons are fully explained in some of the foregoing paragraphs, which I trust will prove satisfactory.

Respectfully,

J. W.

No. 55.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO,
July 10, 1867.

SIR: Herewith you will please find a return, marked A, of the several census of the Pueblo or Village Indians of New Mexico, taken at different periods from 1790 to 1864 inclusive. I am not aware that this will be of any great benefit or interest to the department, but it will, no doubt, serve to prove beyond all speculation that at least the Pueblo Indians in the aggregate are gradually but *surely decreasing* in numbers, and it will also serve to aid in the demonstration that such *must* be the case with the *entire Indian race.*

This will be more apparent when we take into consideration that Pueblos are not so much exposed and are in every way better able to preserve their health, which is usually good. They are subject to no particular disease any more than other people of the country; besides, they seldom, if ever, lose any of their people through conflict either with the whites or Indians. They are entirely free in this respect from the wholesale destruction of lives to which the *wild* Indians are subject at times.

By reference to the return it will be perceived that no enumeration is given of three of the Pueblos, viz: Abiguin, Pecos, and Belue, during our time or since 1809. The first census taken under our government was in 1850. The first and the last of these Pueblos have gone out of existence as Indian communities, although their race can be easily traced among the Mexicans residing at and in the vicinity of those places.

The pueblo of Pecos is now a mass of ruins. The few original inhabitants were compelled to abandon the village about eight years previous to our government taking possession of this country in 1846. They left in consequence of their reduced circumstances and numbers and the encroachment of Mexican citizens in general, although in 1790 the number of the inhabitants of this pueblo does not seem from the census to have been large; yet, agreeable to the tradition of the Pueblo Indians themselves in ancient times, this was considered to be decidedly the greatest of all.

The number of inhabitants given to the pueblo of Santa Domingo in 1860, as per return, is certainly an error. This pueblo is too well known; it has always been considered (and it is without question) one of the largest on the banks of the Rio Grande. The number given to Jeures for the same year is too large; but taking the population of both pueblos together in the aggregate, will be about right. I am unable to account for the discrepancy in the number given to Isleta in 1860, and those given in 1850 and 1864, unless the person or persons taking the census failed to have the Indians properly collected, as many of them for the most part of the time, particularly in summer seasons, live at their ranchos (farms) away from the village. This is certainly the largest pueblo on the banks of the Rio Grande, and is by far the wealthiest of all. I have thought proper to give the census of 1808 and 1809 for the purpose of testing their accuracy, and, as further evidence, to prove that notwithstanding all the discrepancy or errors to be noticed in the several censuses taken during our time, the decrease of the Pueblo Indians in the aggregate is beyond any doubt. If we take the census of 1808, that being 9,391, which is the greatest number given by the Spanish authorities, (exclusive of the four pueblos within El Paso,) and that of 1850, 7,657, this being also the greatest number given during our time, it will be perceived that in a period of 42 years these people are less 1,734 souls. Taking these last figures as an average ratio for every 42 years, and in about a century and a half these fragments of once numerous and powerful tribes will exist no more.

As further explanation and with a view of supporting the foregoing calculations,

let us take the aggregate of 1850 and 1864, which are 7,657 and 7,066, respectively, and the decrease will be found to be 591 in a period of 14 years, the difference between the two dates above given, and by multiplying the 14 years by 3, it will give us another period of 42 years. If we then multiply the decrease during the 14 years above referred to (591) also by 3, it will give us a ratio of 1,773 for the next 42 years commencing in 1850. The difference between the ratios or decrease for the first 42 years and that for the next 42 years, as given above, will be only 39, which difference will also be found on the side of decrease. Again, if we take the decrease of the first 42 years, 1,734, and that of the last 14 years, 591, we will have a total decrease of 2,325 during the period of 56 years, or an annual decrease of 41 and a fraction $\frac{29}{56}$. The foregoing statements and calculations are confined entirely to the first 22 pueblos included in the returns. As their several censuses furnish the best and perhaps the only true data upon which to base the decrease of these Indians, I hope it will not be considered disrespectful in me when I say that most of the estimates given of our Indians are merely based upon guess-work, from the fact that many of the tribes have never been properly counted, and thus it is that many persons, when treating upon this subject, are apt to be guided by hearsay or by their own notions or judgment, in which event they invariably overestimate them. This is more particularly the case with men entirely inexperienced, and who perhaps have never seen 50 Indians collected at any one time in their lives. Notwithstanding my long connection with the Indian department in this Territory, (about sixteen years,) during which time I have been in daily intercourse with the Indians of this country, particularly with the Pueblos, and although I was always satisfied that these people were on the decrease, and I have so stated in my report to the department, yet I had no idea that their decrease was so large and so regular in the aggregate until taking the matter under strict investigation, the result of which is herewith submitted for the consideration of the department.

It will be perceived by reference to the return that no enumeration is given of the inhabitants of the four pueblos "within the jurisdiction of El Paso" after 1790. From the best information it appears that the original inhabitants are so reduced in numbers and so much blended with the Mexicans that it would be impossible to do anything like justice to the subject. One thing is certain, that these Pueblos, to the best of my recollection, have seldom, if ever, had any transaction with this department as Indian communities.

I cannot but call attention to the extraordinary regularity in the number of the inhabitants of the pueblos of "Taos," as given by the several census taken under the Spanish government, as well as those taken during our time. It certainly seems strange that after the lapse of 14 years their number should be precisely the same; and yet I have every reason to believe that the enumeration was accurately taken. The census of 1850 was taken by two gentlemen residents of the plaza (town) of Taos, which is located about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Pueblos, and who were personally acquainted with the Indians. The census of 1864 was taken by me, and I can safely say that I did my best to collect a correct enumeration of its inhabitants, as I did in every other pueblo.

My main motive and desire in furnishing the information contained in these documents (return included) have been with a view to produce such evidence that will establish the decrease of the *Indian race* as a fixed fact, and place it beyond the reach of all further controversy and speculation, and I confidently hope that my labors will not prove in vain, and that the information intended to be imparted, unless already furnished by others, will at least be of some use to the department in settling the mooted question as to whether the Indians are on the increase or on the decrease.

In conclusion, sir, I would further state that I have now in my possession a list of the names of about 40 *ruins* of ancient pueblos (villages) which are to be

found within a circle of about 40 miles from this place. Besides the present pueblos of Picuries Pojuaque Mambe, and Zia, are in a ruinous condition, and the inhabitants thereof are fast decreasing.

Hence they too, like their ancestors, will soon be blotted from the face of the earth. This seems to be the inevitable destiny which awaits the entire Indian race, and, in my humble opinion, is a subject that greatly demands the *serious consideration* of the government, and that of the humane portion of the public, both at home and abroad. It must be borne in mind that the return marked A, herewith accompanying, must be used in connection with this document so as to explain each other, both of which are intended as part of my present annual report.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

JOHN WARD,
Special Agent for Pueblos.

Colonel A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

No. 56.—*Tabular statement of Indian pueblos (villages) within the Territory of New Mexico, with the number of the inhabitants of each, agreeably to the different censuses taken from* 1790 *to* 1864, *inclusive.*

No. of pueblos.	Names of pueblos, with the names of their respective patron saints.	Dates.						Remarks.
		1790.	1808.	1809.	1850.	1860.	1864.	
1	Taos, San Geronimo de	518	527	527	361	363	361	The censuses of 1790, 1808, and 1809, were taken by order of the Spanish authorities. This duty was usually performed by the missionaries, or parish priests, residing among the Indians; hence, there is every reason to believe that they were accurately taken. The censuses of 1850 and 1860 were taken by the deputy marshals, appointed for the purpose by our authorities; and those of 1864 were taken by me, at which time I visited all the pueblos, Zuñe excepted; but my previous visits to and knowledge of this pueblo warrants me in placing the number of its inhabitants at the figures inserted in this return. To read the names of the pueblos properly, they must be read thus: San Geronimo de Taos, San Lorenzo de Pecuries, and so on, except Nos. 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, and 17, which must be read as they are inserted, and also San Lorenzo del Real. Ciphers indicate no census given during the date under which they are inserted. The dots opposite to the names of the three respective pueblos are simply intended to fill space, those pueblos having been out of existence for many years.
2	Pecuries, San Lorenzo de	254	309	313	222	143	122	
3	Abiquiu, San Tomas de	216	122	126	.....	.....	.....	
4	San Juan de los Caballeros	260	201	208	568	341	385	
5	Santa Clara	134	213	220	279	179	144	
6	San Ildefonso	240	272	283	139	154	161	
7	Pojuaque, Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de	53	83	000	48	37	29	
8	Nambe, San Francisco de	155	186	133	111	103	94	
9	Tesuque, San Diego de	138	156	160	119	97	101	
10	Pecos, Nuestra Señora de los Angeas de	152	132	000	.....	.....	.....	
11	Cochiti, San Buenaventura de	720	672	697	254	172	229	
12	Santa Domingo	650	701	720	666	261	604	
13	San Phelipe	532	394	405	411	360	427	
14	Sandia, Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de	304	358	364	241	217	197	
15	Isleta, San Agustin de la	410	471	487	751	440	786	
16	Belen, Nuestra Señora de la	000	135	133	.....	.....	.....	
17	Santa Ana	356	535	550	399	316	298	
18	Zia, Nuestra Señora de la Assumpsion de	275	278	286	124	117	103	
19	James, San Diego de	485	285	297	365	650	346	
20	Laguna, San José de la	668	1,007	1,022	749	927	988	
21	Acoma, San Estevan de	820	797	816	350	523	491	
22	Zuni, Nuestra Señora Guadalupe de	1,935	1,557	1,598	1,500	1,300	1,200	
		9,275						
	Within the jurisdiction of El Paso.							
1	Seneca, San Antonio	410	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Isleta, San Antonio de la	430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3	Socorro, Nuestra Señora del	620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	San Lorenzo del Real	440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
26	Total	11,175	9,391	9,345	7,657	6,700	7,066	

For full explanation reference must be had to the report, marked B, accompanying this return.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO, *July* 10, 1867.

JOHN WARD, *Special Agent for Pueblos.*

No. 57.

SANTA FÉ, NEW MEXICO.
August 28, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, and those of the department, dated May 1, 1867, I have the honor to inform you that immediately after I received the same, I proceeded without delay to the Camanche country, in company with six men I employed, who were sent by different directions to assemble all the Indians that they might find, and that I would meet them at a place called Qutaque, near the State of Texas, east of New Mexico. After my long and dangerous journey, I accomplished my object. I got together over seven hundred lodges of the Camanches and Kiowas, who responded with pleasure to my call, and met me at the place designated. Unfortunately the principal chiefs were absent at the time; some were in Texas; some were in Old Mexico, and others at Fort Sumner after the Navajoes, so that two-thirds of the Indians were absent; but, in accordance with the circumstances, I ordered the chiefs and principal men that were present to meet me at the place designated, and two hours after my arrival there were there present over 500 of the principal Indians, ready to hear me explain my mission, my instructions, and all the orders of the department. I read them very particularly, word by word, and gave them an explanation of the same, and urged upon them the necessity of keeping at peace with the government.

I demanded of them the delivery of Rudolph Fisher, and all white captives of the United States held by them, and without ransom; also to cease their depredations on all citizens. My claims surprised the Indians; at first they said nothing, but after holding a conference among themselves, they resolved to leave off their depredations and deliver over all the white captives in their possession, and to put an end to all their difficulties with the government.

To accomplish this they explained to me that the principal chiefs were absent, and to come to a conclusive arrangement they needed their co-operation. and according to their judgment, they expect the chiefs, principal men, and bands absent, to return at the full of the moon in October next, and that then they will deliver up all the captives of the United States, and also that they will make a permanent treaty of peace, and that their desire is peace. In speaking with the Indians in relation to the war they had been making against Texas, they replied to me, that they were induced to do so by the military officers of the government, who told them to do all the damage they could against Texas, because Texas was fighting against our government, and that up to the present time they were not aware that peace had been established with our government, and until I informed them of that fact; but hereafter they promised me that they would cease to commit depredations against that State.

In the conference I had with the Comanches and Kiowas, I agreed with them that the troops of the United States would not pass over the line of the Arkansas river south to molest them, and that they would be allowed sufficient time to gather all the captives; and I also told them that all the Comanches and Kiowas that should pass over the line of the Arkansas river north would be considered as enemies to the government.

I agreed with the Indians to meet them at the Cañon del Resgata, or any immediate place, at the first full moon in October next. I found out that it was a fact that their principal chiefs were absent, and that they could not make a treaty without their consent. Cerajipe Mahne and other chiefs, with 300 Comanches and Kiowas, were on an expedition to Fort Sumner against the Navajoes, and also 18 expeditions against Texas.

The Comanches and Kiowas, in my opinion, are good Indians. They look upon the officers of the government with respect. These Indians appear very

rich; they live in a country full of buffaloes and mustang horses. They have about 15,000 horses and 300 or 400 mules. They raise much of their own stock, and they have now more than 1,000 cows. They also have Texas cattle without number, and almost every day bring in more. Their country is large and fruitful; almost all kinds of wild fruit can be found; grass is abundant, but the wood is scarce. These Indians are good of heart, and desire to live at peace with our government. At no time have most of them seen their agent. They know nothing about the government distributing annually presents among the Indians.

I did not call either at Fort Sumner or Bascom for an escort, because I preferred to go with six citizens to going with 40 soldiers. I considered it more safe. At our first meeting I found many of the Indians very drunk, and almost uncontrollable.

I saw the boy Rudolph Fisher, one other boy about 18 years of age, and a negro boy about 13, but I had very little talk with them, as they seemed afraid of the Indians, and the Indians disliked it when they spoke to me. I believe they were in earnest, and that they will deliver up the captives to me at the time and place specified.

My trip has been a very expensive one, and cost about $1,000.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LORENZO LABADI,
United States Indian Agent, New Mexico.

Colonel A. B. NORTON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

No. 58.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, August 11, 1867.

DEAR SIR: A few months ago, when I was in Washington city, I mentioned the condition of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and called attention to the fact that some of our citizens were despoiling them of their lands which were granted to them by Spain and Old Mexico, and confirmed to them by the government of the United States. I also spoke of their moral and industrious habits, and the importance of doing something to encourage them in the efforts for their mental, moral, and physical improvement, &c. Since my return to New Mexico, the United States district attorney, S. B. Elkins, esq., has brought suit against parties who have trespassed upon the Pueblo lands, and Chief Justice Slough has decided against the Indians. If his opinion is correct, it will open the door for the despoiling of the Pueblo Indians of their property; and if they are now put upon the footing of citizens, they will soon be swindled out of their lands by designing men, and 7,000 pauper Indians will be thrown upon the government to be fed and clothed, who for years have supported themselves upon the lands granted to them, without any appropriations from the government. From my acquaintance with the history of these Indians, and the laws pertaining to them, I cannot believe that the opinion of Judge Slough is correct.

By the 21st and 22d Laws, title 3, book 6, of the recompilement of the laws of the Kingdoms, (Spain and Portugal,) Spaniards, negroes, and mulattoes were forbidden and prohibited to reside in the Indian reserve and pueblos. January 23, 1783, this was reaffirmed and signed by Jailando Navaro, commanding general.

The Congress of the United States has made it a penal offence for any person to settle on Indian lands. See sections 1, 11, 12, and 27 of the Indian intercourse

law, page 729, vol. 4, United States Statutes at Large. In section 7 of the act approved February 27, 1851, page 587, vol. 9, United States Statutes at Large, it is declared that all laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or such provisions of the same as may be applicable, shall be and the same are hereby extended over the Indian Territories of New Mexico and Utah.

The pueblo grants (17 in number) were confirmed to the Pueblo Indians by Congress. See United States Statutes at Large, page 374, act approved December 22, 1858. These grants are in extent from five, six to seven miles square each.

These Indians have never claimed citizenship, and, as Judge Slough says in his opinion, the criminal records of the courts of this Territory scarcely contain the name of a Pueblo Indian.

The reason of this is, they have never been recognized as citizens, but have their own laws and customs by which they punish offenders. The intelligent superintendent of Indian affairs of this Territory has just called my attention to the fact that the organic act of this Territory defined the persons who should be entitled to vote at the first election in this Territory, and provided that the territorial legislature should determine that question by law for all subsequent elections.

Section 70 of the election law of New Mexico, approved February 16, 1854, compiled laws of New Mexico, page 448, says that the Pueblo Indians of this Territory for the present, and until they shall be declared by the Congress of the United States to have the right, are excluded from the privilege of voting at the popular elections of the Territory, except in the elections for overseers of ditches to which they belong, and in the elections proper to their pueblos, (towns,) to elect their officers according to their own customs.

The Congress of the United States, in the contested election between José M. Gallegos and William Carr Lane, decided that the Pueblo Indians were not citizens, and not entitled to a vote.

The legislature of New Mexico passed an act to incorporate the pueblos of New Mexico, because the Indians could not protect themselves individually. They were not recognized as citizens, but required that their own laws and customs should be sustained; they were too weak individually to protect themselves from the encroachments of our citizens, and hence required legal protection. The effect of this act of incorporation was to enable them to act under the intercourse law as communities, and not as individuals, and to protect them from fraud. In 1816 the then government in Mexico decided that the Pueblo Indians of this Territory could not sell real estate; the decision extended also to personal property, so that they could not sell legally a chair. This decision was made in regard to the same lands now in question—Cochiti Pueblo lands.

Colonel A. B. Norton, our energetic superintendent, in his report last year, called attention to the importance of this subject. He said: "I recommend that by an act of Congress, the sale of the lands granted to these Pueblo Indians be absolutely forbidden, and that all sales heretofore made be declared null and void, and that all Mexicans or Americans occupying, cultivating, or claiming said lands be required to abandon and give up the same to these Pueblos, the only and legitimate owners thereof, and that some provision be made in said act to reimburse the amount actually paid by those purchasing said lands under the supposition and impression that the Indians had a legitimate right to sell the same. I make this recommendation because on many of these pueblos they have sold most of their best lands, or they are occupied by those who have not a shadow of title," &c.

If Mr. Cooley, the then Commissioner of Indian Affairs, had urged the request of Colonel Norton upon the attention of Congress, in my opinion much loss and trouble would have been prevented.

Our energetic and intelligent United States district attorney, S. B. Elkins, esq., has appealed from the decision of the chief justice; and as it will require a considerable time to get a decision from the United States Supreme Court, and in the mean time much injury may accrue, both to our citizens and the Indians, and as the passage of an act of Congress is necessary for the protection of the rights and morals of these Indians, and for the preservation of their lands to them, for their own use, benefit, and support, which, if taken away from them, may produce strife and depredations, which will reduce this tribe of now industrious and self-supporting Indians to a savage state or to pauperism, I therefore trust that you will pardon me for occupying so much of your valuable time, and that you will do all you can to protect these Indians from spoliation and its consequences—a return to a savage state, which would require either their extermination, or large appropriations from the government annually to feed and clothe them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY,

United States Indian Agent for New Mexico.

Hon. CHAS. E. MIX,

Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 59.

Chief Justice Slough's opinion respecting the status of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

In the United States court of the first judicial district of the Territory of New Mexico.

The UNITED STATES *vs.* BENIGNO ORTIZ. } Debt on statute.

This action is brought, as is alleged, to recover the statutory penalty for a settlement upon lands belonging to an Indian tribe, in violation of the provisions of section 11 of the act of Congress of June 30, 1834, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers," and commonly called the "intercourse act;" which section is as follows:

SECTION. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make a settlement on any lands belonging, secured or granted by treaty with the United States to any Indian tribe, or shall survey, or shall attempt to survey such lands, or designate any of the boundaries by marking trees, or otherwise, such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of 1,000 dollars.

The petition filed herein alleges that the defendant, at the time named therein, "did make a settlement on, and now occupies and is settled on lands of the Pueblo tribe of Indians of the pueblo of Cochiti; said lands then and there, and at the time of bringing this suit, belonging to the said Pueblo tribe of Indians of the pueblo of Cochiti aforesaid, and secured to them by patent from the said United States."

To this petition the defendant filed a demurrer, raising questions, not only of form, but of substance. As a question of substance disposes of the cause, the court will not consider those of mere form in this opinion.

The demurrer and the argument of counsel thereon raises the fundamental question as to whether the Pueblo Indians of the Territory of New Mexico are a tribe of Indians such as those contemplated in the "intercourse act" referred to, and in the subsequent act of Congress, that of February 27, 1851, which provides as follows, viz:

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all the laws now in force regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, or such provisions of the same as may be applicable, shall

be, and the same are hereby, extended over the Indian tribes in the Territories of New Mexico and Utah.

If the Pueblo Indians are not such an "Indian tribe" as is contemplated in the foregoing sections, which contain all the law upon the subject; or if the laws of the United States do not, without violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution and treaties of the government, recognize them as coming within their provisions, then this action must fail.

The court will not proceed to the consideration of this question. In its discussion, the first question is, what was the intention of the law-making power of the government in enacting these laws? and what is meant by Indian tribes therein? At the time of the passage of the "intercourse act," nearly all of the uncivilized tribes of Indians within the then limits of the United States were within the region described as "the Indian country" in the first section of that law, viz: "all that part of the United States west of the Mississippi, and not within the States of Missouri and Louisiana or the Territory of Arkansas; and also, that part of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and not within any State to which the Indian title has not been extinguished."

The area referred to at that time was, with the exception of Missouri and Louisiana and the Territory of Arkansas, almost entirely uninhabited by the white race, and was in the almost exclusive possession and occupancy of the savage Indian tribes of the whole country; many of which were originally there, and others of which had been removed there by the government. Within the region excluded from the description—"Indian country"—to wit, that part of the United States peopled by the whites and organized as states, civilized Indians were permitted to remain, and were exempt from the operations of this law. That it was the intention of the law-making power to exclude from the operations of the law the Indian tribes within the then settled regions of the country is further evidenced by the fact that the States of Missouri and Louisiana and the Territory of Arkansas, all lying west of the Mississippi river, were excepted, as well as the States lying east of that river. The intention, therefore, was manifestly to legislate with reference to Indian tribes beyond the settlements or on the frontiers, the savage and uncivilized tribes there found, and not with reference to the civilized Indian tribes to be found within the settlements. This view is strengthened by the declaration of the title of the law that one of its purposes was "to preserve peace on the frontiers." With civilized Indians and those within the settled region of the country, no law was necessary for the preservation of peace. It was only upon the frontiers that danger was to be apprehended, and for the protection of which legislation was required.

If this position is correct, was the effect of the law of February 27, 1851, with reference to this region more than to extend the provisions of the law of June 30, 1834, so far as the same were applicable to the wild or savage and uncivilized Indian tribes of the Territory of New Mexico? There is nothing to justify the conclusion that it was intended to extend the "intercourse act" over the civilized Indians—those living within the settlements of that Territory. As to the applicability of these statutes to the Pueblo Indians more hereafter.

Now let us inquire as to the character of the Pueblo Indians. Greenleaf on Evidence, vol. 1, chapter 2, in speaking of things taken notice of by the courts without proof, says that, among other things, "the general laws and customs of their own country, as well ecclesiastical as civil," "matters of public history affecting the whole people," "public matters affecting the government of the country," "of whatever ought to be generally known within the limits of their jurisdiction," &c., &c., the courts judicially take notice of without proof, and, "where the memory of the judge is at fault, he resorts to such documents of reference as may be at hand, and he may deem worthy of confidence." In the case of United States *vs.* Turner, 11th Howards, Rep., 663, it is held, that the Spanish laws which prevailed in Louisiana before its cession to the United States,

the courts take notice of. These rules are as good for the Territory of New Mexico as elsewhere. This court is therefore justified in taking judicial notice of the past history and present condition of the Pueblo Indians as well as their status under the laws of the Mexican republic, and their present status under the laws of the United States and this Territory. The court, for the attainment of the requisite information to decide this question, had consulted other documents and other matters of reference worthy of confidence.

For centuries the Pueblo Indians have lived in villages, in fixed communities, each having its own municipal or local government. As far as their history can be traced, they have been a pastoral and agricultural people, raising flocks and cultivating the soil. Since the introduction of the Spanish Catholic missionary into the country, they have adopted mainly not only the Spanish language, but the religion of a Christian church. In every pueblo is erected a church, dedicated to the worship of God, according to the form of the Roman Catholic church, and in nearly all is to be found a priest of this church who is recognized as their spiritual guide and adviser. They manufacture nearly all of their blankets, clothing, agricultural and culinary implements, &c. Integrity and virtue among them is fostered and encouraged. They are as intelligent as most nations or people deprived of means or facilities for education. Their names, their customs, their habits, are similar to those of the people in whose midst they reside, or in the midst of whom their pueblos are situated. The criminal records of the courts of the Territory scarcely contain the name of a Pueblo Indian. In short, they are a peaceable, industrious, intelligent, honest, and virtuous people. They are Indians only in feature, complexion, and a few of their habits; in all other respects superior to all but a few of the civilized Indian tribes of the country, and the equal of the most civilized thereof. This description of the Pueblo Indians, I think, will be deemed by all who know them, as faithful and true in all respects. Such was their character at the time of the acquisition of New Mexico by the United States; such is their character now.

Looking at the intention of Congress as manifested in the intercourse act, &c., and the character of the Pueblo Indians as thus presented, this court would be justified in declaring that such laws were not applicable to this people, the question of the applicability of those laws being a question addressing itself to the sound judgment and discretion of the courts. The exercise of these necessary judicial qualities impels this court, in view of the law and the facts, to declare the inapplicability of the laws referred to to the Pueblo Indians.

Here the court might stop. Other strong reasons, however, suggest themselves—stronger than logical conclusions, viz: positive law upon the subject and time-honored acquiescence therein.

The Pueblo Indians, having assisted the Mexicans in throwing off the yoke of Spain, were recognized as citizens of Mexico, and, as a further token of the appreciation of the people of that government of the value of their services during the revolution, were granted the lands upon which their pueblos or villages were erected by grants since confirmed by the government of the United States, and for which patents have issued conveying whatever of interest the United States government might have had therein to them as well as to their successors and assigns.

The plan of Iguala, adopted by the revolutionary government of Mexico, February 24, 1821, declares that "all the inhabitants of New Spain, without distinction, whether Europeans, Africans, or Indians, are citizens of this monarchy, with a right to be employed in any post according to their merit and virtues," and "that the person and property of every citizen will be respected and protected by the government." The treaty of Cordova, August 24, 1821, and the declaration of independence of September 28, 1821, reaffirmed these principles. Subsequently the first Mexican congress, by two decrees, one adopted 24th of February, 1822, the other 9th of April, 1823. The first, "the sovereign

congress declares the equality of civil rights to all the free inhabitants of the empire, whatever may be their origin in the four quarters of the earth." The other reaffirms the three guarantees of the plan of Iguala: 1, independence; 2, the Catholic religion; and 3, union of all Mexicans of whatever race. By an act of September 17, 1822, to give effect to the plan of Iguala, it was provided that, in the registration of citizens, "classification of them with regard to their origin shall be omitted;" and that "there shall be no distinction of class on the parochial books."

Upon the subject of the citizenship of Mexico of the Indian race in the case in the Supreme Court of the United States of The United States *vs.* Ritchie, Justice Nelson, who delivered the opinion of the court, says: "These solemn declarations of the political power of the government had the effect necessarily to invest the Indians with the privileges of citizenship as effectually as had the Declaration of Independence of the United States of 1776 to invest all those persons with these privileges residing in the country at the time, and who adhered to the interest of the colonies," and refers to 3 Pet. 99, 121.

That the Pueblo Indians were declared at that time "Mexicans" and citizens, that they were recognized as such, no one familiar with the history of the Mexican governments can question. That they are still recognized as citizens of the republic of Mexico is evidenced by the fact that the present President of that republic is a full-blooded Pueblo Indian. Did they retain the character and description of "Mexicans" or citizens at the time of the acquisition of New Mexico? It is true that subsequently qualifications were annexed to the exercise of the right of suffrage; the freedom of many of the citizens of the republic of Mexico was abridged and narrowed, but I cannot find that by any legislative or judicial decisions the character of "Mexicans" or citizens was taken from the Pueblo Indians as a class or people.

The robbery of our territorial library, during the late rebellion, of its Spanish and Mexican authorities, renders it difficult to obtain definite information upon the subject, but this we know: that as late as the year 1851, the Pueblo Indians of this Territory, without question or interruption, not only voted, but held both civil and military offices. In many localities they, by their numerical strength, controlled the political destinies of the same. This period (1851) was more than two years after the treaty of peace between the United States and Mexico, and the erection of a government under the United States over the people of the Territory. In the absence of law or decision on the subject, are we not at liberty to conclude from these facts that the laws, the decisions of the people all recognized the Pueblo Indians as citizens, as "Mexicans?" We do so conclude.

Now if the Pueblo Indians were "Mexicans" or citizens of the republic of Mexico, what effect has the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo upon their present status? The Federal Constitution declares, "All treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land." As such the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches of the government are all alike bound by all treaties so made. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, made on the 2d of February, 1848, declares that Mexicans "who shall prefer to remain in the said Territories, (including New Mexico,) may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens or acquire those of citizens of the United States; but they shall be under the obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this treaty; and those who shall remain in the said Territories after the expiration of that year, without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected to become citizens of the United States."

Now if the Pueblo Indians were Mexicans or citizens of the United Mexican States at that time, and did not, within the time limited, make their election by declaring their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, they became, by virtue of the said treaty, citizens of the United States. The history of the times

and country shows that they did not so elect, and thereby they became invested by law with the rights and privileges. and entitled to the title of citizens of the United States. They, although still called Indians, have never, since the acquisition of this Territory, been subject to such legislation as that authorized by the Constitution and found in the "intercourse act" of Congress. They should be treated not as under the pupilage of the government, but as citizens, not of a State or Territory, but of the United States of America.

It has been argued that because the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indians Affairs, &c., have considered the Pueblo Indians as tribal Indians, and not citizens, by sending an agent to them, and under the authority of the decision in the case of United States *vs.* Holliday, (3 Wallace's Reports,) it is claimed that this court is estopped by such action of the departments, &c, from the adjudication of the question. This position would be true if the Pueblo Indians were such Indian tribes as is contemplated in the acts of Congress under the constitutional authority to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes.

That agents have been sent to them by the representatives of the government argues nothing, unless it argues ignorance of the status of this people, or an intention on the part of the government simply to become advised with reference to them, and to assist them by the direction of their energies and intelligence to a higher degree of civilization, or, perhaps, enlightenment. As they own their houses, are christianized, and are entirely self-sustaining, an agent for them is little else than what we have described.

It is proper to add that the people of this Territory who are most familiar with the Pueblo Indians have recognized their capacity and character by passing a general act of incorporation of their pueblos, enabling them to sue and be sued in their corporate name, &c., This is the more striking when we consider the fact that none of the other cities, towns, or villages of the Territory have been incorporated.

The Federal Constitution guarantees to all citizens the same privileges and immunities and protection to life, liberty and property. These rights are as much guaranteed to Pueblo Indians as to any other class of citizens of the United States.

The novelty and magnitude of the question involved and the large number of persons interested in its solution, appearing to require the most careful consideration of this cause, the court has endeavored to perform what it believed to be its duty in the premises.

The demurrer is sustained.

No. 60.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 23, 1867.

SIR: Your several communications of the 4th June, 6th August, and 18th October, respecting the Pueblo and Comanche Indians of New Mexico, have been received and considered.

It appears that under the provisions of law regulating intercourse with the Indian tribes, and particularly of those of the act of June 30, 1834, (4 Statutes, 729 *et seq.*, you instituted suit on behalf of the United States. The suits were actions of debt upon statute, in conformity to section 27 of said act of Congress. Some of these suits were founded upon alleged unlawful intercourse with the Camanches; others unlawful intercourse with and depredation upon the Pueblos. The defendants demurred in the first-named case, on the ground that the first section of said act of 1834 defined the Indian country, and does not include New Mexico. In the cases of the Pueblos, the demurrer was chiefly on the ground that, by the treaty between the United States and Mexico, the Pueblos are not Indians, but having been, as claimed, citizens of Mexico, are

now citizens of the United States, and consequently not within the purview of the Indian intercourse laws. Both demurrers were sustained by the court. You have appealed a case of each class to the supreme court of the Territory, and you propose in case the decision below be sustained, to carry the matter to the Supreme Court of the United States.

It is perceived that the effect of a final decision corresponding with those of the district court of the Territory, as it is understood, would be to render all laws regulating trade and intercourse with Indians inapplicable to the Territory of New Mexico, not only for the protection of the Pueblos, but for the restraint of the Camanches, notwithstanding the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of February 27, 1851, (9 Statutes 587,) extending generally laws regulating Indian intercourse to the Territory of New Mexico.

The questions thus raised are believed to be sufficiently novel and important to warrant the course you propose to take. I advise that your action should for the present be confined to the particular suits which you have brought before the highest court of the Territory.

Should the decision affirm the ruling below, you will take the proper steps for bringing up the respective cases for adjudication by the Supreme Court of the United States, and report your action to this office.

I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney General.

S. B. Elkins, Esq.,
United States Attorney for New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. M.

COLORADO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 61.

Tabaquaches of San Luis Valley, Conejos Agency,
Colorado Territory, July 17, 1867.

Sir: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit my seventh annual report, of the condition of the Tabaquache Utahs attached to this agency. The prevailing health of the Indians, as heretofore reported, still continues unimpaired, and the attention of physicians unrequired. The Indians of this agency, as per statistics on file in your office, number about 5,800. There are now employed in this agency one smith, one interpreter, and one herder. The management of the Tabaquaches during the past year has given me a great deal of care and anxiety, and I am more than ever impressed with the correctness of my former recommendations, that they should be placed at the earliest date upon the Uncompagre reservation, where they might live in peace and quiet, and isolated from the settlements, where the unprincipled young men of the tribe commit their petty depredations. And better to carry out these views, I would most respectfully recommend that agency buildings be at once erected on said reservation, and a limited amount of United States troops be furnished during the progression of the work. Information has lately reached me, through General C. Carson, commanding officer at Fort Garland, Colorado Territory, that there is an outstanding military order which most positively prohibits any Utah Indian or Indians from roaming on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains. The order in itself is just and proper, yet I cannot recommend a rigid enforcement of the same, until at least the Tabaquaches have been removed by the general government upon their new reservation, in compliance with existing treaty stipulations. I fully indorse and most heartily coincide in the removal of the Muache Utahs to the San Juan country, which is in close proximity to the Uncompagre reservation; and as they have not only intermarried with the Tabaquaches, who speak the same language, but have

been almost entirely absorbed by that tribe, and as situated at present, and to visit each other, they have to pass through 200 miles of settlements, to the great annoyance, and frequent loss of the poor settler. The continued want of funds to supply the demands of the Indians and the employés of this agency, has proved a source of great perplexity to me the past year. During the spring, when game is scarce, and supplies of all kinds are generally short, a few dollars judiciously expended goes far to relieve the wants and necessities of these Indians, and frequently proves of greater advantage than their annual annuities, which are issued out to them in the fall season, when game of all kind is in great abundance; and in view of this, I would most respectfully recommend that a portion only of their fall annuities be issued, such as blankets, and other articles of clothing, and that a reasonable portion of the provisions be kept back for an early spring issue, when the Indians are poor and needy. Their fall presents should never be issued out at a later date than the 1st of October of each year, or to enable the Indians to cross the mountain passes to their hunting grounds before the fall of snow.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LAFAYETTE HEAD,
United States Indian Agent.

A. C. HUNT,
Governor, ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs, Denver.

No. 62.

MIDDLE PARK AGENCY,
Denver, October 4, 1867.

SIR. I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report, though I have but little to add not heretofore reported in my communication of June last:

The condition of the Indians under my charge remains the same as was described by me at that time, save the amelioration we have from time to time been obliged to extend to them in the way of food, clothing, and ammunition.

The tribe mostly now, as then, remain in and about the settlements in small detachments, whereby they are the better able to in part support themselves by the chase, and also to exact from the ranchmen occasional donations of food.

I have in former communications explained why these people are here so near and even mingling with the white settlers. The plains Indians having been driven back in consequence of the war which has been going on for three years, the antelope have become unusually plenty on the plains east, but this game is procurable only with the best of guns. The bow and arrow are no longer of any use; for this reason I have had to supply them with some guns and a considerable amount of ammunition. These small bands have also been able to penetrate the buffalo country on one or two occasions, and thereby to add materially to their stock of dry meat and skins. The proximity of the Cheyennes, however, did not admit of their remaining long in that vicinity. The buffalo that once swarmed in these mountain parks, the ancient home of these people, have all disappeared since the settlement of the country by white men; hence the almost starving condition in which we find them to-day. During my late trip through the mountains of 30 days, and I may say during a whole season of travelling through this country, I have not seen game enough to have subsisted one lodge; and although myself much more skilful than the average of hunters, have not for 30 days together been able to kill anything larger than a jack rabbit.

The question is, what is to become of these people? They must have food, or

they will levy contributions on the white settlers, and that, of course, will be war at once.

I have used every form of persuasion and command during the past summer to secure their return, but up to a very recent date have been unable to get more than two small bands to return to the westward of the Snow mountains.

The promises made them last year at the Middle Park treaty also have had their influence in that direction. "Is that treaty to be fulfilled?" has become a stereotyped inquiry with these men. I cannot but wonder that for $11,000 the Indian bureau would run the risk of a collision with this the most formidable tribe now known, and about the only one of any magnitude strictly at peace with the whites. It would certainly seem as if the authorities, to save this small sum, were inclined to risk a campaign that would cost millions to avenge depredations.

Owing to some neglect of your predecessor, or some other responsible parties, no goods have been forwarded for the Grand Rivers and Uintahs this year. This I consider a great oversight and gross mistake, which may end in trouble not easily repaired. I have spent almost the entire summer among these bands, travelling from one to another, and have the best possible understanding with them, and I am confident of keeping them peaceable. I am importuned, it is true, almost continually for more food and clothing, and animals with which to hunt and travel from one encampment to another.

I have issued to these needy people a much greater amount than the allowance given me, but could not do less, their necessities in every instance demanding it, and their good conduct meriting all and much more than they have received.

I would beg leave to suggest the following plan for disposing of these Indians for all future time. It is true it will involve considerable expenditure at first, but it would do away with all future allowances and appropriations.

I have under my charge about 1,500 souls, say 250 lodges. Twenty sheep to each lodge cost probably $15,000; two tame American cows to each lodge cost $20,000; two bulls, $500; making in all, $35,500. Add to this $5,000 paid out in cheap spinning wheels, looms, and wool cards, with a white man capable and willing to instruct the women how to prepare the wool and make cloth and blankets, and my word for it, no more annuities or presents need be sent them after the second year. These herds would 'give them something to protect and make them fear war rather than desire it, give them a kind of employment very desirable to them, and one which would very soon cause them to adopt the manners and customs of their white neighbors.

There is not one of them now who is not glad to wear any article of clothing similar to that worn by the whites, and sheep, cattle, and horses of a producing sort now owned by them are cared for with the greatest zeal. Not one of these people object to being put upon a reservation if they could be assured of subsistence where their own exertions and vigilance would bring them reward.

Agriculture in any part of the country where they are likely to be settled is out of the question on account of the short seasons peculiar to the climate.

I would give this bearing stock to the women alone, and in case of death the next eldest female child to be the possessor of all bearing animals, giving to the men only a right to the male issues, and restricting butchering to male issues alone.

No difficulty need be apprehended of the squaws preserving and keeping her property; her lord would get but a use of the same.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANIEL C. OAKES,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. C. HUNT,
Gov. and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Colorado Territory.

DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 63.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, YANCTON, D. T.,
September 9, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report for the superintendency of Dakota Territory. It is but a little over one year since I assumed the responsible duties connected with this office, since which time but little has occurred to change the condition of affairs then existing.

The agents are the same who were in charge of the different reservations when I arrived, and in whose integrity, intelligence, and general good management I then expressed my confidence in my first annual report, after a year of close official intercourse. I am happy to say that my judgment is fully sustained; that they still preserve the appearance of being faithful, devoted, and honest public servants, and that the Indians under their control show marked evidence of improvement in habits of industry and in civilization. That they have accomplished everything that was possible for the improvement of the Indians, according to the means placed within their reach, is my deliberate judgment.

The Indians on reservations, and all those on the upper Missouri who entered into recent treaty stipulations with the government, have remained friendly throughout the past year, and now manifest an unshaken purpose to abandon the chase and learn the art of subsisting themselves by means of agricultural pursuits. This happy result, which our wisest and best statesmen have so much at heart, will, it is confidently believed, be fully accomplished at no distant day, if sufficient fidelity to our engagements with them, and sufficient despatch and liberality are manifested. Promptness and despatch in fulfilling all our promises are indispensable; and if we wish to retain the confidence of these Indians, we must deliver their annuities at the right place and at the right time. For this purpose their goods and provisions should be ready for shipment on the Missouri river at the first opening of navigation. Until railroad improvements are introduced into the region of these reservations, no other means of transportation can supersede the navigation of this river, and the above suggestion is the only one which, in my opinion, is likely to remove the present complaints, or remedy the evils resulting from delay.

I regret to say that no progress has yet been made in this superintendency in prosecuting the cause of education. Various causes have intervened to prevent this result. At the Yancton agency the original fund devoted to that purpose was chiefly diverted to other objects, supposed at that time to be of more immediate value to the Indians, while the Indians themselves failed to take any interest in English schools started for their benefit. But an evident change has taken place at this agency, which, more than to any other cause, may be attributed to the voluntary and unpaid efforts of Mrs. Conger, the amiable and accomplished wife of the agent. The Indians now demand some permanent and more effective efforts in this direction, and to this end it is to be hoped the agent's suggestions in his last annual report may receive your careful consideration. This, or some other plan, must soon be devised for this purpose, to meet the pressing wants of this tribe, unless the needed aid should be obtained from the missionary fund of some enterprising church organization.

Schools would have been in operation at the Ponca agency before this time but for the long delay in ratifying the supplementary treaty of 1865; and now that this measure has fortunately been accomplished, there can be no further necessity for delay, and it is confidently believed another year will witness the foundation and rapid progress of an English school at this agency.

The success of the Santees in acquiring a primary education in the Sioux language induces me to the belief that much might be gained by adopting the same plan with the Yanctons and Poncas, if it were only to create in the minds of the children and their parents a degree of ambition to advance still further by learning the English language. It might be a necessary step on the road to useful knowledge, which, even without further advancement, would not be without valuable benefits.

You have already been apprised of the bountiful crops on the above-mentioned reservations, and of their almost total destruction by the grasshoppers. The calamity which has befallen these poor people, besides depriving them of their winter's supply of food, it is feared will greatly tend to discourage their further efforts at farming, and will create an imperative necessity for prompt aid by the government, for at least four months of the ensuing winter, to prevent actual starvation. The peace commissioners, having been up the Missouri soon after the advent of this great scourge, will fortunately be able to present you with their knowledge also of this heavy loss, as well as its probable consequences.

I am deeply anxious that you will find some means to aid us, either by complying with the requisitions and recommendations of their agents, which I have already forwarded, or by some better plan of your own, in the faith that Congress will not hesitate to sustain you in whatever you may see proper to do in a case of such pressing importance.

Little damage, if any, has been done to the crops at Crow creek; but unfortunately here the crop was light, but little farming having been done. Farming implements, intended for this locality, did not reach their destination till the month of June, when but little could be accomplished, especially as the Indians were out of provisions, and were under the necessity of resorting to the prairies and the chase for subsistence. These causes of failure are greatly to be regretted, as the season was exceedingly propitious, and neither drought nor grasshoppers interfered to blast their labors, while the soil at Crow creek, under such circumstances, is not inferior, in point of fertility, to the rich alluvial bottom lands on the river further south. Considerable fall ploughing will be done for this agency this year, and systematic efforts will be made by the agent to produce more favorable results another season.

The friendly Sioux in this neighborhood are manifesting an increasing desire to cultivate the soil, to learn the arts of husbandry, and to prepare for that rapidly approaching period when the buffalo and other wild game will no longer afford them a livelihood, and when their rapacious and more powerful white neighbors will have absorbed all the valuable portions of their territory, as seems to be their manifest destiny. I respectfully call your attention to Agent Hanson's last annual report on this subject, and to his testimony given before the peace commissioners. He alleges, with great show of plausibility, that the money appropriated for farming purposes, in the treaties recently entered into with these Indians, is not more than one-fourth of the real sum indispensable to commence new reservations; while the Blackfeet and Minneconjous, who manifest an equal anxiety with the other Indians to cultivate the soil, have had no provision made for them for this purpose. These omissions are important, and, I trust, will command your early attention.

Supplementary treaties should, probably, be at once entered into, with a view to provide sufficient agricultural funds, and to place all the Sioux tribes, who are willing to accept our terms, on an equal footing. Liberality toward these Indians, instead of parsimony, is the true and eventually the most economical policy by which we may hope to win them over to habits of industry and to a pastoral or agricultural life.

The Lower Brulés have fully committed themselves to the project of starting a reservation at the mouth of White river, but a mortifying failure must await

them and the government under the present stipulation of $25 to a lodge for that purpose. If two hundred families can be induced to locate there, not less than $100 a lodge will be required. If only half that number accept the reservation, and in good faith abandon the chase, double that sum will be no more than sufficient to put them in a condition to live on the productions of the soil, on the assumption that every dollar will be judiciously and faithfully devoted to the objects contemplated in the treaty.

In my opinion extensive fall ploughing should be insisted on by the department, and other grains besides corn should be introduced. This season seems to establish the fact that wheat is a much more reliable crop than corn in Dakota. This year it proved to be a most abundant crop, and was harvested before the arrival of the grasshopper plague, while the corn fell a prey to their ravages. The production of wheat, therefore, I predict must supersede that of corn as a staple, with Indians as well as others, as fast as mills can be introduced to do the necessary grinding. Stock-raising should be carefully encouraged, as the valley of the Missouri is admirably adapted to this purpose; but we should not overlook the fact that stock-raising will not be successful until the Indians are sufficiently supported from other resources to live without the temptation to kill their cattle for food. Sheep and goats might be introduced gradually to advantage. Indians would make the best of shepherds, while the Cashmere or other goat, whose fleece is valuable in market, would, in all probability, thrive on the most barren bluffs, requiring but little care or attention. They would defend themselves, it is believed, against the attacks of wolves or other animals, and the Indians, when tempted by hunger, would be less likely to kill and eat them than they would their cows and work cattle.

My remarks concerning the Sioux are equally applicable to the condition of the Crows, Assinaboines, Arickarees, Gros-Ventres, and Mandans, under the charge of Agent Wilkinson, to whose annual report I refer you respectfully for further information. His humane proposition to remove the Arickarees to a place of probable safety from the continual hostilities of their traditional enemies, the Sioux, should be favorably considered, otherwise they will be doomed to extinction as a tribe. Their long-continued and honest friendship to the whites gives them a claim on our sympathies, and entitles them to our protection. Their removal from their present locality at Fort Berthold is urged on the ground that military restrictions as to ammunition deprive them at once of the means of subsistence and of defence, while the hostile and thieving bands on the plains drive them under the shelter of the fort for protection. Believing that such a change is practicable, and that it would have the happy effect looked for by the agent, I respectfully recommend it to your early attention.

The Yancton Sioux and the Assinaboines claim pay for military services rendered in our behalf during the late military expeditions against the Indians under General Sully. That these claims are just, I am fully satisfied, and justice as well as sound policy dictates that we should liquidate them at an early day, and with reasonable liberality.

Much of the poverty, suspicion of dishonesty, and discontent, on Indian reservations, have been the result of the enormous depreciation of government money during the recent rebellion in the south; the Indians scarcely realizing the benefit of one-third of the annuities to which they were justly entitled from this cause alone. I am firmly convinced that the government is honorably bound to refund to the Indians an equitable amount as an offset to this loss which has been inflicted upon them by the operations of the war. They have been in no way concerned in the political struggles which led to this result, and should not be, in my opinion, held to the same rules, in bearing these great burdens, that we are. The patriotism or love of country which prompts us to make sacrifices to defend and preserve our free institutions, without looking for restitution, is not understood or appreciated by them, and the arguments used against paying us for pecuniary sacrifices are not available in their case. I trust, therefore,

that this claim also will be duly considered, and such action taken on it as to justice and equity would seem to be due.

Too much energy cannot be displayed in enforcing the trade and intercourse laws in their application to the Indian country. That ardent spirits have still too much influence is quite apparent, and though the Indian population may be, in general, directly prevented from its use, yet indirectly they suffer from its corrupting and degrading effects upon the white population who are brought, lawfully or otherwise, in contact with them. This position can easily be comprehended without argument, and if in the power of legislation to reach the evil, justice, humanity and patriotism invoke its aid.

I respectfully refer you, for much that may be of the utmost importance to the Indians of this superintendency, to the report of the peace commissioners, who have recently been authorized by Congress to pay us an official visit. Probably no similar commission, in the history of this country, has heretofore been so distinguished for eminent statesmanship or public services, and to their suggestions and recommendations I confidently look for a wise and patriotic solution of the difficult problems involved in the management of our Indian affairs. I have, in common with them, a hope that peace may be restored; that the condition of the red man may be rapidly improved by means of civilization, education and Christian influence, until he is brought up to the full stature of a man and an American citizen, enjoying not only rest from further encroachment and persecution, but perfect equality with all others before the law.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

A. J. FAULK,
Governor and ex officio Sup't of Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 64.

YANCTON AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
August 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my third annual report of the condition, progress, and prospects of the Indians under my charge. I am gratified to be able to inform you that our farming operations for this year have notwithstanding the threatening appearance of the grasshoppers in the fore part of the season, been crowned with abundant success. By doing a large amount of our ploughing in the fall, we were able to have all our ground in readiness for planting in good season in the spring, which, in this climate, is very necessary if you would expect a goad return for your labor. We have cultivated in corn this season over 1,000 acres, which at this date looks as fine as any I ever saw, and which I think may safely be estimated to yield on an average 30 bushels to the acre, should no unforeseen accident happen to it before it is harvested. The men are now engaged in cutting and putting up hay for the support of our stock the coming winter. I have estimated that we shall require about 750 men to provide for our stock on hand, and 300 cows that are expected to be delivered to those Indians some time about the first of next month. I shall use every exertion to secure the requisite amount, and hope to succeed. With the employés on this agency I am well satisfied, each and all have performed their respective duties faithfully and well. For a report of the sanitary condition of these Indians I beg to refer you to the accompanying report of Dr. R. D. Thomas, the able and efficient surgeon and physician in charge.

Our Indians have remained faithful to their obligations to the government,

notwithstanding their natural sympathy for their own race, and close proximity of the hostile bands that have threatened and disturbed the peace of this part of the country all the season. They seem fully to appreciate the difference between their situation and that of the tribes who subsist alone by the precarious chances of the chase. I would respectfully but earnestly call your attention to the subject of schools for these Indians. I had the honor to lay the matter before your predecessor, but with no other result than to be informed that the sum of $10,000 which was set apart (see article 4, chapter 4, of the treaty between us and the Yancton Sioux, under date of April 19, 1858) for the purpose of building a school-house for them, had been otherwise expended. My Indians have repeatedly asked me to beg their Great Father the President to have them a school-house built and to send them a teacher, as they say they can never be like white men until they have learned to read and write. Now, to the end that the Yancton Indians may have what their treaty stipulated for, and as a reward for their fidelity under the trying circumstances of two Indian wars, (viz., the Minnesota and the present,) I beg to suggest the following plan, viz: I ask the next Congress to appropriate $50,000 to be devoted to educational purposes for the benefit of this tribe, $10,000 to be expended, or so much thereof as may be required, to erect suitable buildings and furnish the same, and also to purchase the necessary books, &c., to begin the school; the balance, $40,000, to be invested in United States bonds, the interest of which only shall be used annually to maintain and keep up the said school.

My wife has taught as an experiment a class of these Indians both last summer and this, and it is very gratifying and encouraging to witness the aptness they manifest, and their eagerness to learn, clearly demonstrating the fact that their race is capable of advancement and civilization.

It may not become me to say anything in defence of Indian agents, (being one myself,) but I cannot suffer even a major general in the United States army to make the wholesale charge that all Indian agents are corrupt, or that as a class they can be thus charged, without entering my protest. I refer in particular to General Pope's report to the General-in-chief, under date Washington, January 25, 1867, in which he says: "Indian agents are careful never to locate their agencies at the military posts, for reasons very well understood." What those reasons are is left to be inferred, and it is but fair to presume that he would have the public believe those reasons not complimentary to the agents. He then goes on to say, "that it would be far better to devolve the whole management of the Indians upon one department or the other. He then charges that in case of any war with the Indians the agents, for manifest reasons, are anxious to negotiate a treaty, thus interfering with the military and preventing the Indians from receiving the punishment their crimes merit. He then informs us that the Indians themselves would much prefer to deal entirely with the military, which I am bound to say, so far as my knowledge extends, is exactly the reverse of true. My Indians say unanimously that, let their agent be as bad as he may, still they would prefer him to the military. He then proceeds to prove, (to his own satisfaction, I presume,) that turning over the Indians to the care of the military will furnish to the government and the Indians a guarantee that their annuities will be honestly and faithfully distributed, plainly indicating that civil officer is not be trusted with such vast responsibilities, and that there is more virtue in a shoulder-strap than in a $50,000 bond. I might cite examples in my neighborhood of the expenditure of public money by the military and Indian department, that would be no ways flattering to the former, for corn, hay, and other supplies. But enough of this. Commending a careful perusal of the above cited document to members of Congress and all interested, I drop the subject.

I offer as my opinion that one of the chief causes of the frequent Indian outbreaks or wars arises from their education, or sentiment of what constitutes manhood. It may not be generally understood that an Indian never becomes

a man according to their laws and usages until he has struck an enemy, (as they term it,) which means to take a scalp. Until such feat is accomplished by the young brave, he is counted by his tribe as but a woman; he is not allowed to sit in council nor to resent an injury offered him by any man; he is not even allowed to court a maid, as he himself is deemed a woman, which an Indian considers the greatest possible disgrace. Such being the condition and system established by untold years of pratice, is it strange that the ambitious young Indian should, even in defiance of the commands of his gray-haired chief, or of the treaty obligations entered into by the old men of his nation, (who had long ago reached the distinction for which he pants,) sometimes break over those slender barriers and snatch the coveted prize, the reward of which is the proud privilege of being counted a man, to sit in council with the most honored of his nation, and to take to his lodge the maiden of his choice for his wife? This, then, is the condition. From a number of years of close observation and study of Indian character and customs, I am of the opinion that nearly all of the old and leading men of all the tribes who have any knowledge of the government or the white man are disposed to peace, well understanding the utter folly of any attempt on their part to make war on the government or the white race; but there will be risings, massacres, and secret murders perpetrated by the class of young men above described, in spite of the authority of the chiefs and headmen, and in spite of all the troops that will be sent to their country, until this sentiment, this standard of what constitutes manhood, shall be changed, and they be taught that peace hath its victories as well as war, and that he only is truly great who is just and good. I think I may safely say that there has been some improvement in these Indians on the subject above referred to since I came among them. I have lost no opportunity to instil into their minds proper sentiments. I have held frequent councils with the old men and the young men and instructed them in what was their duty to themselves, their families, to each other, and to neighboring tribes, as well as to the government that protects and cares for them.

But, sir, you are aware how hard and difficult it is even to civilized communities to change a system or sentiment handed down from father to son for many generations. This being admitted, you will allow that it must be more difficult with the superstitious and unlettered savage. It truly is, and those having the care of them must be content to labor long and patiently before the desired result can be expected or hoped for. Yes; generations must pass away before these wild sons of the plains shall forget their wilder sports, their wars, the dance, the chase, and turn them to the tamer yet better pursuits of civilized life.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. CONGER,
United States Yancton Agent.

Hon. ANDREW J. FAULK,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 65.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
July 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report in relation to Indian matters within the upper Missouri Sioux agency. The Indians under my charge comprise what are termed the Dacotas, or Sioux. They are divided into nine bands, with each of which treaties of amity were negotiated in the autumn of 1865, and reaffirmed the following spring. The Lower Brulé, Two

Kettle, Minneconjou, Sans Arcs, Blackfeet, Ogallalla, and Uncpapa bands number in the aggregate about 13,500 persons. They are distinguished from the other bands of Sioux by the title "Tetons," and claim all the unceded portion of the Sioux country lying west of the Missouri river, though inhabiting extensively the country east of the Missouri.

The Lower Yanctonai and Upper Yanctonai bands number in the aggregate about 4,800 persons, and are distinguished from the others by the title "Uncpah-te," and claim all the unceded portion of the Sioux country lying east of the Missouri river, though, like the "Tetons," roaming at will on either side of the Missouri.

The larger portion of the hostile Sioux have gone out from the Minneconjou, Sans Arcs, Ogallalla, Uncpapa, and Upper Yanctonai bands.

Very few of the Lower Brulé, Two Kettle, Blackfeet, and Lower Yanctonai bands are gone with the hostile Indians. It can, I think, be safely asserted that the hostile Indians have gained but slight acquisitions to their cause from the friendly portion of either of these nine bands since existing treaties were negotiated.

The feast of shell and canister which General Sully gave them at White Stone Hills has continued to exercise a powerful influence. From the time of the formation of the new treaties more have deserted the cause of the hostile Indians than have joined it.

Apprehensions have been entertained of a rupture with the friendly Indians located along the Missouri river. I feared it myself at one time the past spring. It then looked very probable. Never before since our present troubles with the Indians began had there been so many hostile Indians roaming through this section, and fears were entertained by the friendly Indians as well as whites that large numbers were coming for the purpose of carrying on a war along the Missouri valley, where there were not soldiers enough to offer an effectual resistance. In this event the condition of the friendly Indians did not warrant them in adhering to a support of the government. Every argument was used that they could comprehend to show them the fallacy of war and wisdom of peace, and every precaution taken to leave no point unguarded that could tempt a plundering proclivity. About the time I entered my protest against the abandonment of this place by the military was the critical period. Up to that time the hostile Indians had played their game well with these Indians. But they failed to play their best trumps at the right time; they lost the trick and the government won the game. I regard the crisis passed, although some danger exists that the hostile Indians may make a raid through this section some time during the coming autumn before going finally into winter quarters. My views relative to the danger which has existed of trouble with those located in this section, together with some of the influences probably at work liable to produce a rupture, having been spoken of in my monthly report for May and June, current, I deem it unnecessary to reproduce them here.

Considering the many disadvantages and disappointments which have attended the farming operations of these Indians, I think the progress they have made very remarkable. A very general desire to plant seems to prevail among the Lower Brulés, Two Kettles, Minneconjous, Sans Arcs, Lower Yanctonais, and Blackfeet; also one of the principal chiefs of the Uncpapa band has expressed to me a desire to locate with about 35 lodges. This is a cheering evidence not only of a desire to maintain terms of friendship with the government, but also to better their own miserable condition and avert some of the suffering which visits them every winter like a terrible scourge entailed upon their existence, carrying many to the grave. Indians have a natural aversion to every kind of manual labor, save alone such as attaches to the pursuits of war and the chase. For a man to perform any other kind of labor is to them an hereditary notion of inferiority; the chase is their natural vocation, and it is not surprising that they are slow to renounce it, for

a certain fascination attends the "surround," the "dash," the "pursuit" of the huge animal, having just enough danger to give the keenest zest to the labor. There is still left in the civilized man enough of the savage to enjoy a buffalo hunt. What, then, should be expected of an Indian. I have endeavored to keep prominently before their minds by repeating at almost every council, that the most important of all matters for their consideration was the one of settling down and engaging in the quiet pursuits of agriculture; that the ground would yield every laborer subsistence when buffalo shall have disappeared from the face of the earth; and that although the men of to-day might not live to see the time when the chase would no longer yield them support, the lesson of the past ten years had taught them that buffalo have disappeared from sections that then abounded with them; that the inroads of the white man through their country would continue, and probably increase, and that no power on earth was strong enough to beat them back; and that it was their duty to educate their children in the profession which their own judgment now told them was the only one upon which they could depend when they too become men, to save their race from perishing and being forgotten.

Last season some of the Lower Brulé band planted on old land belonging to the Yancton reservation. The result of their summer's labor was a yield of about 2,000 bushels of corn. This was their first attempt at farming, and the production surprised the Indians; they seemed to look upon it with perfect wonder; it seemed to them an almost inexhaustible amount, and they held councils and debated how they could best dispose of it. The news of their success soon spread to the neighboring bands, and they very soon found a way to get rid of it. I exerted myself to induce them to permit me to freight it to this place and store it for winter use. This some allowed me to do, but the majority ate and gave away all before winter fully set in. Some of the Lower Yanctonai and Two Kettle bands planted here last season also. It was very late before any work was undertaken by them, and but little was produced. There was then neither a team nor an employé under my charge at this place, and what was done was through the individual generosity of F. J. Dewitt, esq., and cost the government nothing. The Indians were then encouraged by promises that farming operations on a much larger scale should be commenced for them early the following spring. Spring has passed, and the amount of work done for them is not as much as I hoped would have been the result, or as much as the Indians expected. I have done all the very limited means at my disposal would allow. The agricultural implements purchased for them at St. Louis did not reach here until the 9th of June. All ploughing for spring planting should have been completed before that time. The teams were kept at work until about the 1st of the present month, when the Indians' food being exhausted they were compelled to abandon the work and start off on a buffalo hunt. Their corn is growing finely, and if kept clear of weeds promises a good yield. From the time they commenced work until forced to abandon their field from the want of food, they seemed to perform their labor with much more energy and satisfaction than I anticipated. In connection with the future farming interests of these Indians I respectfully draw your attention to their treaties now existing with the government They are wholly inadequate to meet the actual requirements of the Indians. Take for example the treaty with the Lower Brulé band. They are allowed by this treaty $25 a year for each lodge or family engaged in agriculture. When 100 lodges locate and so engage they receive the sum of $2,500. This number of lodges ought to have at least 300 acres of ground broken for planting, being three acres for each lodge, often numbering four and five adult persons. This work alone would probably more than absorb the $2,500, leaving nothing for the necessary expenses of fencing, building, field labor, and various other incidental expenses. All the other treaties with these bands are similar except two. These two are the ones existing with the Blackfeet and Minneconjou bands,

neither of which bands receive from treaty stipulations a dollar for agricultural purposes. Yet many of both these bands have located and desire to commence farming They seem to have no idea that their treaties differ in this regard from those with other bands, and expect of course proportionate assistance. It now seems quite probable that the hostile portion of the Minneconjou band will within the year give up the war, when many will desire to locate and engage in agriculture. But by the provisions of their treaty not the slightest aid is contemplated in that direction for either this band or the Blackfeet. In consequence of the probabilities that there may be from 100 to 200 lodges from both of these bands who will within a year desire to undertake farming, I respectfully draw your attention to their treaties, to the end that if possible something may be done for them. My own opinion is that entirely new agricultural treaty stipulations should be entered into with certainly six of these lower bands, giving them a fund more worthy the name of assistance. It is true that what they receive is a gratuity ; but I think it the part of wisdom to treat them with liberality. A location and engagement in agriculture is about the only way of committing them, before the eyes of all their nation, to the cause of the government. When they have once taken this step and continued the pursuit for a year with tolerable success, they will hardly retrograde. At all points where Indians locate for farming purposes enough ground should be broken to insure that none who make application to plant need be turned away disappointed. For cases of this kind a surplus of land should be ploughed each year, and everything around the location made as attractive as possible in order to induce others to settle. None of these Indians seem capable of comprehending the fact that one or two thousand dollars will not produce fabulous results. They are now in a planting mood, and their ardor should not be damped by any lack of proper and necessary assistance. They must have small amounts of provisions on hand to be issued to them while they plant and cultivate their crops. This season has demonstrated the truthfulness of my statements in other reports that without such assistance they cannot remain to cultivate their crops, but have only time to plant when want of food drives them to the plains. Unless their crops are cultivated, but little will be harvested, and this result will soon discourage them. They have been working the past spring in the expectation of such assistance. The success of the Lower Brulé band. Last season is mainly due to the generosity of the northwest treaty commission who saw the necessity of such aid being furnished them, and gave them 10 barrels pork, 10 barrels flour, three sacks coffee, and — barrels sugar. With this small amount of provisions sufficient numbers were kept from the hunt to cultivate their corn. With regard to the religious and educational interests of these Indians, as well as my views with regard to the policy of the department generally pursued towards them, I respectfully refer you to my unpublished annual report of last year.

Some of the Sioux Indians having taken up arms against the government, and coalescing with other hostile tribes, continued a savage war for many years, it may not be improper for me to state as briefly as possible some of the causes which in my judgment have impelled them to the course, and the surest policy to adopt to win them back to a support of the government, and secure a reliable and permanent peace with this powerful and naturally warlike trine. But a few years ago the entire Sioux nation was at peace with all whites; a white man could travel from east to west from north to south, so far as their domain extended, and feel that he was in a land of friends and safe. Now no one ventures a mile from a post without an escort or a fleet horse and a good revolver. To those familiar with the past ten years' history of these Indians this state of affairs is not surprising. It is a very natural result of the causes which have been at work during this time. Mutterings of discontent, fears of the encroachment of the white man have been arising and increasing throughout the Sioux nation since the Yancton cession of 1858, when they saw a large tract of their country,

embracing some of their best hunting grounds, snatched from their possession; and later, when the discovery of gold in the distant west caused a stream of immigration to flow through the Indian country, they became fully aroused to the danger which seemed to menace the destruction of their game, their means of support, and eventually the loss of their entire country. Then it was that the hostile portion of these bands, making common cause with other tribes and bands, began the savage war signalized by the most revolting arts of barbarity. It was not for other wrongs the white man had done them; it was not for revenge, nor yet from any innate desire to spill the blood of whites; but it was to drive back this immigration and save their country. We have had but little trouble in this section of Dakota, because immigration has been in another direction, and it is along those routes they have mustered their forces to keep back the invaders. Had the course of immigration turned in this direction, here would have been the field of war. Could it be done, bring every hostile Sioux to a council to day, and ask, What consideration will induce you to give up the war and remain at peace, they would say, Stop the white man from travelling across our lands; give us the country which is ours by right of conquest and inheritance to live in and enjoy unmolested by his encroachments, and we will be at peace with all the world. And this is undoubtedly true; but where gold exists our people will go. Waters, deserts, and mountains cannot stop them, and it is beyond the power of man. Precious minerals are under us here, and all around us. Soon they will attract the eye of the adventurous fortune hunter, and this portion of the Sioux country be pierced with roads from every quarter. The Indian must give way, and the question is how shall he be made to do it, and at the same time establish with him a permanent peace. So long as they have a country which they can call their own they will fight for it. The whole history of our government from its infancy bears record to the many desperate and bloody trials of this people to save their country. It has only been where a tribe or band has been induced for a fair consideration to cede their lands to the government that anything like a reliable peace has been secured with them. The Yanctons and Poncas were, only a few years ago, as wild and warlike as these, but throughout all our recent difficulties they have remained true to the government, and no influence has even tempted them to swerve from their loyalty, save that of common sympathy for their unfortunate race. They have been at peace because they had no country to fight for. Their land had been sold, and every year they were enjoying the income which they could not hope to do if hostile. This policy has been the best ever devised for the benefit of the Indians themselves, and, when unobstructed by the cupidity of civilized men, for the security of peace, this is my plan for effecting a final settlement of difficulties with these Indians.

Send the properly authorized persons up the Missouri river in a council; announce to them plainly and in most emphatic terms the determination of the government to take possession of all the Sioux country, giving the Indians a fair equivalent, and ask them to make new treaties binding themselves to yield up to the United States forever all claim to every acre of land they have on the face of the earth. No matter how few would consent to do this, enough could be obtained to make a beginning. Then *give* them out of the lands so purchased, not *reserve* for them out of their own lands, tracts sufficiently large for their use upon which to locate. Make no treaty stipulations as to the exact amount of the purchase money they shall receive each year, but this should be made to depend upon their good behavior, the numbers located and actually engaged in the pursuits of agriculture. Then appoint them an agent for life, or during good behavior, and if it should be thought that he could not be relied upon to furnish the necessary information, appoint or designate three federal officers of the Territory, say the governor, the chief justice, and the surveyor general or secretary of the Territory, to visit their location once each year and report to Congress through

the proper channel recommending what amount of the money due them for their land should be paid that year, and Congress should make the appropriation accordingly. The persons thus sent to look into their affairs should be men familiar with the peculiarities of the identical Indians with whom they are to transact business. Then adopt a strict registration system, and allow no one to receive a dollar of assistance who is not actually located upon this reservation. Then send an army of ten thousand soldiers through the country, and give them an ocular demonstration of the determination and ability of the government to carry out its policy, and make the hostile Indians feel that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Soon the truth will dawn upon their minds that by their hostility they have actually lost forever their country, and that there remains nothing to fight for. They will see that the peaceable Indians are enjoying year after year all the benefits from the government for their lands which can ever be expected, and that each year the amount is being absorbed by the friends of the government, and one after another will come in and register his name until the whole Sioux nation is at peace. This will be a peace that will never be broken, for they will feel an entire dependence upon the government for all they can hope to enjoy. Of one thing I am fully convinced: some of the Sioux will never cease fighting so long as they feel that they have a country to fight for; when they are made to understand that they have none, this, together with the other inducements offered, will influence them to throw down their arms.

I have the honor to attach hereto an annual report of Dr. H. F. Livingston, to which I respectfully draw your attention. The great number of prescriptions which the doctor has issued during the short time he has been with these Indians is an evidence that they need a permanent physician.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. HANSON,

U. S. Indian Agent for Upper Missouri Superintendency.

Hon. A. J. FAULK,

Gov. and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 66.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
August 10, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Interior Department, I have the honor to report the condition of this agency for the third time. In doing so I cannot speak in too high terms of the uniform good conduct of this tribe. While many other Indians have been fighting the government, and murdering the frontier settlers, this tribe and the Yancton Sioux have remained faithful to their treaty stipulations, and stood as a barrier between the hostile Indian and the white settler upon the frontier.

The ratification of the supplementary treaty with this tribe has greatly encouraged them. It not only gives to them their old burying-grounds, but gives to them a tract of land in every respect much better for agricultural purposes than their former location.

I am having the buildings removed from the old agency to the new as fast as possible, and hope to have all the dwelling houses, workshops, and steam sawmill, erected before cold weather.

At least 300 acres of prairie should be broken at the agency either this fall or early next spring. To perform this work, I would recommend the purchase of fifteen yoke of work-oxen, and have the work done by Indians under the superintendence of their farmer.

In agricultural pursuits the members of this tribe are becoming quite proficient. They have between 500 and 600 acres of corn and other vegetables, which have all been well cultivated, and now bid fair to yield a very heavy harvest. I am satisfied that as soon as this tribe has sufficient breadth of ground broken, and stock and tools enough to cultivate it with, they will entirely abandon the hunt, and turn their attention to agricultural pursuits for their subsistence.

The health of the tribe for the past year has been very good. For particulars in this respect, I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of their attending physician.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. POTTER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. A. J. Faulk,
Gov. and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 67.

U. S. Agency, Fort Berthold, D. T.,
July 15, 1867.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit to your excellency this my annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

I have seen but few of the Crow Indians during the winter. The Prairie Crows are near the mouth of Milk river, waiting for me to come to them with the goods promised in their treaty of last summer; they are with the Gros Ventres of the Prairie, expecting an agency to be built, as promised them. They are in good condition and still very friendly—have plenty of buffalo.

The Mountain Crows wintered on the Yellowstone, near the mouth of the Big Horn. I will see them when I get their goods to Fort Hawley. So far as I can learn, they are in good faith trying to carry out their treaties of last summer. They have plenty to eat and good horses.

The Assinaboines are at Fort Union waiting for my return with their goods. I wintered with them last winter, and that I am alive to-day I owe to their influence and fidelity.

When the Sioux made their demonstration on our fort, and boasted of the massacre at Fort Phil Kearney, telling us they would take our fort and kill us, I made application to Col. Rankin, commanding at Fort Buford, for a guard. He informed me he could not assist me, and feared for the safety of his post. I organized a force of Assinaboines, who remained with me during the winter. I authorized the traders to give them provisions and some presents as a reward for their services, the accounts for which I hope may be paid.

I am fully satisfied with these Indians, and have heard no complaint of them from any source. They have plenty of buffalo and are tolerably well supplied with horses and dogs.

The Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans are at Fort Berthold, in a truly pitiable condition. They cannot raise a crop sufficient for their support unassisted by the government. They are hemmed in by all bands of Sioux; by those we call friendly, as well as the hostile bands.

I was with them three months last summer and fall—have visited them three times this spring and summer. I have no means of assisting them. These people must have help from the United States or perish. They resist all overtures from the hostile Sioux looking to a confederation. They tell the Sioux that the headmen of their tribes lived and died the friends of the whites, and if they must die from hunger or fight the white man, they will starve.

The Sioux have killed a number of them this spring, and are very vindictive toward them. A short time before I was last at Fort Berthold, a large party of Sioux made an attack on them—fell back, and drew them to the hills, where a very large party of Sioux made a dash at them, drove them to their village, killed and scalped four Arickarees, and took 15 horses. They sent word to them that the whole village should be destroyed this summer. They are in great distress. They cannot defend their village against any attacks, but must go to the prairie for meat.

The order to the commanders of the military posts prohibiting the sale of ammunition to the Indians on the frontier is an outrage on these people, and at this time that order is virtually in force. There is no danger that people as poor and hungry as they will invest in large quantities of ammunition, nor that they will furnish it to their enemies. The hostile Sioux are well supplied with arms and ammunition from traders from the British country, while friendly Indians are not allowed to buy it from their own traders.

I will urge upon your attention the importance of making provision for all the tribes under my charge, as follows·

Build an agency near the mouth of Milk river for the Crows, Gros Ventres, Assinaboines, Gros Ventres of the Prairie, and the Mandans. Give them a good agency, break prairie land sufficient for cultivation, then partially support them during the season for making their crops—thus showing to them that the Great Father takes an interest in their welfare.

They understand, as well as we do, that their game must soon disappear, and tell me that they wish their young people to learn to raise crops, and live as white men do.

The Arickarees, in my opinion, should, if consistent, be at once removed to the Pawnees. They speak the same language and are very similar in their tastes and habits; but if not taken to the Pawnees, there is no reason why they should not be removed to the mouth of Milk river.

My reasons for selecting the mouth of Milk river for the purpose are—

First. It is already, by treaty, the reservation for the Crows and Gros Ventres of the Prairie.

Second. It is not on any direct nor practicable route to the mining districts of Montana.

Third. It is as far as possible from the country of other tribes, and would interfere as little as possible with the location of the Great Sioux nation.

Fourth. It would give them the best buffalo country in the northwest, and give them strength to maintain it against the incursions of other tribes.

Let the valley of the Yellowstone be the dividing line. Let that be open to travel. Place the Sioux below and on the Missouri; they will act as a check on each other and thus benefit the whites.

In conclusion, I deem it of importance that the superintendent should visit the agencies at least once each year. With good liberal treaties much good would be accomplished by these visits and good advice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MAHLON WILKINSON, *U. S. Agent.*

Hon. A. J. Faulk,

Gov. and ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Yancton, D. T.

No. 68.

Yancton, D. T., *June* 13, 1867.

Sir: I arrived at the Crow Creek agency 29th of May last. I found, owing to the want of implements and the wet season, very little progress made in ploughing. What was ploughed was very readily planted by the Indians, who

seem anxious to go ahead with their farming. The want of the saw-mill is a great obstacle in the way of their progress, and I would recommend its early repair.

There were at the agency about 150 lodges anxiously waiting for the arrival of the farming implements, and the ground to be ploughed. Owing to this want and the wet season, there will be but little progress made this year in farming at the Crow Creek agency.

I arrived at old Fort Sully June 1st instant. I found there about 220 lodges of the different bands belonging there; they were waiting the coming of the farming implements, and the distribution of the balance of their goods, which was done the following day, satisfactory to them and myself. All were issued as equally as possible. There remained on hand a portion of the Ogallalla goods which I shipped to Fort Rice for Major Hanson, or any other agent, to distribute to the Ogallallas that may be there at the next distribution. This was satisfactory to the 28 lodges that were at Fort Sully (old.)

The Indians are in excellent condition at present, and are satisfied with what has been done for them, except that they have been again disappointed in getting their ground ready in time for planting, and that they have to depend upon hunting for subsistence whilst the crops are growing. Major Hanson, immediately after the arrival of the farming implements, sent them six yoke of cattle and wagons with ploughs sufficient, which have arrived by this time, as I met them going up when on my way to this place.

I urged upon the department in my report of last February, and others previously made, the great necessity of having early in the spring the cattle and implements on the ground ready for work when the season opened; a week longer delay would certainly put an end to farming operations and find the Indians scattered over the prairie.

The visit of the headmen and chiefs of these bands to Washington has had a most extraordinary effect upon them and their bands. They acknowledge their former erroneous opinion with regard to their position and power, and the intentions of the white man and his government; they feel satisfied that what has been done is for their benefit.

I now feel satisfied that if the hostile Indians could be compelled to leave their present haunts and return to their respective bands, they could all be located on the banks of the Missouri, and in a few years be self-sustaining.

The change for the better in these Indians since 1863 is greater than in any civilized or uncivilized people in the same time whose history I am coversant with.

The appearance among them again of Father De Smet has an astonishing influence. They adopt his religion, made plain to them by his peculiar zeal and manner of instruction; they adhere to it and revere with pride the medal of the Holy Cross, as a charm that may lead them to good acts, knowledge, and happiness.

I must again urge the great necessity of making reservations for these Indians immediately. They have now under the treaty, most of them, designated their localities, and are now occupying them. They have selected very judiciously the best lands for planting, with sufficient timber and water. Really, no better soil exists than this. As it is, these lands are subject to destruction by everybody who chooses to use them. It is the constant complaint of the Indians, and vexatious to them to see their timber destroyed and locations made upon what they are guaranteed by the treaties to hold forever. To prevent this it is highly necessary to have positive landmarks here as well as anywhere else for the same purpose.

By making these reservations you would have four Indian reservations nearly joining each other on the Missouri river, upon which there would be ample room for the whole nine bands of Dakota Sioux.

Whilst these Indians are being located and commencing their new pursuits, it will be necessary, beyond any doubt, to enable them to more successfully progress, that part of their annuity be expended in the purchase of subsistence for them during the summer months, (if no further appropriation could be made which I could recommend.) This they wish and ask for; their complaint that they are not able to live without hunting during the planting season, would then cease, and if instructions would be given the agents to issue to none but to those who work, they would soon see the advantage of a little industry.

At the Yancton agency everything looks prosperous and happy. Their grounds are mostly planted. The prosperity of these Indians and their pride of their possessions, and the reward for their industry, is sufficient to convince any reasonable person that the Indian can, and eventually will, become a good and valuable citizen.

The Indian is susceptible of cultivation; in comparison with the African he is greatly superior, and with the advantages the African now has he would rise far above him in knowledge and usefulness.

On the 5th instant, at old Fort Sully, a Brulé Indian belonging to the lower Brulé band at Crow Creek agency, returned from near the Red Butte, on the Platte. I sent for him and questioned him particularly about the whereabouts and movements of the hostile Indians. He left the Platte about the first of May; came to the Bear Butte, where he saw the first Indians; they were ten lodges of Ogallalas. He found no others until he came to the Low Pines, upon the headwaters of the Heart river, which is about 150 miles northwest of new Fort Sully, where he found a large camp of all the different bands of hostile Indians. The camp was so large that he could not enumerate the number of lodges, but it was larger than he had ever seen before. The men were mostly away on the war path; when they returned they were going to the Missouri to trade; they were then preparing for it. They were rich in horses and mules, and had been successful in war and hunting. From this camp he came to old Fort Sully, where he crossed the river. He gave me this information with a great deal of care, and I have since learned from other Indians that it is true and reliable.

A few days before I arrived at old Fort Sully, the headmen and chief of the Minneconjou and Sans Arcs, hearing that a camp of their bands was about 80 miles distant upon the Meauro, sent six of their young men to the camp to urge them to come in and quit the war path. The young men returned on the 6th instant, followed by about 200 or 300 Indians from this camp, with many mules packed with material for trade. This impressed me with the belief that they would in all probability remain with their bands at old Fort Sully; but I was mistaken. They seem to have no disposition to do it. General Sully and Colonel Parker, the commissioners, arrived the same day, and on the 8th instant held a council with all the chiefs present, including those who came from the camp on the Meauro, who were invited by the commissioners to come over to the council. They replied to the words of the commissioners with a great deal of earnestness and warmth. Instead of approving of the wishes of their Great Father, they demanded the removal of all the troops and white men from that country, except the traders; the vacating of all roads, and the stopping of all steamboats. It was the only way peace could be had. They wanted no assistance or care, and that it was not their wishes or nature to cultivate the soil; that they were not coming over the river with their lodges, but that they came to trade, and more would come. They came for nothing else.

The locality of these Indians cannot now be known with any certainty. That they are determined to prevent, by every means, the march of civilization in their country, is certain. They are united and feel themselves strong, being successful in war and in the chase of late. They are rich in their estimation, and proud of their condition when compared with those of their tribe who have

remained at peace and taken the advice of the white man. It will not be possible for them to remain long inactive so near the Missouri settlements. The late raid upon Fort Randall, and the shooting of every white man they found on that side of the river, is only a commencement of their marauding and murder. There is nothing to prevent them from their pursuit between the town of Yancton and the remotest fort on the upper Missouri. They can pass the military posts garrisoned with infantry as a traveller does a hand-board, and return by the same road with their scalps and plunder, as I saw them and heard them sing their war song near Sully, on my way to this place. They may not commit many depredations upon the settlements immediately, as the most of their warriors are now on the war path far westward. I think their intention is to trade and supply themselves with blankets and ammunition wherever they can procure them. They have, no doubt, an arrangement with the Red river traders to meet them this season, as they did last, with a full supply.

I cannot too strongly urge upon the department the great necessity of preventing this infernal traffic with these Indians, and again say that it is impossible to prevent it, or the expected depredations of the hostile Indians, without a strong force of cavalry, to be used against these offenders whenever they appear, it matters not under what pretence whatever. There can be no mistake made in attacking any Indians between the Missouri and the Yellowstone or the Platte. There are no friendly Indians, there. They are where they have been since the treaties, on the north and east banks of the Missouri.

The influence upon the friendly Indians by these hostile hordes, who are now near and coming among them, is very bad. They ridicule them for their inactivity, and boast of their wealth and power, which induces many of their young men to join the hostile camp, in opposition to their headmen and chiefs.

If the government intends to conquer these hostile Indians, they should do it at once, or at least use every endeavor. The longer the delay, the stronger the enemy grows. They must give up summer campaigns upon travelled roads, and penetrate the heart of the country with active troops, ready to hunt them in the winter, and drive them from the timber to the frozen plain. Occupy their profitable places of resort, and you will soon find them coming crawling back to their respective bands east of the Missouri, and join with them in their pursuits.

I am now convinced that no further treaty should ever be made with these Indians. They belong nearly all of them to the nine bands of Sioux. A nucleus of each band, with their headmen and most of their chiefs, remain at peace, and are satisfied with the treaties and the stipulations thereof already made. They should be either killed or made to join their respective bands.

The Territory of Dakota to-day would be in a most prosperous condition, were it not for the hostile attitude of these Indians. Her citizens are deprived of opening and developing her mineral resources, or improving some of her best agricultural lands. Here, in this vicinity to-day, are 200 men ready to go to the Black Hills to locate and develop that country, said to be rich in gold and pine; but they are suddenly met by thousands of hostile Indians, who say they shall not cross the Missouri. Could these enterprising men be successful in reaching their intended location, they would soon be followed by thousands of others from the east and west, which would give a death blow to the operations of this common enemy. I do hope the department may see the necessity of immediate action being taken, and may urge the War Department to use every means to thwart the ruinous intentions of these roaming savages.

I am, sir, most respectfuly, yours,

C. T. CAMPBELL,
United States Special Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 69.

OLD FORT SULLY, *June* 1, 1867.

HONORABLE SIR: In accordance with the instructions received in the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated 2d of March, 1867, by which I was appointed special commissioner to visit all the Indian tribes on the Missouri river, both on the north and south side of it, &c., and to correspond with the Indian bureau, I have the honor, and take this present opportunity, to address to you the following communication:

I left St. Louis on the 12th of April, via Chicago, and hence by the Northwestern railroad, for Omaha.

At Boonsboro' we were detained three days; the sudden melting of the snow had swollen rivers and creeks, and the spring floods had carried off the bridges and inundated the railroad track in several parts, rendering it impassable.

On the 16th the cars proceeded to Denison, a distance of 90 miles, where I hired a wagon and continued on my way to Sioux City, 100 miles.

On the 30th I took my passage on the steamer Sinclair, in company with the Yancton chiefs, their companions, the Brulés and others. We arrived at the Yancton agency after six days' progress, (260 miles.)

I need not dwell on the good and friendly dispositions of all the chiefs composing the various deputations under the fostering care of their worthy agents. Their trip to Washington has had a most happy result, and bears all the evidence of proving very beneficial and lasting.

The Yanctons, in this upper portion of the country, set the example to the other Sioux tribes. They like agriculture; they go cheerfully to work, in which they are much encouraged by their worthy agent and their farmer, who spare no trouble to assist them in their various avocations of labor.

On the 17th of May the Big Horn, after 33 days' navigation, from St. Louis, arrived at the Yancton agency, and landed my wagon, my three animals, and the little stock of provisions for my trip.

On the 21st I left the agency by land, with an interpreter, well recommended, the son of old Zephyr Rencontre, Mr. Joseph Picotte as assistant, very favorably known among the Indian tribes, and a half-breed horse guard. We met several Indian bands and families, all friendly and well disposed towards the whites.

On the 26th I arrived at Fort Thompson. I found over 100 Indian lodges encamped, chiefly of Brulés, Two Kettles, and Yanctonnais. The next day I held a council with the chiefs and braves. The principle chiefs were the Iron Nation, the Iron Eyes, the Two Lances, White Hawk, the Bone Neckcloth, and the White Bear.

I explained to them in full length the benign views of the government in their regard; the absolute necessity of keeping aloof of the hostile bands, and to continue at peace with the whites, for the security and welfare of their families.

The council lasted several hours, and to all appearances had a happy effect.

In their speeches and replies they made the most solemn promises to listen to the advice of their Great Father, (the President,) and remain at peace with the whites. They declared, at the same time, their critical situation and dread of their own people, now on the war path, from whom they receive, constantly, insulting and threatening menaces.

The above bands express a great desire to imitate the example of their Yancton brethren, and, like them, to "stir up the ground, to nourish their wives and children. They trust their Great Father will take pity on them and assist them in their need."

I remained two days among them. On the 29th I proceeded on my way, and arrived at Old Fort Sully on the 30th. Over 200 lodges were on the spot,

consisting principally of the Two Kettles bands, Blackfeet Sioux, Brulés, Yanctonnais, Yanctons, San Arcs, Minneconjous, and Ogallallas.

The next day I held a long council with them, which was attended by over 24 chieftains. The principal chiefs were the Great Mandan, (The man who serves as a shield,) The Fire Heart, (The man who kills the first,) The Iron Horn, Yellow Hawk, and Red Tail Eagle.

Like at Thompson's, I made them acquainted with the object of my visit, in accordance with the instructions I had received. All their answers and speeches were very favorable, expressing a strong determination of peace and friendship towards the whites. All these portions of tribes express the greatest desire to be placed on reserves, for the cultivation of the soil; and until the fields would yield them plenty, they intend to rove peaceably over the prairies, in quest of game, roots, and berries. From all I have observed and learned among the Indians at Thompson and Sully, I entertain no doubt of their good dispositions towards the whites.

Fatherly and kind agents, with proper attendants, will always effect great good among these poor and benighted people. They look to the government for protection and assistance, of which they stand much in need.

The chief Long Mandan, who was in Washington lately, sent out six young warriors to carry the words of their Great Father to the hostile bands on the plains; at the same time to apprise them of my presence in the country, and my earnest desire to meet them. They may soon bring back the answer of the enemy. I trust it may be favorable, and that I shall be allowed to meet him in his own camp. The return of the six Indians must regulate my immediate and future course. I shall deem it my duty to inform you on the first occasion.

With the highest consideration of respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, honorable sir, your humble and obedient servant,

P. J. DE SMET,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

P. S.—Before closing my letter, I am happy to hear that, on the 4th instant, General Sully will be at his old post and hold a conference with the Indians.

The general's experience in the country is great, and he stands high in the opinion of the Indians.

His advice and direction will be of great value to me in carrying out the views of the government.

DE S.

No. 70.

YANCTON AGENCY, D. T.,
June 15, 1867.

SIR: I take the liberty of writing a few lines to you direct, to give you information of the disposition of the Indians on the upper Missouri, and in this neighborhood. I have already advised you through Governor Faulk of the raid on Fort Randall by hostile Indians. When Generals Sully and Parker passed up from here about the last day of last month, at their request I sent with them as escort four of my best Indians. They accompanied the general as far as Fort Sully, where the general and his party took a steamboat, and my Indians got back last evening. They report that the upper Indians are very hostile, and that they threaten to kill them (the Yanctons) because they were assisting the whites. You will remember the Indian that makes this report to me; it is the

same that gave you a pipe when we were in Washington—Black Eagle. I place great reliance in what he says; he is very intelligent and every way reliable. He says he told them that they were nothing but a set of fools; that they did not know what they were about; that they must not think, because they could kill a few white men that were scattered up and down this river, that they would end the war; he told them that they might strike white men until their arms were tired out and they could kill no more, and then there would be enough left to come and sweep every Indian in this country from the face of the earth, as a mighty river sweeps when the waters break over the banks in a great freshet. Black Eagle tells me that the Indians did not say much to General Sully, but as soon as he left they talked a great deal, and all their talk was *war on the whites*. I heard, also, last evening, that there was seen on the opposite bank of the Missouri, about 30 or 40 miles above us, a large war party, numbering about 500. I presume they are the same that attacked Fort Randall. In view of all the circumstances I have deemed it advisable to put out a night watch of ten trusty Indians to guard against surprise; I have to pay them one dollar each a night. I have made every preparation to repel attack in my power, and if we had a good stockade I think we would be comparatively safe with the help of our Indians. I presume you have received my communication through Governor Faulk, asking for funds and authority to build a stockade. *I will thank you if you will inform me whether I will be allowed to spend money for this night watch*, because if it is necessary to keep it up long it will amount to quite a sum, and it will be necessary for me to make requisition to pay the same. I have nothing further of especial interest to communicate, only that we have recently had an abundance of rain, and our present prospect for a fine crop is very flattering.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. CONGER,
U. S. Yancton Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

No. 71.

FORT RANDALL, D. T.,
June 1, 1867.

SIR: General Parker and myself reached here yesterday by land from Omaha, passing through the Omaha, Winnebago, and Yaneton Indian reservations. We found nothing of special interest to report to you in respect to the Indians. They are busily engaged at present in planting their fields, and will, no doubt, have large crops, if the grasshoppers do not devastate their fields; there is some little fear of this as regards the Yanctons. We stopped here to meet the Santee chiefs, who with their band are located below the Niobraro. We were anxious to meet them, as we heard from several citizens in Dakota that they were badly located, and very much displeased with their present reservation. We were glad to hear from the chiefs that they were all very much pleased with their present locality, and wish the government would allow them to remain where they now are. They had no complaints to make and nothing to ask for. We had not time to visit their village, as we are anxious to hurry up the river for fear it may become too low for steamboat to navigate. We will leave to-morrow by land for Fort Sully, and we will visit the Santee village on our return. There is some anxiety on the part of some of the citizens of Dakota, growing out of the reported threatening attitude of some of the bands of upper Indians. We will be better able to report the truth of this when we reach the upper country. It

is to be feared that the hostilities with the Sioux on the Platte and Powder rivers may incline many of the young men of the upper Missouri bands to go on the war path.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brevet Major General, President of Commission.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 72.

FORT SULLY, *June* 9, 1867.

SIR: Our last report to you we made from Fort Randall. On the 2d of June we left "Randall," and reached the Crow Creek agency on the 4th. We met the Indians located there, consisting of small bands of the Yanctonais, Two Kettles, and Brulés, in all about 160 lodges, congregated there for the purpose of planting. We found these Indians all friendly inclined; but they complain bitterly that the promises they have received of assistance from the government to plant have not been carried out. Their agent, Mr. Lawson, informed us that the necessary implements to till the soil had not been received, though they had been purchased, and that he expected them daily; but we fear they will not reach them in season to be of service this year. This is greatly to be regretted, for these hitherto wild Indians should receive every encouragement in their present desire to cultivate the soil.

From this point we proceeded to the locality formerly Fort Sully, near Farm Island, and reached there the 6th. Here we found encamped about 220 lodges of Indians, of the Blackfeet, Two Kettles, Yanctonais, a few Unepapas Brulés, Ogallallas, and Sans Arc Sioux.

We met these Indians in council on the 8th. In the mean time the Indians we had sent messengers out for arrived on the opposite side of the river from the Black Hills. They were portions of the Minneconjous, Brulés, Sans Arc Sioux, and the two Mountain Crows. These Indians also were present at the council.

We also found here a large number of Indians who were anxious to plant, but, we regret to state, there were no means at hand to assist them in so doing. They told us they had been promised implements to till their ground, but had not received them, and asked us to represent this to you. We found amongst those Indians who came from the other side of the river, or from the present hostile country, a feeling of insubordination. They do not wish to cultivate the land. They ask that the soldiers be taken out of their country, and that the great routes through their country to the west be abandoned. But we hope that time and successive planting of other Indians may change their opinion. They, however, express their desire to be at peace with the government. The principal chiefs of these western bands were the Lone Horn and Settling Bear, of Minneconjous, and the Iron Shell, of the Brulés.

From what we hear, we fear very much the Unepapas are again becoming very hostile. But we will learn more of this when we get higher up the river. We have promised these Indians to visit them again on our return down the river, and will do so. We can then better report as to their condition.

I would beg leave to add that we met the Rev. Father De Smet at Fort Sully, and he was present at our council with the Indians. To-morrow we start, Father De Smet accompanying us to Fort Rice, by steamer.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALFRED SULLY,
Bvt. Brig. General, President of Commissioners.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 72½.

LAKE TRAVERSE AGENCY, *November* 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first report as agent of the Sissiton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians, in Dakota Territory. On the 31st July I relieved Captain C. H. Mix, special agent, and on the 24th September, under special instructions from the department, directed to me at St. Paul, forwarded an estimate for the expenses necessary to subsist, and make the contemplated improvements expected by these people under the late treaty made by them and the United States.

I regret that their necessities have been so urgent as to require many of them, residing when they can on this reservation, to absent themselves in pursuit of subsistence; it has, therefore, been impossible for me at an earlier period to obtain a census of them at all reliable, or to ascertain the extent of their efforts the past summer and autumn. A carefully made enumeration, by visiting them at their places of living, made by Charles Crawford, interpreter, aided by Mr. Samuel J. Brown, shows there are residing on this reservation over 1,100 men, women and children; there are, from the latest information, at Fort Ransom and on the Cheyenne river about 300, and probably that number at Devil's lake, making between 1,700 and 1,800 Indians requiring subsistence and clothing from the government, and whose meritorious conduct under the extreme hardships, while so many of the adjoining tribes are hostile, deserves, in my opinion, a consideration that should encourage them in their deserving efforts, and be a tangible acknowledgment from the government that they will be sustained in their well-doing. As evidence of their number, and still better as evidence of their industry, I forward the accompanying table marked A; and to show their disposition, they have from a small amount of potatoes and seed-corn furnished them (for amount see report) by Special Agent Captain C. H. Mix, and a small amount borrowed from their friends, put in and planted, without any implements furnished them by the government, 36 acres of potatoes, 110 acres of corn, and raised 120 bushels of potatoes, and 230 bushels of corn, made 757 yards of fence, cut and put up 476½ tons of hay. This was done with old worn-out hoes and scythes. Their desire to protect their stock is so great, it is stated to me many women made hay with only their knives to cut it. In connection with the statement referred to, it is proper I should inform you of two unusual causes affecting their production. The first and most disastrous was the destructive visitation by grasshoppers to this region, and the extraordinary freshets of July, covering and destroying many crops of potatoes. I desire to state the cattle given to them by Special Agent C. H. Mix have been most of them employed by Major J. R. Brown, and the parties owning them have derived a large portion of their subsistence and clothing from the earnings thereof. Up to this time the only thing I have furnished them, or aided them to live on, has been a limited amount of ammunition. Their disposition to learn and general deportment is attested by a letter (marked B, which I forward) from two gentlemen well known to your department for their enlightened and successful labor with these people, the Rev. Stephen A. Riggs and Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, whose suggestions I cordially indorse, and desire to call your attention to the efforts of these gentlemen and their long and constantly persisted in views of their friend Major Joseph R. Brown, as shown by him in reports to your department for the years of 1859 and 1860, while, to their agent, is to be attributed the cause of their whole conduct at the time of the outbreak of 1862, and to the latter much is due for their uniform protection to the frontier settlements and earnest support of the government against their deluded brethren. A large number, probably from 2,000 to 2,500, of Sissiton and Wahpeton Sioux not participants in the outbreak of 1862, but which since then have been wanderers on our northern line from

fear of vengeance against the guilty being visited on them, is at last being dispelled by the late action of the government, and although difficult to reach are becoming enlightened through our prominent and energetic business men, who, by the general advancement of our age and the country, are brought in connection therewith. As a distinguished man of the class referred to, I desire to call your particular attention to a letter (marked C) from Charles A. Ruffle, esq., the contractor to carry the mail from Fort Abercrombie to Helena, Montana Territory. I regard it not only a noticeable but highly encouraging fact that since these Indians have been informed of the late treaty made with the government no interruption to carrying the mails or interruption to the overland emigration or transportation trains passing this summer has been attempted between Fort Abercrombie or Fort Wadsworth and Fort Stephenson or other posts east of the Missouri river, where it has for several years been necessary to guard trains with a large military force.

In conclusion, I desire to place before you additional estimates to those already forwarded for surveying of this reservation, and for such other expenditures as it may be necessary to make before the bill for the regular appropriations to your department will probably be passed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN THOMPSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

IDAHO SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 73.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Boise City, Idaho Territory, August 2, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of the Indian affairs in Idaho. From the best information I have been able to obtain, the number of Indians within the limits of this superintendency approximates to six thousand, and are of the following tribes, and about the numbers set opposite each tribe, viz:

Kootenay tribe	400
Pen d'Oreille	700
Cœur d'Alenes	300
Spokane	400
Nez Percés	3,000
Shoshones (three bands)	400
Bannocks	800
Total	6,000

Of these tribes the Kootenays and Pen d'Oreilles inhabit the extreme northern limits of the Territory. They are a wandering people, and diffuse themselves over portions of Washington and Montana Territories and the British possessions; indeed, can scarcely be said to have a local habitation, but roam over a large district of country north of the 48° parallel of latitude, and east and west of 116° of longitude. The Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanes inhabit the country between

the 47° and 48° latitude and 115° and 117° longitude, being near neighbors to the Kootenays at Pen d'Oreilles. South of them, and next on the map of Idaho, is the Nez Percés reservation, in charge of James O'Neil, United States Indian agent. Of these I will speak more at length further along in this report. Towards the centre of the Territory, in the neighborhood of "Warrens," is a small band of about 100 friendly Shoshones. At the junction of the south fork and main Boise river, and about 25 miles east of Boise City, is a district of country unoccupied by whites, to which I have sent the Boise and Bannock Shoshones; they are under the direct care of Special Agent Charles F. Powell, who reports very favorably of the location for a temporary summer camp, but it probably would not be desirable in winter, as it is represented to be very cold. The Indians of the Boise and Bruneau bands number about 300 souls.

In the southeast portion of Idaho is a large district of country inhabited by the tribe of Indians known as "Bannocks," who are an energetic athletic people, with considerable property, principally horses; they follow the chase more or less, and although they claim to reside in that part of this Territory, yet they roam over a large district of country on the head waters of the Yellowstone, Wind river, &c., for the purpose of hunting buffalo and other game. Two small bands of this tribe, numbering about 75 persons, were found by the military at Camas prairie, in the month of June last, brought to Fort Boise and turned over to this superintendency for protection and safe keeping, it being understood that a body of citizens who had heard of them being there had organized for the purpose of destroying them. For particulars I respectfully refer you to the monthly report of the condition of Indians for June, 1867. They are now under the charge of Special Agent Powell, with the Boise and Bruneaus.

Touching the policy of the government in managing the Indian affairs of this superintendency, I have had no reasons for changing my mind since my last annual report. The necessity for two other reservations seems to me obvious—one in the southern and the other in the northern part of the Territory. During last summer James O'Neil, under my direction, made an examination of the northern part of Idaho, with the view of reporting upon the feasibility of establishing a reservation for the Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanes, and recommended a suitable place therefor. On the 15th of August, 1866, he reported upon the same, and submitted a plat of the country recommended. Both the letter and the plat were forwarded to your office, to which I respectfully refer you. In my opinion all the Indians within our boundaries, north of the Nez Percés, could be collected there. The Spokanes and Cœur d'Alenes desire it; but my information in regard to the Pen d'Oreilles and Kootenays is not so reliable as I could wish—their remoteness from Boise City, and the difficulties to be encountered from bad trails and rugged country in travelling to see them, would require more time in visiting them than I have ever had at my disposal, having other duties requiring my attention at home; but from the best information I can procure, I think the plan evidently feasible, and hope to see it carried out. The reservation heretofore set apart at Fort Hall, known as the "Shoshone and Bannock reservation," will accommodate all the Indians in middle and southern Idaho, and by reference to my report of the condition of Indians for June, 1867, you will perceive from the conversation there reported between myself and captains of the two little bands of Bannocks now here, that the probabilities are the Bannocks would all consent to be placed upon this reservation. This all accomplished, the Bannocks and the little bands of peaceable Shoshones at Fort Hall, the Kootenays, Pen d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, and Spokanes, at Lah-toh, and the Nez Percés pacified, I think would greatly assist the military in extinguishing the war now being waged throughout this country. It would separate the Indians from the whites, and the friendly from the hostile Indians, as well as be a nucleus around which to gather such of those now hostile as might be induced to lay down their arms and accept protection from the government. I think a rigorous civil

policy, carried out with energy, can be made a powerful engine in connection with the military arm, in ending this harassing and apparently endless war.

On the 25th November, 1866, I transmitted to your office a plat of the reservation at Fort Hall, and have from time to time since then represented the necessity of placing the friendly Indians of southern and middle Idaho thereon, but as yet have received no instructions to do so. I regret that our relations with the Nez Percés is not so friendly as I would desire; their disaffection is great and serious trouble is imminent. It could all be settled by prompt payment by the government of their just dues, but if delayed to long I greatly fear open hostilities; they *have been* patient, but promises and explanations are losing force with them now. A report of the council commenced with them on the 17th of last June having been heretofore forwarded to your office, I deem it unnecessary to repeat it here, but refer you to my monthly report of June, 1867, as well as to that of James O'Neil, United States Indian agent, for the Nez Percés of the same month, for all the material matter of that council.

Their grievances are urged with such earnestness, that even "Lawyer," who has always been our apologist, has in a measure abandoned his pacific policy, and asks boldly that we do them justice. From all the facts obtained, it is apparent that had the government been prompt and just in its dealings with them, it would have given much power and prestige to the treaty party of the Nez Percés, and had a powerful influence in drawing the non-treaty party into the covenant. Even now it may not be too late, but if neglected, war may be reasonably expected. Should the Nez Percés strike a blow, all over our Territory and around our boundaries will blaze the signal fires and gleam the tomahawks of the savages. Kootenays, Pen d'Oreilles, Cœur d'Alenes, Blackfeet, Flatheads, Spokanes, Pelouses, Bannocks and Shoshones will be involved. Of the hostile Indians that infest our country nothing definite can be stated. They occupy no particular district of country, nor are they organized under any great tribal power; they are found in small parties here and there, wandering from place to place, aiming to avoid collision with military forces, and fall upon defenceless and unprotected communities. The southwestern portion of Idaho suffers most from these predatory bands, but they confine themselves to no particular locality, of course; they are a wild, vicious, wandering and warlike people, sometimes found in Idaho, sometimes in southern Oregon, and sometimes in northern Nevada. I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of Agent O'Neil's report of the condition of the Nez Percés; his statistics of education; statistics of farming; Doctor Stoners' report of the sanitary condition of the Nez Percés; Mr. Thatcher's report of farming; Mr. Thompson's report of milling; and Dr. Wagner's report on the sanitary condition of the Boise and Bruneau Indians. All of which is submitted by,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BALLARD,
Governor and ex officio Supt. of Indian Affairs.

Hon. N. G. Taylor,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 74.

Office Nez Perces Indian Agency,
Lapwai, July 10, 1867.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of the Nez Percés Indians, and the agency under my charge: Since my last report, and up to some two or three months ago, no material changes were made in their usual course of conduct. I regret now to have to say that Nez Percés,

whose boast has ever been that they were the friends of the government and of the whites, begin to show disaffection; it is not confined to the non-treaty side alone, but it is showing itself among some of the leading chiefs and headmen on the "Lawyer's side." The disaffection began to show itself soon after the visit of George C. Hough, esq., special agent, last December, to obtain their assent to the amendments to the treaty of June 9, 1863. The non-ratification of that treaty had gone on so long, and promises made them by Governor Lyon that it would not be ratified, and that he was authorized to make a new treaty with them, by which they would retain all of their country, as given them under the treaty of 1857, except the site of the town of Lewiston; they had also been informed in March, 1866, that Governor Lyon would be here in the June following to pay their back annuities, due under the treaty of 1855. The failure to carry out these promises, and the idea they have that the stipulations of the treaty of 1863 will be carried out in the same manner is one of the causes of their bad feeling. It showed itself plainly at the council lately held, and, I think, is on the increase. If there is the same delay in carrying out the stipulation of the treaty of 1863 that there has been in that of 1855, some of the chiefs with their bands will join the hostile Indians. There are many things that it is impossible to explain to them, they cannot understand why the $1,185 that was promised to them by Governor Lyon, to the Indian laborers upon the church; is not paid them; that he told them that when the walls were up they should receive their pay. I would respectfully recommend that enough be taken from the annuities that are due them to settle this matter—enough to pay them in coin the amount that is due. These laborers were poor men, and such inducements were held out to them that they commenced the work in good faith, with the full expectation of receiving their pay when their labors ceased. Another cause of complaint with "Lawyer," the head chief, is that he was promised as such head chief $500 per annum; that for the fourth quarter of 1863 and first and second quarters of 1864, he has received no pay. I wish you would call the attention of this department to this matter also.

I have heard that Governor Wallace's accounts were settled. The liabilities for those three quarters are still unpaid, both for employés and supplies for the agency. I know for my part I cannot afford to lay out of what is due me for these three quarters; neither can the employés; our pay is small enough as it is.

Soon after the first days of January and July the employés are paid off, "Lawyer" among the rest, in currency. During the quarter "Lawyer," as head chief, has had many of his chiefs to visit him; he has subsisted them during such visits; he also has his family (wife and children) to provide for, with clothing and other necessaries; he has run up a bill in some of the stores in Lewiston of $75 or $80; he takes one quarter's salary, which to him is $125, to pay that $80 in coin, he feels, and justly so, that he is not used well. I would respectfully ask that the money due for payments of the liabilities of the fourth quarter 1863, and first and second quarters 1864, be forwarded us—if not what is due for all outstanding accounts, enough to pay "Lawyer," and make it equivalent to coin, and that enough also be paid him to make his whole salary during the last few years equivalent to a coin salary.

In my report to you for the month of June I wrote as follows, in regard to the council that has just closed: "The most of the other leading chiefs declined saying anything, leaving it for 'Lawyer' to do. 'Lawyer,' of course, in obedience to the commands of his chiefs, was compelled to speak in a manner foreign to his feelings; and I can here say truly that had not 'Lawyer' spoken as he did, had he shown in his speech the least inclination towards favoring the government in their non-payment of the annuities due his people, had he urged his people, as in times past, to live up to this treaty as they had former ones, and to keep the laws as the Nez Percés ever had, *he would not have lived forty-*

eight hours after; I know this to be true; I know that some of his own people would have killed him. As 'Little Dog,' one of the chiefs of the Blackfeet, was killed for *his* friendship to the whites, so 'Lawyer' would have been sacrificed." Since the above was written I can see the disaffection growing. In getting up my plans and estimates for carrying out the stipulations of the treaty of 1863 I was compelled to get all the information I could about the water-power on the Kamia, and the best locations for the mills and other buildings at that point. Some of the chiefs came to me and asked my authority for so doing, and if we were going to make them the same promises for two or three years, in regard to this last treaty, as had been done in that of the treaty stipulations of 1855. They had been told by Agent Hutchins in 1861; by Agent Anderson in 1862, by Governor Wallace and Messrs. Hale, Howe, and Hutchins, in 1863, and by myself and Major Truax, commanding Fort Lapwai, in 1864 and 1865, that the government had a big war on its hands; that as so onas that was closed the stipulations made in the treaties with them would be faithfully carried out. They want to know if some "big war will not be again commenced to put off matters for a few years." I can truthfully say that these Indians will not be put off with promises any longer; some of the leading chiefs ("Lawyer's" chiefs too) will fight if they do not see something done for them soon The non treaty side use these arguments (these promises and non-payments) to urge them on to committing some act, which when commenced will be hard for them to back out of.

The condition of the people in farming, in stock, and wealth, is good, and should they remain peaceable their prospects are bright; their crops of wheat raised amounted to about 15,000 bushels. The report of Mr. Thompson, grist miller, shows 11,250 bushels ground at his mill up to 1st of July. Many of the Indians living on the Elpowawai carried their wheat to be ground to the mills on the Touchet, while many again sold the grain to packers for feed, while much of it is boiled whole for food. Some few of the better class have had their wheat ground, and sold the flour in the mining camps at lower prices than packers and others could lay it down in the same camps at. Some have small pack trains running through the summer; one in particular, Cru-cru-lu-ye, runs some 15 animals; he sometimes packs for whites, and again runs on his own account. A Clearwater station merchant a short time ago informed me of his buying some oats of Cru-cru-lu-ye last fall of his own raising. After the grain had been weighed and emptied out of the sacks, the Indians brought the empty sacks to the scales to have weighed and the tare deducted, saying he only wanted pay for the oats. Their sales of melons, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, squashes, green peas, &c., during the summer, in the different towns and mining camps, bring into the nation $2,000 or $3,000; their stock of horses and cattle is increasing fast, and with the benefits to be derived from good American stallions and good bulls and cows, to be distributed to them under the stipulations of the treaty of 1863, they will rapidly increase in wealth. Their crops this season will exceed that of last, although on some parts of the reservation the crickets have devoured everything. I had on the agency farms the following crops in, but not a particle of it will be saved: 25 acres of oats, 15 of wheat, 13 of barley, besides our melons, squashes, beans, &c. The only things left by the crickets for our use has been the corn, peas, and potatoes; the crop of wheat of last season, however, being so large, we shall have enough of that crop to carry us through this season. There was raised on the agency farm last year by the employés, on 18 acres of land, from 18 bushels of club wheat, 712 bushels.

A fair improvement can be seen each year in the farms of the Indians, (the cultivation of the land and increased size of the farms;) it is hard work, though, to get them to improve their fences; that is a piece of work too laborious for the men to attend to, and the women have enough to do to get the crops in and cultivate through the summer.

In whiskey-drinking I cannot see any diminution; when it becomes too strong and the chiefs do not get their share, they will then report the offender; such cases, however, are not frequent.

With the annual appropriations for the expenses of the agency, I try to keep things in as good order as possible, but the appropriations have not been enough for the purpose intended; but under the provisions of the treaty of 1863, the additional appropriations called for will be sufficient. In consequence of the destruction of the grain crops I shall have to purchase some eight or ten tons of hay for feed for stock through the winter.

Accompanying this you will find reports of physicians, superintendent of farming, and miller; also statistics of education, of farming, and estimate of funds required for third and fourth quarters 1867, under treaty stipulations of June, 1855.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES O'NEIL,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency D. W. BALLARD,
Gov. and ex officio Sup. Indian Affairs, Boise City, Idaho.

A true copy:

D. W. BALLARD,
Governor, ex officio, Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 75.

RATTLESNAKE CAMP,
Boise County, I. T., July 31, 1867.

SIR: On the 26th June, 1867, in obedience to instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated May 9, 1867, I reported to D. W. Ballard, governor of Idaho, at Boise City, and on the 1st July, 1867, received a letter assigning me to duty, and instructing me as follows:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Boise City, I. T., July 1, 1867.

SIR: You are hereby assigned to duty with the Boise Bruneau and Bannock Indians, now in camp near this city. You will take charge of them immediately, and from time to time notify this office of their wants and necessities, that subsistence may be furnished in such quantities as may be deemed best, always bearing in mind that the strictest economy consistent with the good of the service and comfort of the Indians is necessary. You will also please report at the end of each month, the condition of the Indians, &c., together with the aggregate of issues made during the month. I have reliable information that about 20 miles above Boise City, on the north side of Boise river, there is a suitable camping ground; you will please examine it, and if so, remove the Bannocks thereto at once, the Boise Bruneau to follow so soon as it may be deemed best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BALLARD,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

CHARLES F. POWELL,
Special Indian Agent.

Also, on the 6th July, 1867, I received the following letter of instructions:

SIR: In making issues to the Indians under your charge, I desire that you give your personal attention thereto, as well as to observe their manner of consumption, to the end that you may be able to report to this office the amount of subsistence absolutely required for their use, although in removing them to the new camp, they are deprived of the pittance they were able to procure by menial service about the city of Boise, yet it is hoped the supe-

rior advantages for hunting and fishing at their new camp will fully compensate therefor, but of this you will be able to judge in a short time. Please report upon this subject at your earliest convenience.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. W. BALLARD,
Governor and ex officio Superintendent Indian Affairs.

CHARLES F. POWELL, Esq.,
U. S. Special Indian Agent.

Pursuant to the above instructions, I made the following special report to Governor Ballard, on the 15th July, 1867:

INDIAN CAMP, FORKS BOISE RIVER,
July 15, 1867.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions in letters of 1st and 6th instant, in which I am assigned to duty with the Boise Bruneau and Bannock Indians encamped near Boise City, and instructed to select a camping ground about 20 miles above Boise City and remove the Indians thereto, and report their condition and the quantity of subsistence requisite for their comfort, I have the honor to report that on the 8th instant I arrived and pitched the Indian tents at the forks of the Boise river, about 30 miles from Boise City. The grass is very good, with some game in the hills and fish in the streams, though the waters are too high for successful fishing. At present the Indians kill some game, but perhaps not enough to compensate for the scraps they were able to pick up by doing jobs, &c., at Boise City. When the waters recede their fishing will be more successful. In issuing subsistence, I have endeavored to impress them with an idea of economy, and induce them to husband their supplies, but it is impossible to accomplish much in that way. An Indian will be an Indian; give him a day's ration and he will try and eat it and waste it at a meal. Supply him for a week and he will endeavor to get rid of it in a day. Up to the present time I have made no issues except of flour and bacon, no other articles of subsistence having been turned over to me. I have issued to them at the rate of 120 pounds of bacon and 225 pounds of flour per day, which I think is sufficient for the present, but they should have a small supply of sugar, coffee, tea and rice, mainly for the sick ones, and as you do not allow a regular physician, I respectfully request that you furnish me a small supply of drugs and patent medicines, such as I can administer safely, for clearly defined ailments, such as diarrhœa, chills and fever, colds, coughs, &c.; there are undoubtedly some cases of consumption too. The Boise and Bruneau seem to be very insolent indeed, not caring to exert themselves, except when moved by hunger. The Bannocks are more enterprising and restless, given to athletic exercises and to the chase. They seem very anxious to get away from the present restraint, and indulge the wild freedom they have hereto enjoyed; they are given to martial displays, dancing, beating drums, &c. My opinion is that there are many bad, vicious young men among them, but they all seem to respect their chief, Bannock John, and I think will obey his directions. These Indians should all be placed upon a reservation at once, and their habits corrected and mode of living changed as soon as possible. The camp now occupied will answer for them for the summer, but I think they and their stock would perish here in winter. Even now the days are quite cool and the nights frosty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES F. POWELL,
Special Indian Agent, I. T.

Hon. D. W. BALLARD,
Governor and Superintendent Indian Affairs, Boise City, I. T.

And on the 31st July, 1867, I reported as follows to Governor Ballard, ex officio superintendent Indian affairs:

RATTLESNAKE CAMP,
Boise County, July 31, 1867.

SIR: Since my last report I found it necessary to remove the Boise Bruneau and Bannock Indians one mile from their former camp up the Boise river. The location is much better, with abundance of good grass, and streams from the mountains of pure water.

I find many of the Indians have that fatal disease, consumption, and the small supply of medicines which was furnished me for their use, of great value in relieving their suffering. I have also to mention many cases of chills and fevers.

Salmon they have caught many, and my endeavor is to have them prepared for winter use. The Indians, however, have no care, and are slow to learn or to be instructed; they have their own peculiar way of doing things, and think theirs the best and most judicious.

Bannock Jim, who had permission to visit Camas prairie, with a small number of his tribe, (Bunnocks,) returned on the 26th of July, with a small supply of camas and other roots, &c.

I enclose, herewith, a copy of a note from a Mr. Cox, stating the killing of a white man, on Lost river, by three Snake Indians. I do not know who Mr. Cox is:

"LONG TOM VALLEY,
"*Alturas County, July* 26, 1867.

"Bannock Jim desires me to inform you that an Irishman who stole a wagon and set of harness from Big Camas prairie, and was making his way to Lemhi, was killed by three Snake Indians, and destroyed the wagon and what property they could not carry off. He wishes me to assure you that they were not any of his tribe.

"H. P. COX.

"TO INDIAN AGENT, *Boise City.*"

The Bannocks insist that they must be allowed to go on their buffalo hunt this fall, and assign reasonable grounds for the same, and say there is no certainty as to what the government will do for them, and that they must look out for themselves. By the chase they can procure meats and roots for winter; if deprived of the privilege of doing so, they may starve or freeze, &c. I think if no definite instructions be received from the department at Washington within a month, it will be necessary to let them go. They say they will be friendly and true to the whites, and will meet me or any other United States Indian agent, at any time hereafter, or any place named, and talk as to a settlement upon a reservation.

I submit this, my first monthly report for July, 1867.

CHARLES F. POWELL,
Special Indian Agent, Idaho Territory.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

MONTANA SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 76.

BENTON, M. T., *July* 5, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report as agent for the Blackfeet nation of Indians.

I arrived at this place on the 30th day of August, 1866, and should have been here earlier had it not been for the following circumstances:

I left Cincinnati (my late residence) on the 16th day of May, 1866, and overtook the steamer Ben Jonson, (then in government employ,) at Omaha, Nebraska, having on board the Indian commissioners, composed of Messrs. O. E. Guernsey, Rev. H. W. Reed, General Curtis, and Governor Newton Edmonds, who were then on their way to form treaties with the various Indian tribes on the upper Missouri river, as well as those tribes composing my agency, which were expected to meet them for a new treaty, at Fort Benton, Montana Territory.

After the commission made their treaties with the various tribes along the said Missouri river, as far as Fort Union, in Dakota Territory, and while the steamer Ben Jonson, having the annuity goods for the Blackfeet Indians, was lying at Fort Union, I received the following letter from the Interior Department, dated Washington, D. C., May 12, 1866, extract as follows:

As the boat of the commissioners will be delayed from point to point and will be late in arriving at Fort Union, it is deemed advisable that you do not wait its movements, but proceed to your destination upon any boat which shall be on the way direct to Fort Benton, or to such point as you may meet the Gros Ventres, and deliver their goods as above stated; and stipulation should, if possible, be made that the steamer will wait at such point a reasonable time for such delivery.

By the aid of the duplicate invoices which have been sent to you, you will probably be able to select from the goods in your possession the fair proportion of the Gros Ventres.

Acting upon the above letter, and by the advice given me through consultation with the Indian commissioners, I endeavored to secure the services of the steamer Tom Stevens, then lying at Fort Union, on its return to the States from Fort Benton, to carry the annuity goods to Fort Benton.

After consultation with the captain of the boat and the commissioners, it was decided by the commissioners that, as the captain of the steamer Tom Stevens charged $7,000 to transfer the Indian goods to Fort Benton, they, the commissioners, did not feel authorized to make, on the part of the government, that contract; so that, after remaining a few days at Fort Union, the commissioners hailed the steamer Amanda, which was then in military employ, on its way to meet Colonel Reeve, commanding the 13th infantry, who was then expected down the river, on the steamer Mary McDonald, after having established the last military post on the Missouri river, (since named Camp Cook.)

The commissioners at that time had just concluded a treaty with the chiefs of the Crow tribes and some few chiefs of the Gros Ventres, and they being desirous of returning them to their camp at Muscle Shell river, according to an agreement made with them by their agent Major Wilkinson, (they having been brought down to Fort Union for treaty purposes on the steamer Miner,) it was considered advisable to hail the steamer Amanda for this purpose—which was done. After placing on the boat and under my charge these Indians, as well as the presents given them by the commissioners, consisting of the following: Four boxes merchandise, four barrels pork, one sack coffee, 23 barrels flour, four barrels bread, two barrels sugar, and also those given them by their agent, Major Wilkinson, as follows: two boxes merchandise, one barrel pork, one barrel sugar, one box tobacco, one sack coffee; also the annuity goods belonging to my agency, the following letter was given to the captain of the boat, Vincent Yore, should he meet Colonel Reeve and be questioned as to the boat's delay in meeting him:

FORT UNION, *July* 14, 1866.

CAPTAIN: The undersigned, commissioners to make treaties with the Indians of the upper Missouri, duly appointed by the President, and in the execution of their reasonable duties, require so much of the service of your boat as may be necessary to transfer some 64 Crows and Gros Ventres Indians, with their goods, amounting to some five or six tons, to their own country, the vicinity of the mouth of the Muscle Shell, on the Missouri. We therefore demand of you, as representatives of the United States, the use of your boat to this extent. This is not to interfere with your due execution of your military orders, and the Interior Department for the fair proportion of compensation which the government through the quartermasters' department under your present orders may have to pay for the services of your boat, the Amanda.

We have the honor to be, captain, your obedient servants,

NEWTON EDMONDS.
S. R. CURTIS.
O. E. GUERNSEY.
HENRY W. REED.

Captain VINCENT W. YORE,
Commanding the Steamboat Amanda.

STEAMER BEN JONSON, N. W. INDIAN COMMISSION,
Missouri River, July 18, 1866.

I hereby certify that the steamer Amanda has been detained at the request of the northwest Indian commissioners three days, in accordance with the within order.

NEWTON EDMONDS,
President Indian Commission.

After proceeding to within a few miles of Milk river, the steamer Mary McDonald, having Colonel Ree aboard, was hailed. After I had presented to Colonel Ree the above letter from the commission, as well as the promises held out to the Indians, that they would be returned to their camp after effecting a treaty at Union, as also the condition the Indians were in, (they, laboring under the promise, had taken their squaws, children, lame and the blind members of the tribe with them to the treaty, it would be unjust not to return them towards their camp nearer than at that point, Milk river,) the colonel not deeming, as he said, "there was a sufficiency of freight on the boat necessary for its procedure beyond Milk river."

He very generously, however, allowed the boat to proceed to Fort Copland,

above Milk river, where it could get wood from the abandoned fort, and, while wooding, could then discharge the Indians, that they might foot it overland to their camping-ground, a distance of 150 miles. I intended going overland from Muscle Shell, had the boat arrived there, to my destination at Fort Benton. For that purpose I had placed on the steamer Amandaa horse, with a guide named A. P. Fox,and was determined to soon inform the government of affairs connected with my agency. After arriving at Milk river, and while the Indians were being discharged from the boat, they exhibited the most intense excitement. They claimed that their agent, Major Wilkinson, had lied to them in not returning them to the Muscle Shell river as promised. They refused taking with them—they having no means of conveyance—the presents given them by the commissioners. They tore up, with the exception of six, their credentials given them by the commissioners at Fort Union, which six were given me as an evidence of their contempt for the treaty they had signed, and which I delivered over to the Rev. H. W. Reed, one of the commissioners, and which are now probably on file in the department in Washington. They stated that his excellency the President should send no more boats up the river, or they would be fired into. They threatened my life if I proceeded from that point overland to Fort Benton. They stole a horse from the boat belonging to a Mr. Gorman, a claim for which loss is now on file at Washington, certified to by witnesses, including the captain and clerk of said boat Amanda.

Under this unfortunate feeling of the Indians, and deeming it necessary, I returned to Fort Union, leaving all the Indian goods belonging to the Crow and Gros Ventres Indians as presents, as well as the goods from my command, in storage, for which I took receipts from the agent of the Northwestern Fur Company, Mr. Gaben, and I then proceeded down the river to Omaha, from which place I proceeded overland to Fort Benton. I have recently learned that that commission, with one exception, did jointly sign in their report a protest against my position as Indian agent, owing to my having returned down the Missouri river as first stated, and proceeded overland to Fort Benton. I therefore take this opportunity to state that the commissioners individually expressed themselves to me after I met them at Fort Berthold, on their return down the river, as being in every way satisfied with my change of travel to the overland route.

When I read them the first and original letter I had written the Interior Department regarding the feelings of the Indians in having to go overland from Milk river to their encampment, as herein explained, the commissioners then *distinctly* stated to me, and asked of me as an *especial* favor, that I would modify my letter regarding the anger of the Indians, as they had forwarded to the Interior Department the treaty stipulations signed by these same Indians, and my report would therefore seem in opposition to their own. They further stated, as I had last seen the Indians, the department would therefore consider my report first, and they did not desire to enter into a controversy with me.

At their urgent solicitation, I modified the tenor of my original letter, since which time they have contemptuously censured me *in writing* what they have praised me for doing to my face. I shall therefore ask, Was it not better, under the circumstances, to bring that large amount of goods back to Fort Union for storage than to leave them in the open air at Milk river to rot, as there was no place for their storage, nor was there any roadway open by which they could be carried away?

After being left there, I deemed the course I took to be the best, and caused by it a saving to the government, not only in the waste of goods, but, as I have since shown, in the preservation of peace with the tribes composing the Blackfeet agency.

Soon after my arrival at Fort Benton, and on the 18th day of September, 1866, there was seen on the opposite bank of the Missouri river a party of eleven Paiegan Indians, desirous of crossing over to the Benton side, whereupon

a body of some twenty whites, residents of Fort Benton, and returning miners to the States, ran up to the bend of the river, and as the Indians touched the shore, these men fired into them, wounding some three of them and killing one. The balance of the Indians, with the wounded, ran back to the opposite shore, leaving the dead one in the hands of the whites, who immediately scalped him. It seemed impossible to remonstrate against such conduct. It was claimed for defence that, under the treaty of 1865, entered into on the part of the government by the late lamented Governor T. F. Meagher, Judge Munson, and my predecessor, the honorable deceased Gad E. Upson, there was a verbal agreement between themselves and the chiefs that no war party, either going to or coming from the war, should come near Fort Benton.

These Indians were returning from a war with the Crow and Snake Indians; hence this was, in my opinion, an uncalled-for attack, for two reasons: the first of which reason was, the Indians were not informed of the opposition to their crossing the river; the second reason that it was the wreaking of personal hatred toward the Indians in the loss of horses stolen from the whites by some persons who were *supposed* to be Indians.

On the following day, the 19th of September, 1866, another party of Indians were seen some six miles above Fort Benton, on that side of the river, whereupon the same class of persons who killed the above-mentioned Indians started on horseback after them. They overtook the Indians and fired into them, killing six, bringing their scalps into the town. I endeavored to secure the scalps, but was refused. In the afternoon of the same day an Indian was seen and captured near Fort Benton. I had him brought to the agency office and kept in confinement until the excitement against him was passed. I then discharged him with the admonition to go immediately to his camp. It seems that, in this case, the Indian had been out, with a party of four others, on a horse-stealing expedition against the Crow and Snake Indians, and failing in that, he started for his camp, when, being overtaken with hunger, he started for Fort Benton for provisions, when he was there taken.

Soon after my arrival at Fort Benton, I arranged with the Northwestern Fur Company for the transportation of the Indian goods left at Fort Union to Fort Benton, when, after their arrival, which was late in November, I commenced their distribution first to the Paiegan tribe, they being numerically represented to receive them. The Gros Ventres tribe could not receive theirs owing to their fears of meeting with the Paiegans at Fort Benton, who had but recently fought and badly whipped them near the Cypress mountains, killing some three hundred, capturing some three of their squaws and two children, besides taking from them nearly all their horses.

I, after the distribution to the Paiegans, placed those belonging to the Gros Ventres, with the above prisoners, on a mackinac and proceeded to their camp on the Muscle Shell river. I went to that point overland, and taking with me a guide, stopped at Camp Cook, where I received a military escort of twenty-five soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Codding, an officer and gentleman every way worthy of his position. After my arrival at the Muscle Shell river, there was found a few Indians under "White Eagle," the second in command of the tribe; the main camp, under Farneassee, being then on their winter hunt. As cold weather was then setting in, there being no prospect of distributing the goods to each of the tribes at that time, and fearing the effect of the weather on the soldiers, I distributed a few of the annuity goods to the Indians that were then there, while the remainder I placed on storage—which were afterwards distributed to the entire camp—and started for Fort Benton.

Lieutenant Codding, on returning to Camp Cook with his command, having a surplus of rations, on learning of the starving condition of that tribe, as well as having ocular demonstration of the condition of the Indians, generously sold them, through me on behalf of the government, for the use of the Indians, the

rations, to the amount of $200, the payment for which has not as yet been made. After accompanying the lieutenant to Fort Cook, I then returned to Fort Benton.

After my arrival at the agency I was waited upon by members from the Blood and Blackfoot tribes, to learn if their tribes could call upon me with safety to receive their annuities, as they were afraid of the whites. I told them, in answer, that they need have no fears, as I was there to protect them. After giving them rations to feed them on their return to their camps, they did not afterwards return last winter to see me.

Owing to the scarcity of annuity goods given the Paiegan, as well as the other tribe of Indians, owing to the treaty of 1865 not having been ratified by Congress, and as the goods received by me seemed to be mere presents for them until the new treaty could be ratified, I delivered the goods for the Blackfeet tribe to them quite early in the spring, as they had been, during the winter, in a starving condition. They had very few horses for their hunt; they had been almost naked; they had been peaceable under the death of their relatives by the whites, as I have previously stated; as well as having been deprived, in a great measure, of ammunition by an order which was issued from General P. St. George Cook, from Omaha, in the fall of the year, and which became subject to enforcement in Montana or wherever the military were distributed. I also assisted in their comfort in allowing their traders, as they requested me, to trade in their camps.

Although the newspaper press frequently mentioned this tribe as having smoked the "pipe of peace" with the Sioux, intending to go with them last spring on the war path against the whites, I have yet to be positively informed as to that fact.

The annuities designed for the Blood tribe I have in my possession for final distribution.

A few of the chiefs of the Blood and Blackfeet tribes called recently to see me, and expressed a strong desire to remain in peace with their own nation and the white race. They are, however, strongly opposed to visiting Benton to see their agent, owing to the heavy white settlement around the town; and as there has been no provision made by the late Congress for a new treaty on the part of the government with them, by reason of the treaty of the Judith river of 1855 expiring by limitation, and the non-satisfaction of the treaty of 1865, I am apprehensive of not seeing any of the Indians until next spring.

As I have frequently stated my reasons for a change of agency from this place, I respectfully again urge its necessity upon the government, and herewith transmit my reasons therefor.

It is well known that in thickly settled countries the citizens thereof carry with them more or less hostility towards the Indians, and spare no efforts, when success seems certain, in obliterating them from existence. This seeming dislike is found most generally where the Indian does his trading, and where, also, by long-established posts, opposition receives but little of their patronage. In addition to these things, relying, as many do, for prosperity in their business, being conducted under a territorial and United States revenue license, they forget the position of local matters, and by reason of these licenses, trade in direct opposition to the laws of the Interior Department. They therefore feel aggrieved in finding their dividing line between local and federal authority. The question then arises as to how a territorial tax can be assessed upon parties resident on Indian lands when they are prevented from carrying on the sale of certain contraband articles under the prohibition of the Indian agent. If, for instance, a large class of persons receive (as many do) this territorial license to carry on business indiscriminately, (for upon its face it exacts nothing and mentions only his business locality,) it therefore gives the trader the blissful anticipation of earning at least a living if not a fortune. The Indian agent, acting upon the instructions given

him, refuses the license to operate upon his reservation, and limits his own authority in the granting of his own licenses. Then thereby becomes an informal attempt to question this right, for it is known that many of those who, in keeping dram-shops for the retailing of liquors, are mostly an ignorant class whom it is impossible to teach the laws of the country; and with their associates or customers, who are of a wild, reckless nature, and being numerous also in strength, would not only attempt to trade against the agent's authority, but drive from the agency the various Indians going there for trading or other purposes. Then, again, the authority of the agent is questioned regarding the sale of liquors at open bar on the various steamboats which arrive at certain portions of the year at Fort Benton, it having become a port of entry for steamboats of the heaviest tonnage, and who bring with them contraband articles for the various merchants throughout the Territory, thereby again operating against that clause which reads as follows: "Or shall introduce or attempt to introduce any spirituous liquor or wine into the Indian country, such person, on conviction thereof before the proper district court of the United States, shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, and shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars." Now, if this clause should be put to a practical demonstration, it would no doubt be apparent that the white race would gain, for it is conceded that in questions of this character the great preponderating strength of the merchants and miners, who are so generously contributing to our national prosperity and greatness, would prevent the association of the races together, for neither by birth nor education could there exist the least friendly relations. Therefore is it not better that by the removal of this agency further back into the interior, there could be effected a more permanent peace to the country and more general safety to both races? It might be argued that if there should be a repetition of Indian wars, the race would then be, not only in name but in fact, exterminated, and there would be no further use for agents or agency buildings. This theory may be, in contemplation, pleasant, yet practically it would meet with embarrassments, for experience has thus far proven, unless there be a general uprising of the people, sanctioned by the United States Congress, the Indian would maintain his existence, and the tradition of his death in Montana Territory would seem an absurdity.

This government is too humane to annihilate those who, from wrongs inflicted upon them, justly punished the white aggressor, and the Old World has yet to be taught that the United States, having purchased land by treaty, would possess and occupy other lands through force and power. The genius of our institutions, although differing with many minds regarding territorial occupancy, agrees in the main that the Indian should be removed from the encroachments of the white race and honestly compensated for the relinquishment of their lands. By their removal there would be no occasion for hostility; each party could attend to their own business, for history and experience in this Territory have proven that the introduction of so many emigrants, having such a diversity of character and hatred towards the Indian, have rendered travel unsafe, and the highways of to-day are attractively different from those of yesterday. In this separation that I so earnestly urge (between the white and the Indian races,) the government would be benefited, and all mankind could move on without meeting with any danger.

The government, some few years since, appropriated funds for the establishment of what was once known as the Sun River farm, lying some 60 miles due south from Fort Benton, and being near the direct road of travel between that place and Helena. Through mismanagement or other causes the outlay on its improvements was a dead letter, so far as any good was established for the Indian in the science of agriculture or of profit arising therefrom to the government. It to-day is barren; there are no furrows to show the impress of the ploughshare, and no house upon it to mark the residence of an inhabitant. I

incidentally heard that on last spring some north Paiegan Indians, under "Bull's Head," made a descent upon it, uprooting everything that had been planted on it, and burning its buildings. I have never yet learned positively the truth of the statement. The re-establishment of that farm would be highly impolitic, for a highway has been converted near it, and the military, always distasteful to them, being equally as close.

There are many of the Indians who are anxious to become the rivals of the white race, and will, as soon as suitable grounds are established for them, adopt the order of civilization, and will equalize their ability for their own interest as well as that of the government.

Hoping that our official as well as personal relations may continue of the most amicable nature,

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. WRIGHT,
United States Indian Agent.

His Excellency Gov. G. C. SMITH,
Ex officio Sup't Indian Affairs, Virginia City, M. T.

No. 77.

CHARLESTOWN, ILLINOIS,
July 5, 1867.

SIR: I have just arrived at home from the Flathead agency, Montana Territory. While on my trip I was in the camps of the Kootenay, Pen d'Oreille, Flathead, Piegan, Gros Ventre, Assinaboine, Ree and Crow, Mandan and Arickaree tribes of Indians. I packed across the country from Hell Gate to Fort Benton, and thence took steamer for St. Louis, and did not see a hostile Indian during the entire trip.

I saw and conversed with many persons who have been among the above-named tribes during the last six months, and know their feeling toward the government and the whites, and am satisfied beyond a doubt that the Indians of Montana generally, and those residing along the Missouri river, were never behaving better than at present, than they have been for some time past, (say seven to nine months,) and that they are as a general thing peaceably disposed toward our government.

Acting Governor Meagher's Indian war in Montana is the biggest humbug of the age, got up to advance his political interest, and to enable a lot of bummers who surround and hang on to him to make a big raid on the United States treasury.

Parties (and hundreds of them) were travelling from Helena to Fort Benton, some mounted, some on foot, and some in wagons, in squads of two, four, six, and eight persons—some armed, and some unarmed. None appeared to apprehend any more danger from hostile Indians than they would in Washington city.

The boat I came down the river on (the Yorktown) did not even load the guns furnished them by the War Department during the round trip, but allowed Indians to come on board the boat when they wished to do so, (that is, when we were lying-to.) Neither did I hear of a single boat that had been disturbed by Indians on the Missouri river, the many statements made in newspapers to the contrary notwithstanding.

I am satisfied no trouble need be apprehended from the above-named tribes, unless the same is brought on by the acts of * * * * General Meagher and the troops under his orders; but when volunteers are sent out

and told by their commander, as General Meagher told those under his command in a general order, *that they shall have all the property they capture*, such as robes, horses, &c., it would be strange indeed if they did not create unnecessary trouble with the Indians.

The Indians of the plains are very hostile—full as much, if not more so than represented; yet I am fully satisfied that a commission consisting of good, sensible, practical men, that know the Indians, their habits, the wrongs and grievances they complain of, and their wants, could make a treaty of peace with them, which would end all our troubles in that quarter.

I felt it my duty, having been connected with the Indian department in Montana, to give you the above information. Time will show that I am not mistaken in what I write.

AUG. H. CHAPMAN,
Late United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 78.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
Omaha, Nebraska, November 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor, in compliance with the regulations of the department, to submit my first annual report of the condition of Indian affairs in the northern superintendency, together with the accompanying reports of the agents and employés of the different agencies embraced within the superintendency.

I am gratified that it is in my power to report that the condition of all the tribes in this superintendency who live on reservations is in a high degree satisfactory, A large majority of the Indians of the Upper Platte agency, consisting of the Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, who are known as Prairie or Blanket Indians, have been engaged for nearly two years past in a most determined and relentless war against the whites. From information gathered from the reports of those specially commissioned and authorized by the President to visit the Indian country, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of this most bloody and formidable war, I am warranted in saying that it had its origin in the intense dissatisfaction created among the Indians by the endeavor of the government, without their consent, to open a new route leading from Fort Laramie northward to the gold districts of Montana and Idaho, and the location of military posts along the proposed route, to protect travel and emigration. This road passes through what is termed the Powder River country, and owing to the vast herds of wild game, such as buffalo, antelope, and deer, which range in this region, it is regarded by the Sioux Indians who live north of the Platte river as their best hunting ground, and the last one yet free from the encroachments of the white man

THE WINNEBAGOES.

This tribe of Indians, I am pleased to report, are now fast emerging from the sad and most unfortunate condition to which they were reduced by their removal from their homes in Minnesota.

Their present reservation, comprising 97,496.90 acres, (ceded to the United States by the Omahas, and by the United States to the Winnebagoes, under

treaty of March 8, 1865,) is well adapted in all respects for the future and permanent home of these Indians. Much of the land is of the very best quality, and no part of it is of an inferior grade. There are considerable bodies of timber, especially along the breaks of the Missouri river, and in the ravines which mark the reserve. The timber consists of oak, elm, walnut, soft maple, and cottonwood. The surface of the land is in general high rolling prairie, and particularly well adapted to raising cereals. The abundant crops of corn, wheat, and vegetables produced on the reservation the present year establish the fact that the land, for agricultural purposes, is not surpassed by any portion of the State of Nebraska.

The reservation is traversed by several creeks of pure living water, the valleys of which are remarkably fertile. I regard it as especially fortunate that these Indians have at last, after three years of wandering and tribulation, during which their number was greatly reduced by death, caused by privation and suffering, found so beautiful and fertile a resting-place. The fertility of the soil, the abundance of timber and pasturage, and the eligible location of the reservation, give them ample opportunity to fully develop the decided taste and strong inclination they manifest for agricultural pursuits and the raising of stock.

The lands of their reservation have just been surveyed in the same manner as public lands, and the field-notes of the survey approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The agent this year has cultivated 500 acres of wheat, which he thinks will yield about 10,000 bushels, and about 330 acres of corn, which he thinks will yield 15,000 bushels. Aside from the land cultivated by the agent, the Indians have numerous patches of corn and vegetables scattered over the reservation.

The following buildings have been constructed this year on the reservation, under the supervision of the agent: an agency house, a storehouse for farming tools and the issue of rations, a building containing a council-room, an office, and storeroom for annuity goods, a carpenter's shop, a barn, and an interpreter's house.

There are now being constructed two dwelling-houses for employés of the agency, also a house for each one of the 14 chiefs of the tribe, as per article fourth of treaty of March 8, 1865. The two houses for employés, and the 14 houses for the chiefs are being built under a contract made with the Messrs. Fuller & Puffer, of Nebraska, dated August 7, 1867, and will all be completed and ready for occupation by the 1st of December next.

Under instructions from the department, I purchased a saw-mill early in May last for the use of this tribe, and nearly all of the lumber used in building the above-named houses by the agent, and the houses for the employés and chiefs, was sawed by this mill from logs cut on the reservation, thus making the cost of these houses much less than if the lumber necessary for their construction had been purchased in the market.

I have also, in compliance with instructions, purchased the necessary machinery and gearing for a grist-mill, which is now being attached to the saw-mill, and will be ready to grind flour and meal by the 1st of January next. When this mill is ready for use, all the grain raised by the Winnebagoes can be made into flour and meal by their own mill, and while the mill is not employed in grinding grain belonging to the Indians, it can be used in grinding for the citizens of the surrounding country, they paying to the Indians the usual grain-toll.

Under an advertisement of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, dated April 25, 1867, "for stock cattle for Indian service," by the terms of which I was authorized and instructed to receive the bids and let the contract, I made a contract with Mr. James P. Williams, of Kansas, dated June 1, 1867, to supply the Indian department with 1,000 head of milch cows and 30 head of bulls. Of this lot of cattle the Winnebagoes have received 300 head of milch cows and 10 head

of bulls, at a cost of $33 33 per head; add to this number the cattle they had on hand, and it gives them a total herd of 444 head of cattle, nearly all of which are milch cows. With proper care and attention on the part of the agent, it is believed that this number of cattle will provide the Winnebagoes with a basis for raising all their work-cattle, and in a few years all the beef they will need.

I have instructed the agent to take charge of the cattle, and not to distribute them among the Indians until so ordered. This, in my judgment, is the best course to pursue until the Winnebagoes receive their lands in severalty. If distributed among them now, while they retain their tribal organization, and hold their lands and property in common, they will soon either kill or lose them, or trade them off to the whites. When each family is cast on its own resources by receiving its share in severalty of all the property now held in common, they will readily realize the importance and necessity of keeping it and properly caring for it, but not until then.

Under an advertisement dated April 23, 1867, made by me in compliance with instructions, I let a contract, dated June 5, 1867, to Mr. N. C. Howard, of St. Louis, Missouri, to furnish the Winnebagoes with 200 head of horses, at $49 80 per head. These horses have just been delivered at the agency, and are in all respects satisfactory to the Indians. Add the number delivered on this contract to those on hand, and it gives them a total of 480 head of horses.

Under an advertisement made by me, in compliance with instructions, I let a contract, dated June 10, 1867, to Mr. John A. Smiley, of Nebraska, to furnish subsistence to the Winnebagoes until the 1st day of June, 1868.

The abundant crops of wheat, corn, and vegetables raised on the reservation this year enabled me, in the month of September, to stop issuing to them rations of flour, and the only supplies now furnished by the contractor are, one-half pound of fresh beef to each individual per day, and 15 pounds of salt per month to the whole tribe. It will be necessary for the government to supply these Indians with a small ration of fresh beef until they raise meat enough for their own use.

It will be seen from the above recital that a great deal has been done by the government in the past year to comply with the stipulations of the treaty of March 8, 1865, and to ameliorate the condition and advance the interests of this tribe, and I feel confident that by judicious management on the part of the superintendent and agent they will soon not only maintain and support themselves from the products of their own industry, but be so far advanced in the chief elements of civilization as to entitle them to all the privileges of citizenship.

In order to accomplish so desirable an end at the earliest possible day, I would earnestly recommend that the government pursue the following course:

First, allot to each head of a family in severalty 160 acres of good tillable land, and to each unmarried male or female 18 years of age 80 acres, embracing in every instance a sufficient quantity of timber to maintain each a homestead.

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that there is no treaty provision authorizing an allotment in severalty of the lands belonging to the Winnebagoes. The only authority for such allotment is found in the fourth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act for the removal of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their reservation in Minnesota for their benefit," approved February 21, 1863. This law restricts the quantity of land to be allotted to each head of a family to 80 acres, and makes no provision whatever for the unmarried males and females 18 years of age. You are aware that it has been the universal custom of the government in providing by treaty for an allotment of land in severalty to Indian tribes, to give to each head of a family at least 160 acres, and to each unmarried male and female 18 years of age at least 80 acres. In some cases a larger quantity is given to heads of families. (See treaty with Ottoes and Missourias, of March 15, 1854.)

Assuming that the Winnebagoes have in all 300 families, and their entire

reservation divided amongst them equally, each family would have over 320 acres of land. By allotting to each family 160 acres, and to each unmarried male and female 18 years of age 80 acres, more than one-half the reservation would still be held in common. I can see no reason why the Winnebagoes should be limited to 80 acres of land to each family, while all other tribes have been allowed 160 acres or more. I would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to so amend the law referred to as to authorize the allotment to each family of 160 acres of land, and to each unmarried male and female 18 years of age 80 acres.

Many of this tribe while living in Minnesota held their lands in severalty and lived in good houses, and from their thrift and industry, and taste for agricultural pursuits and stock raising, had become independent and prosperous. They are all well pleased with their present reservation, and desire to make it their permanent home, and are exceedingly anxious to have a portion of it set aside in severalty, so that those among them who are disposed to be industrious, sober, and economical, may again have an opportunity of surrounding themselves with the comforts they once enjoyed, while the idle and vicious will be forced into habits of industry and self reliance.

Second, that Congress appropriates at its next session the sum of $70,000, to be expended in the purchase of work cattle, stock cattle, hogs and sheep, and the sum of $20,000 be expended in the purchase of wagons and farming utensils.

The Indian, in my opinion, can never, in any considerable degree be civilized, or educated to that condition of independence and enlightenment which will fit him for the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, until he can with his own hands and through his own individual resources feed and clothe himself.

The Winnebagoes have entirely abandoned the chase as a means of subsistence, and from long residence and intimate associations with the whites of Minnesota, have gained a practical knowledge of farming and stock raising. They have raised a sufficient quantity of grain and vegetables on their reservation this year, to answer their purposes for the coming year, and there is every reason to believe that they will continue to raise their own breadstuff and vegetables in the future.

All that is wanting to make them independent of the government as regards subsistence is a sufficiency of meat. As they no longer procure meat by hunting for it, they must either go out among the whites and work for it, depend on the government for it, or raise it themselves. By furnishing them an abundance of stock cattle, hogs, and sheep, to breed from, I will venture the prediction that within two years from the day the stock reaches the reservation, they will raise meat enough to supply their own wants, and have a surplus for sale.

By sending one man among them familiar with the use of the loom, they will soon acquire a knowledge of the art of weaving, and in a very short time manufacture nearly all of their clothing from the wool of their own sheep.

After they have received their lands in severalty, each family should have their own work cattle, wagons, ploughs, and other necessary farming utensils; and I would therefore suggest that Congress at it its next session appropriate not less than $20,000, to be expended, as I have before suggested, in the purchase of wagons and farming utensils.

The Winnebagoes have an abundance of money in the hands of the government, from which the appropriations I have named can be made. I would mention their "trust fund," amounting to $1,000,000, growing out of the treaty of November 1st, 1837, upon which they receive an annual interest of five per centum. In addition to this there is now, or soon will be, a surplus fund arising from the sale of their lands in Minnesota, after paying their indebtedness, as provided in the act of February 21, 1863.

It is also well known to the department that the entire expense of moving the Winnebagoes from Minnesota to Crow Creek, and from there to their present

location in Nebraska, was paid out of their own money. The data by which the exact amount of this expenditure can be ascertained is in the possession of the department, and I would respectfully suggest that the government is honorably bound to return every dollar of it.

3. That the sum of six thousand dollars be appropriated by Congress, at its next session, for the purpose of paying the salaries of school teachers, purchasing furniture for school-house, school-books, and stationery.

In all of my councils with these Indians, they express an earnest desire to have schools established among them. They have had the benefit of schools for many years, but have been deprived of them since their departure from Minnesota. Their means are abundant, and a portion of them cannot be expended more judiciously than by inaugurating and maintaining one or two daily schools. These Indians seem to fully appreciate the importance of so far educating their children as to qualify them to read and write the English language. An ample appropriation was made for the construction of a large and commodious school-house in "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department," approved July 26, 1866, but no steps have yet been taken to construct the building, because there was no appropriation made for the pay of teachers, purchase of school-house furniture, schools books, &c.

I would respectfully call your attention to the following appropriations made for the Winnebagoes by act of Congress approved July 26, 1866:

1. For the purchase of 400 horses, 100 cows, 20 yoke of oxen 20 wagons, and 40 chains, as per third article treaty of March 8, 1865, $60,300.

All of the above-named articles have been purchased for the Indians, and I presume the stock cattle, numbering 310 head, delivered to them under the contract of Mr James P. Williams, were paid for out of this appropriation. Assuming this to be true, you will ascertain by estimating the cost of all of the horses, cattle, wagons &c., including the 310 head of stock cattle referred to, that there is now on hand unexpended of this appropriation, not less than $24,000.

2. For the erection of a house for each chief, as per fourth article treaty of March 8, 1865, $22,500.

Under the contract of Messrs. Fuller and Puffer, dated August 7, 1867, they agree to construct 14 houses for the chiefs of the tribe, and two houses for use of employés, and to furnish all of the material, except lumber, necessary to their construction, for the sum of $5,127. All of the lumber used in building the chief's houses, except that used in ceiling them on the inside, was sawed by their own mill from logs cut on the reservation. The exact cost of the chief's houses I cannot determine until the bills for painting, hauling lumber, &c., come in, but I know it will not exceed the sum of $5,500, thus leaving a balance of this appropriation unexpended of about $17,000.

There will be on hand of these two appropriations, after complying with the stipulations of the third and fourth articles of the treaty of March 8, 1865, not less than $41,000.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress authorize the diversion of the surplus of these two appropriations to the purchase of stock cattle, work cattle, hogs and sheep. If this is done the appropriations for these purposes, as herein suggested, can be reduced from $70,000 to about $29,000.

SANTEE SIOUX.

There is little to report in the way of progress among these Indians in the last year. In April, 1866, they were removed from Crow creek, Dakota, to their present location, near the mouth of Niobrara river, in Nebraska, and the hope was held out to them that the land selected for them at this point would become their permanent home. A delegation of their chiefs visited Washington

last year, at the wish of the government, for the avowed purpose of negotiating a treaty and providing them with permanent homes. The chiefs made known their earnest wishes to the government, and begged that a treaty might be made with them and a permanent reservation set apart for their use. Councils were held, but the winter was allowed to pass, and the Indians, after remaining in Washington from the middle of February to the 1st of May, returned to Nebraska without having accomplished anything for their good. This apparent indifference to their welfare has had the most demoralizing and depressing influence upon the whole tribe. They have now lost all hope of ever being restored to the favor of the government, and attribute the indifference of the government to a determination to make the suffer still longer for them crimes committed by their nation in Minnesota in the fall of 1862.

It is a well-known fact that those of the tribe, who were most prominent and influential in causing the outbreak in Minnesota and perpetrating outrages upon whites are still wandering or have become identified with the hostile Indians west of the Missouri.

It is also well known that the principal chiefs of the band now at the Niobrara reservation were active in not only trying to prevent the outbreak in Minnesota, but in saving the lives of the whites by giving them timely notice of the bloody purpose of that portion of the tribe who committed the outrages.

Hon. D. N. Cooley, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report for the year 1865, (see page 27,) uses the following language in relation to these Indians. The only offence of which many of them appear to have been guilty is that of being Sioux Indians, and of having, when a part of their people committed the terrible outrages in Minnesota, taken part with them so far as to fly when pursued by troops. At all events, as soon as the troops came near enough to give them protection, they came in and brought with them, rescued from the horrors of Indian captivity, a large number of white women and children."

Agent Galbraith, in his report dated January 27, 1863, giving a full history of the outbreak, says: "Many of the chiefs, old men, and farmer Indians, remonstrated and even protested, but all was in vain; the die was cast, madness ruled the hour."

Of the eighteen hundred Indians who gave themselves up to Colonel Sibley after the outbreak, there is no evidence that any considerable number of them participated in the outbreak, but there is abundant evidence that many of them aided materially in saving the lives of the whites.

All treaties with these Indians have been abrogated, their annuities forfeited, their splendid reservation of valuable land in Minnesota confiscated by the government, their numbers sadly reduced by starvation and disease; they have been humiliated to the dust, and in all of these terrible penalties the innocent have suffered with the guilty. The good that can result from this course of retribution has been realized ere this or it never will be. The loss of power, utter and complete humiliation and broken spirit of this tribe affords ample evidence that they have fully expiated their crime and will never again repeat it. Wisdom and humanity alike demand that the government should now adopt a different policy.

Take them once more by the hand, give them a permanent reservation, enter into treaty relations with them, restore enough of their former annuities to enable them to buy some of the necessaries of life, restore their school fund, purchase for them stock, cattle, hogs, and sheep, give them farming utensils, and provide for an allotment of whatever lands may be assigned them severally.

It must be borne in mind that these Indians are as far advanced in a knowledge of farming and stock raising as the Winnebagoes, and like them have abandoned the chase as a means of subsistence. They are considered the most intelligent and best educated Indians of the west, and take great pride in their schools and religious missions.

There is every reason to believe that if the government will pursue towards the Santee Sioux the policy I have indicated, they will, in a very few years, become good citizens and be entirely self-sustaining.

By reference to the accompanying annual report of Agent Stone and the reports of Rev. S. D. Hinman and Rev. John B. Williamson, resident missionaries among them, you will observe that they attribute the general demoralization and disinclination to labor which now exists in this tribe, to the fact that they feel and realize keenly that they have no fixed home, nothing they call their own; that they are wanderers, with the shadow of the displeasure of the government resting upon them, and may at any time, without their consent, be removed to some new locality. The agent and missionaries unite in the opinion that these evils cannot be corrected until the Indians are located on a permanent reservation guaranteed to them by treaty.

In order that a suitable reservation might be selected for the Santee Sioux, the President, by proclamations, dated respectively, February 27, 1866, and July 20, 1866, withdrew from market the following described territory situated in the northeastern corner of Nebraska:

Townships 31, 32, and 33, range No. 5.
Townships 31 and 32, range No. 6.
Townships 31 and 32, range No. 7.
Townships 31 and 32, range No. 8.
Containing in all 148,606.17 acres.

Last winter, in compliance with instructions, I visited the Santee Sioux agency, and carefully examined the above described territory, with a view of ascertaining whether in my opinion it was suitable for a permanent reservation.

I found the location a desirable one, bounded on the north and west by the Missouri and Niobrara rivers, embracing a large quantity of tillable land, and an unlimited range of pasturage, the only drawback being the scarcity of timber. With a view of adding to the amount of timber, I recommended that township No. 32, range No. 4, together with sections Nos. 7, 16, 17, 18, 19. 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 33, in township No. 33, range No. 4, be withdrawn from market, and the boundaries of the proposed reservation be readjusted so as to include the above. (See report dated January 8, 1867.)

I also recommended that township No. 32, range No. 6, be stricken from the proposed reservation, for the reason that the title to about 4,000 acres of this township is held by individuals, some of whom live on the land.

The majority of the Indians are well pleased with this location, and only ask that it be set apart to them as a permanent reservation guaranteed by treaty.

The Santee Sioux reached their present location too late in the spring of 1866 to enable them to plant and raise crops of corn and vegetables; therefore they have been subsisted by the government during the past year, under a contract with F. I. Dewitt, dated October 16, 1866.

Last spring the agent planted 195 acres of corn and five acres of potatoes and other vegetables. The crop of corn was most promising, and the agent estimated the prospective yield at 5,700 bushels, but late in the month of August the crop was almost entirely destroyed by grasshoppers, and the agent, in his report for the month of August, says that "there will not be to exceed 200 bushels of sound corn, and the potatoes will not make good the seed planted."

The destruction of their crops will make it necessary for the government to continue to subsist these Indians as heretofore, and I would respectfully ask that an appropriation of $50,000 be made by Congress for that purpose.

There are two schools maintained among these Indians by religious missions, one under the charge of Rev. John P. Williamson, who represents the Methodist board of missions, the other under the charge of Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, representative of the Episcopal board of missions. Their reports, which are

herewith transmitted, will show the condition and progress of the respective schools. Mr. Williamson is teaching 80 scholars, and Mr. Hinman 221 scholars.

Mr. Williamson, for the want of a suitable building, is obliged to teach the children in tents. Mr. Hinman, in behalf of his mission, is now building a school-house which he thinks will be large enough for his school. The government has contributed $3,000 to the mission to aid in building this school-house.

In order that every encouragement may be given the cause of education, and that the religious missions may not be disheartened in their laudable work, I would respectfully recommend that the sum of $7,000 be appropriated by Congress to construct school-houses for this tribe.

Under instructions, I have purchased for the Santee Sioux 140 head of fine horses, at a cost of $68 57 per head. The horses were purchased at Leavenworth City, Kansas, and driven to the agency. In driving them up three head were lost. Agent Stone, in his report for the month of August, says, "The Indians were very much pleased with the horses and expressed their regret that there were not more of them. I think they should be furnished with 150 or 200 more, so as to give one horse to each lodge." I approve of the recommendation of Agent Stone, and would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress would appropriate the sum of $9,000 to purchase horses for them.

Under the contract of James P. Williams, dated June 1, 1867, the Santee Sioux received about 300 head of stock cattle. The exact number delivered to them I will not know until the receipts of the agent are received. Nearly all of these cattle are young cows of good stock, well calculated to breed from, and, under judicious management on the part of the agent, will rapidly accumulate.

In order that these Indians may, at the earliest possible day, become self-supporting, I would respectfully recommend that the following appropriation be made by Congress for the purchase of stock: $8,000 for the purchase of stock cattle; $2,500 for the purchase of stock hogs; $6,000 for the purchase of stock sheep. Add the stock purchased with this money to that which they have on hand, and in two years they will raise more meat than they can consume. The money expended in the past year for meat alone to subsist these Indians, if properly invested in stock cattle, hogs, and sheep, would have furnished them with a basis from which they could, in one year from the receipt of the stock, raise meat in abundance for their own use.

In addition to the appropriations hereinbefore recommended, I would respectfully recommend the following:

Clothing and cooking utensils	$12,000
Erecting agency buildings	12,000
Ploughing and fencing land	5,000
Pay of employés	6,000
Fifty sets of single harness for Indians	900
Agricultural implements	2,000
Seed wheat and potatoes	200
For iron and steel	1,200
Blacksmith's tools	300
Two span of horses for use of agency	800
Two sets of double harness for use of agency	100
For the purchase and erection of a steam saw mill on reservation	6,000

The total appropriation asked for in this report is $129,000. This may seem extravagant, but when it is considered that it contemplates not only the feeding and clothing of these Indians for one year, but the erection of agency building, saw-mill, school-house, the breaking and fencing of land, purchase of farming utensils, including the purchase of stock cattle, hogs, and sheep, I do not think the sum asked for will be considered too large.

If it is the wish of the government to give to the Santee Sioux a permanent

reservation and place them on a footing which will in a few years render them entirely independent of the government, I cannot see how the work can be successfully inaugurated for a less sum.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY.

Prior to the existing war, the Indians of this agency numbered 1,000 lodges, averaging six souls to the lodge, namely: 350 Ogallallas, and 350 Brulé Sioux, 150 Northern Cheyennes, and 150 Northern Arapahoes, and were divided into ten or twelve different bands, but since this war they have united their forces and remain more together. The Sioux remain, at this date, about the same in number, say 700 lodges, while there are but 100 lodges of Cheyennes and 60 of Arapahoes; they may be classified as follows:

O-yoke-peh.—Chiefs, the Flying Feather, Red Fox, the Shaker, and Red Dog; number, 100 lodges.

Bad Faces.—Chiefs, Brave Bear, Trunk, Red Cloud, and Black Twin; number 45 lodges.

Hone-pah-te-lah.—Chiefs, Man Afraid of his Horses, Fool Horse, and Yellow Eagle; number, 35 lodges.

The above are the Northern O'Gallallas and range on Powder river and vicinity, now hostile.

The Cut-Off bands and numerous small bands.—Chiefs, Big Head, The One who Walks under the Ground, Little Dog, Pawnee Killer, Standing Cloud, Big Mouth, Blue Horse, and Black Water Bonnet; number, 170 lodges.

These bands range south on the Republican and vicinity, and are known as the Cut-Off band. A few others, however, are mixed in with them.

The Orphan's band.—Chiefs, Iron Shell and Dog Hawk; number, 50 lodges.

Wah-ja-geh Brulés.—Chiefs, Red Leaf, Black Horn, Lancer, and Pretty Voice Orow; number, 100 lodges.

These two Brulé bands generally range north, but recently Dog Hawk joined Spotted Tail, and Iron Shell remains with the northern Indians on Powder river.

Those who form the Ring and Corn bands united; the former chiefs were Little Thunder and Grand Partisan, but now their authority has reverted to Chiefs Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, Two Strike, Standing Elk, and Fire Thunder; number, 200 lodges.

This band of Brulés, the largest in the agency, range on the Republican and vicinity, are friendly, and known as the Southern Brulés.

Northern Cheyennes.—Chiefs, Little Wolf and Fire Dog; number, 100 lodges.

Northern Arapahoes.—Chief, Black Bear; number, 60 lodges.

These two small bands are allied to the Powder river Sioux, and have lived in that country for many years.

These Indians, as classified, are to some extent mixed up. A few Brulés and Ogallallas of the north are now south, and about the same number of the southern Indians are north. The band known as the Laramie Loafers (and included in the above estimate) are fragments from all the different bands. Big Mouth, Blue Horse, and several others, who are now at North Platte, are Indians belonging to the Bad Face band, but since this war have broken off from their people.

The foregoing statement, giving the number of Indians belonging to this agency, the names of principal chiefs and their bands, and the country in which they range, was furnished me by Colonel G. P. Beauvais, (special Indian commissioner.) His thorough knowledge of these Indians, derived from a residence of many years among them as trader, warrants the belief that this information is obtained from the most reliable authority.

Nearly all of the Indians of this agency have been engaged in active hostility against the government for the last two years.

In the spring of 1866, a commission was appointed by the President to negotiate a treaty of peace with them. In the report made by the commission after concluding their labors, they say, "It will be seen that the results of the commissioners' labors are, a treaty entirely concluded with the Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux, one negotiated and partly perfected with the Cheyennes, and a favorable prospect of making a treaty with the Arapahoes."

The council at which these treaties were negotiated was held at Fort Laramie in July, 1866. The main object sought to be accomplished by the commissioners was the opening of a new route from Fort Laramie to Montana, via Bridger's ferry, and the head-waters of the Powder, Tongue, and Big Horn rivers. This region of country is highly prized by the Indians who occupy it, as it abounds in buffalo, antelope, and deer. Those of them who did not live in this region willingly signed a treaty granting the right of way, but those who did absolutely refused to allow a road to be made or military posts established.

While the commissioners were negotiating a treaty at Laramie, Colonel H. B. Carrington, 18th United States infantry, arrived with a force of about 700 men, with instructions from military headquarters to establish and occupy military posts on the proposed route to Montana. When Red Cloud, The Man Afraid of his Horses, and other principal chiefs of the bands occupying the Powder river country, learned that it was the determination of the government to establish military posts in their country, whether they consented or not, they at once withdrew from the council, and, with their followers, returned to their country and commenced a vigorous war upon all who came into it or travelled the proposed route to Montana.

A small portion only of the Indians who, it is claimed, were represented at the Laramie treaty, have remained true and peaceful. Some Ogallallas under Big Mouth remained in the vicinity of Laramie, and about 1,200 Brulés and Ogallallas, under the chiefs Spotted Tail and Swift Bear, went to the waters of the Republican river, south of the Platte. It is estimated that the Indians occupying the country north of Laramie, from the 1st of July, 1866, to the 21st of December, 1866, (the day Lieutenant Colonel Fetterman, with his command of 80 officers and men, were massacred,) killed 91 enlisted men and five officers of the army, killed 58 citizens and wounded 20 more, besides capturing and driving away large numbers of horses, mules, and cattle.

In February, 1867, the President appointed a commission, composed of two officers of the army and four civilians, to visit the Indian country in the vicinity of Fort Phil. Kearney, and learn all the facts relative to the massacre of Colonel Fetterman and his command, and to do all in their power to separate the friendly from the hostile Indians.

On the 19th of April they met a large delegation headed by Spotted Tail and Swift Bear. These Indians had faithfully adhered to the stipulations of the treaty signed by the chiefs at Laramie in July, 1866, and had not molested or disturbed the whites. After a satisfactory council, they distributed among them $4,000 worth of presents, and assigned to them as a hunting ground the country lying between the Platte and the Smoky Hill rivers.

On the 12th of June, 1867, two of the commissioners, General Sanborn and Colonel Beauvais, held a council at Laramie with chiefs and headmen claiming to represent 200 lodges of the hostile Ogallalla and Brulé Sioux, among whom was The Man Afraid of his Horses, (a brave and influential chief.) They told the commissioners that the northern Indians had abandoned war, and that they would come in and join the friendly Indians under Spotted Tail.

They, however, expressed great anxiety to get powder from the commissioners, but it was refused. From all that has transpired since this council, it is believed

the only object the Indians had in meeting the commissioners was to obtain powder and lead with which to continue and wage a more vigorous war.

On the 2d of August, 1867, a large force of Sioux Indians, numbering, it is believed, full 3,000 warriors, made a desperate assault on Major Powell and a small command, while they were guarding a wood camp in the vicinity of Fort Phil. Kearney. Fortunately Major Powell was protected partly by a corral formed of wagon beds, and had it not been for a timely re-enforcement of troops from the fort, few, if any, of his party would have been left to tell the tale. His loss was one officer (Lieutenant Jenness) and five men killed.

From the fierce and determined spirit manifested by the Indians in their effort to drive the white man from the region north of Laramie, known as the Powder river country, it is plain that the government will be compelled to adopt one of two alternatives: either make a treaty, giving up to them the exclusive occupation of the country referred to, and remove the military posts established there, or send troops enough into the field next spring and summer to scour the whole country, and either exterminate the greater part of the hostile Indians or drive them from it.

The commission appointed by the President under the act of July 20, 1867, have sent out messengers, inviting the chiefs and headmen of these hostile bands to meet them at Laramie during the present month. There is little doubt that a treaty, satisfactory in its terms to the government and the Indians, will result from their councils. Unless the proposed treaty is in all respects satisfactory to the Indians, we will witness with the coming of the spring grass a renewal of the horrors of the past year.

It gives me great pleasure to report that Spotted Tail, Swift Bear, Standing Elk, Big Mouth, Blue Horse, and the Indians under them, have remained faithful to their pledges of peace made at Laramie in July, 1866, and that they have exerted their influence with their brethren who are at war to induce them to meet the commission, enter into a treaty, and abandon the war path.

As the commission referred to is fully authorized to supply all the wants of these Indians, and to make every necessary arrangement for the future, I deem it unnecessary to make any recommendation.

OMAHAS.

The Omahas are the most thrifty, independent, and self-reliant tribe of Indians in the northern superintendency. Their reservation contains 205,304 acres. The surface of the land is, in general, high rolling prairie, the soil of the first quality. It is watered by numerous small creeks and branches, tributaries of the Missouri river. The timber is abundant, standing in detached bodies, and consists of cotton-wood, oak, elm, walnut, and soft maple, affording ample material for building purposes, fencing, and firewood.

The lands embraced in the reservation reserved by the Omahas, under the first article of the treaty of March 16, 1854, cover an area of about 302,800 acres. Under the first article of the treaty of March 6, 1865, the Omahas sold to the United States, of this land, about 97,496.90 acres, for the purpose of locating the Winnebagoes, which leaves them now with a reservation containing about 205,304 acres. It would be difficult to find in the whole west a tract of country, of the same area, embracing a larger quantity of tillable land, good timber, and pasturage. The survey of their reservation has just been completed and the returns approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Provision is made in the fourth article of the treaty of March 6, 1865, for an assignment of a limited quantity of their lands in severalty to the members of the tribe, including their half or mixed blood relatives residing with them, and instructions have been given to their agents to proceed and make the allotment without delay.

In consideration of the cession of land upon which to locate the Winnebagoes the United States agreed to pay the Omahas the sum of $50,000, to be expended by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for goods, provisions, cattle, horses, construction of buildings, farming implements, breaking of land, and other improvements on the reservation.

Under instructions bearing date of July 22, 1867, about one-half of this sum was expended by me in the purchase of the following articles, all of which have been delivered to the agent: 50 wagons, 50 sets of double harness, 60 yoke of oxen, 40 two-horse ploughs, 40 one-horse ploughs, 2 mowers, 1 mower and reaper combined, 60 ox yokes with bows, 100 ox chains, 2 breaking ploughs, 10 large cook stoves, 30 Lancaster purcussion rifles, 20 Lancaster flint lock rifles, 10 Colt's revolvers with accoutrements, 60,000 pounds of flour, 5,000 pounds of bacon, 2,000 pounds of coffee, and 3,000 pounds of sugar.

I cannot now state the exact cost of these articles, but I feel confident it will not exceed the sum of $25,000.

I have instructed the agents not to distribute the wagons, cattle, harness, and farming implements, until the allotment of land in severalty is consummated.

Under article third of the treaty of March 6, 1865, the United States agreed to pay the Omahas the sum of $7,000 as damages, in consequence of the occupation of a portion of the Omaha reservation (not ceded) and use and destruction of timber by the Winnebagoes while residing thereon. This gives them a total of about $32,000 cash unexpended under the treaty of March 6, 1865. This sum will go far in purchasing for this tribe any additional farming implements, wagons, and work cattle they may need after receiving their land in severalty.

The total population of the Omahas is 995. After making the allotment of lands in severalty as provided by the treaty of March 6, 1865, it will leave a very large portion of their rich reservation untouched. From its desirable location and fertility of soil, this land will at any time sell for a good price, giving the Omahas an abundance of means with which to surround themselves with all the comforts of life and elements of civilization.

Of the stock cattle delivered under the contract of James P. Williams, dated June 1, 1867, the Omahas received 103 head, to which add the cattle on hand before delivery of the above, and the 60 yoke of work cattle purchased for them by me during the fall, and it gives them a total head of 130 head of work cattle and 183 head of stock cattle.

The self-reliance, industrious habits, and abundant resources of the Omahas, warrants the belief that at an early day they will voluntarily abandon the chase as a means of subsistence and be prepared to assume the duties of citizenship.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

The condition of the Ottoes and Missourias is such as to call for the immediate attention of the government. They number in all 487 souls, and are the possessors of one of the largest, most beautiful, and fertile reservations of all the Indian tribes. It is watered by the Big Blue river and its numerous small branches, and contains a great variety of timber of the best quality. Its total area is 153,600 acres.

I regret to report that various causes are now operating to produce among these Indians great discontent, demoralization, and some suffering.

For the last ten years, under the provisions of the treaty of March 15, 1854, they have received an annuity of $13,000, but now, by the terms of the said treaty, their annuity is reduced to $9,000. It was evidently contemplated by the government, when this treaty was made, that the Ottoes and Missourias would gradually acquire habits of industry, and rapidly improve in a knowledge of agriculture, and at the end of thirteen years, when, under the treaty, this great reduction of their annuities would occur, they would in a great degree be self sustaining, and that the products of their own industry would take the

place of money in supplying their wants. This reasonable expectation of the government has not been realized. The Ottoes and Missourias are now even more dependent on their annuity money and the government for the means of subsistence that they were thirteen years ago, when the said treaty was signed. This result, I presume, may be attributed in a great measure to the want of a judicious policy on the part of the government. Had appropriations been made to purchase for them stock cattle, hogs, and sheep, and their agents been required to give their attention to the care and raising of this stock, the Ottoes and Missourias would now be self sustaining. Until the means are furnished the Indian from which he can raise his own meat, he is compelled to hunt for it; and so long as he follows the chase as a means of subsistence his progress in agriculture, stock raising, and all the arts of civilization, will be slow indeed.

Until the last two years, the Ottoes have as a rule succeeded in procuring buffalo meat enough to answer their wants; but owing to the fact that the Sioux have endeavored to drive all the friendly tribes, including the Ottoes and Missourias, from their old and favorite hunting grounds in the region of the Republican Fork of the Kansas river, they have failed to get a sufficiency of meat to last through the winter. This has caused great suffering among them, especially in the last winter, compelling them to anticipate and draw upon their annuity money in order to live.

Article sixth of the treaty of March 15, 1854, affords the remedy for all the evils under which this tribe are now suffering. It provides that the President, in his discretion, may cause the whole of the Ottoe and Missouria reservation to be surveyed into lots, and assign to such of the tribe as are willing to avail themselves of the privilege, and who will locate on the same as a permanent home, a liberal quantity of land, and after such allotment in severalty, the residue of the land may be sold for the benefit of the tribe, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by Congress, or by the President of the United States.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to make an appropriation, at its next session, for the survey of the Ottoe and Missouria reservation. If the appropriation is made, I would recommend that the department at once take the necessary steps to consummate the survey and make the allotments in severalty. The number of the tribe being so small, it will leave, after making the allotment, a large residue of their lands to be sold as provided by treaty.

After the survey is made, I would suggest that an area of not to exceed 25,000 acres be set apart for the tribe as a diminished reservation, to include all the allotments in severalty, and that the residue of the lands, amounting to about 128,600 acres, be placed in market as soon as possible.

I am inclined to believe, from a personal knowledge of the character of the reservation, and from information derived from reliable sources, that their land will sell at an average of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per acre. If I am right in this conjecture, the sale of the surplus lands belonging to these Indians will yield to them nearly $200,000 in money.

If $50,000 of this sum, when realized, is judiciously invested in stock cattle, sheep, hogs, and farming utensils, the Ottoes and Missourias will, under proper management, soon become self sustaining. The rest of the money can be invested by the government for their benefit, thereby greatly increasing their annuities.

Even if Congress should make an appropriation this winter for the survey of their reservation, it will take at least one year to make the survey, allot the lands, and bring them into market.

In order that the Ottoes and Missourias may not suffer for the necessaries of life during the next year, as they did the last, I would earnestly recommend that Congress, at its next session, appropriate the sum of $5,000 to purchase provisions for them.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.

The Indians of this agency consist of the Iowas, and Sacs and Foxes, of the Missouri. They number respectively as follows: Iowas, 254 souls; Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, 77 souls; total 331; all under the charge of Agent C. H. Norris.

On the 19th day of February, 1867, a treaty was concluded at Washington with the Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri, whereby they ceded their lands, amounting to 1,600 acres, to the United States, to be sold for their benefit; and they agreed to remove to a new reservation to be selected for them in the Indian country south of Kansas. This treaty was not ratified by Congress. The Indians supposed as a matter of course that the treaty would be ratified and that their removal would take place during the past summer, and consequently paid little attention to their crops, showing no inclination to work. I would respectfully recommend that Congress be urged to ratify the treaty, and the Indians removed as provided.

The probable removal of the Sacs and Foxes has induced a desire on the part of the Iowas to change their homes. Agent Norris in his annual report for the year 1867, says:

> There seems to be a good deal of anxiety among the Iowas in regard to making a treaty to sell their lands and remove further south. Some of the tribe are very strongly in favor of it, arguing that inasmuch as nearly all the tribes around them, including the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, have done so, they will soon be left alone, surrounded by whites.

In view of the anxiety of the tribe to dispose of their lands and remove further south, and the rapidly growing settlements surrounding their reservation, I would respectfully recommend that a treaty be made with them providing for the disposition of their reservation and their removal to the Indian country south of Kansas.

PAWNEES.

Agent Whaley's report will furnish all necessary information in regard to the condition and progress of this tribe. They number about 2,900 souls, and occupy a beautiful reservation on the Loup fork of the Platte river, covering an area of 450 square miles. They are devoted to the chase, and rely upon it exclusively for a supply of meat They have in cultivation this year about 1,000 acres of corn, which will yield a fair crop, besides small patches of vegetables.

The manual-labor schools provided for in the treaty of September 24, 1857, are now in a thriving condition and under the present efficient management will continue to do well. In the past year the average number of scholars in attendance numbered from 60 to 80, while during the year previous the average number in attendance did not exceed 25.

Although ample provision is made in the treaty of September, 1857, for an allotment of their land in severalty, they have not as yet manifested any desire for the division. Until the buffalo disappears from the plains little hope can be entertained of the Pawnees making much progress in the arts of civilization.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. DENMAN,
Supt. of Indian Affairs, Northern Superintendency.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs

No. 79.

OTTOE AND MISSOURIA AGENCY, *July* 12, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Department of the Interior, I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report, together with such recommendations for the improvement of the condition of the Indians under my charge as have been suggested by practical experience, and an honest, earnest desire to elevate and christianize this degraded portion of the human family, the common brotherhood of mankind.

Since my report in September, A. D. 1866, the general condition of affairs in this agency has not materially changed. The tribe now numbers 139 men, 150 women, 100 boys, and 98 girls, making a total of 487—being 26 less than reported last year.

I have made great improvement in the condition of the buildings belonging to the agency by the application of the appropriation made for that purpose, and am now waiting for lime with which to complete the work.

The number of buildings belonging to the agency is the same as last year, except the addition of a corn-crib.

The grist-mill is very much out of repair, and another run of stones is imperatively needed, as those now in use are too small to meet the wants of the agency, or even to be profitable. The mill, however, even in its inferior condition, has been of great benefit to the Indians during the past year, besides nearly paying the expenses of running, except for engineer.

Considerable corn-meal and flour has been distributed to the Indians, say about 27,000 pounds of flour, out of toll wheat, and 25,000 pounds of corn-meal.

Practical observation has firmly convinced me that it would be economy for the government to erect here a small water-mill, at a cost of from six to eight thousand dollars, instead of expending a sum necessary to put the old mill in good condition and keep it so.

Before any permanent improvements are made, however, let me suggest that it is of the utmost importance that a more harmonious feeling should exist on the part of the Indians toward the government. They are embittered and frequently complain that the United States has not kept its word with them in the treaty of 1854, whereby, at the expiration of 10 years, all the property belonging to the agency was to become theirs and be placed under their control. They so understand the treaty, and now not experiencing what they deem to be due them, they are irritated and discontented, and I find it impossible, even with their utmost confidence in my word, to disabuse their minds and to bring them into a full belief as to the real intention of the government toward them.

With their present understanding of this matter I believe it would conduce to the benefit and permanent contentment of the tribes if their chiefs could visit Washington and learn from the heads of government what they may with assurance expect to have done for them. They are willing to accept any terms which government may offer, provided they will be really benefited and permanently located.

I would, with a view to this desirable object, submit for your consideration the plan of purchasing by the United States of a part of the lands belonging to those tribes, and then substantially improving the remainder, so as to make them a comfortable and permanent abiding place, or of removing them to some other location. Until something of this kind is done their improvement and advancement toward civilization will be very slow.

Much difficulty was experienced early in the spring from the failure and complete exhaustion of the stock of winter supplies. An early effort was made by me to anticipate the difficulty and supply the necessities of the tribe, but the long delay of relief which should have been afforded, and for which I am in no

wise responsible, was the cause of much suffering and the loss of several lives.

From like cause, also, I was prevented from planting from 75 to 80 acres of corn. The farm implements, also, did not arrive until the season was passed for getting the seed into the ground. In consequence of this, provision will have to be made the coming winter for the sustenance of these tribes, or suffering will ensue. It is a matter of great regret with me that I was thus forced to forego the pleasure of adding these acres and their products to the storehouse of these needy people.

Allow me also to say that another and great source of trouble with these people is the quality of goods sent to them. It is quite too often, I may say invariably, of bad quality, and far below what I conceive the government expects them to receive. These impositions are fully realized by these people, and it creates trouble. There should be some way provided for remedying this evil. It seems to me the agent might with safety be clothed with power to guard against such things, for the protection of the Indian, by rejecting such goods as did not come up to the standard.

As to the survey of the reservation and schools, I refer you to my report of last year.

I would also submit for your consideration the salary of Indian agent for this locality at least. It is entirely insufficient for a man who really and honestly labors for the welfare of the Indian, and who honestly represents the government as guardian and protector of them, not a power to rob and deceive them. I am aware men enough are ready to accept agencies at any price, but is it for the benefit of the Indian or the government? The salary of the agent should be not less than $2,000 or $2,500, and that of farmer $700 or $800.

In conclusion allow me to say that never before have these tribes shown greater desire to progress in agriculture than this year, and never did they give more labor to the cultivation of the crops they now have in the ground than this spring. Their crops are in remarkably fine condition, thus evidencing that, with proper protection and guidance on the part of the government and its agents, these people may be vastly improved in their condition, if not fully civilized, all of which must be a source of satisfaction to the department, as it is gratifying to me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN L. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent, Ottoe Agency.

H. B. DENMAN, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 80.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY, *July* 25, 1867,

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department I have the honor to submit this, my second annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency, viz: the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. The Iowas number, according to a late census, 254 persons, viz:

Men	69
Women	78
Children	107
Total	254

Showing a decrease during the year last past of 49 persons. This decrease has not been caused by any particular disease; some have died of old age, some from

the effects of liquor, and others from various diseases. They have made no improvement in the way of farming over last year, owing in some measure to their not having teams sufficient to do their spring ploughing. They have, however, managed to get their fields broken up and planted in good time by hiring about 40 acres ploughed. Their corn crops at present promise an abundant yield. Their crops of beans, potatoes, pumpkins, &c., will be almost a failure, on account of the ravages of grasshoppers during the early part of the season. They will probably, however, save enough to furnish seed to plant next year. I have purchased for them, within the present month, eight yoke of work cattle, two breaking ploughs, five sets double harness, and one mowing machine, which will be a great help to them in preparing feed for their stock the coming winter, and in their improvements and farming operations next year. The wealth in individual property among the Iowas, consisting of stock, is, according to the most reliable information to be obtained, as follows:

	Value.
Horses and ponies, 110	$3,300
Cattle, 150	4,600
Swine, 100	500
Total	8,400

They are at present pretty well supplied with wagons and farming utensils. It requires, however, a great deal of attention to keep them in repair and to prevent the Indians from wasting them or trading them off. They have in cultivation this year about their usual amount of ground, and will, according to the best estimate which can be made now, raise of—

	Bushels.
Corn	7,500
Potatoes	300
Beans	200
Turnips	50

Of pumpkins, melons, and squashes, about 20 acres. They are now engaged in cutting and putting up their hay, which, when they are done, will amount to 100 tons. There seems to be a good deal of anxiety among the Iowas now in regard to making a treaty to sell their lands and remove further south. Some of the tribe are very strongly in favor of it, agreeing that inasmuch as nearly all the tribes around them, including the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, have done so, they will soon be left alone surrounded by whites. J. M. Washburn, carpenter for the Iowas, has during the present season built three houses for the Indians, put new roofs on the agency house and barn, done a great amount of repairing on other houses for Indians, beside doing the work in the wagon shop since April 1. The Iowa Indian school is in a very prosperous condition, the attendance being large and the progress of the scholars being nearly, if not quite, equal to a like number of whites. I am very much encouraged with the prospects of the school, and cannot but believe if it continues as it now is, and is kept supplied with everything which is necessary to enable the children to learn and to encourage them to attend promptly and regularly, it will prove a credit to this agency and a lasting benefit to the tribe. The report of Miss Celia Kaucher, bearing date March 30, and that of S. A. Gere, dated July 25, herewith enclosed, will furnish further information in regard to the school.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri are a small tribe, their last census showing—

Men	34
Women	43
Total	77

Making a decrease of 25 persons within the past year, which decrease is occasioned in part by death, but more particularly by persons having left the tribe and gone to join the Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi. The health of this tribe is, at present, very good. They have wealth in individual property, being mostly horses and ponies, amounting to $1,800. Their farming operations have been very limited the present year, owing to the fact that they have entered into a treaty to sell their lands and remove; they felt insulted and unusually indisposed to make any improvements. Neither have they put in as large a crop as they otherwise would have done. Their delegation, while in Washington last winter, were told that a delegation of their tribe would go down into the Indian territory some time during the spring or summer for the purpose of selecting their new homes preparatory to removing their tribe. The expectation of this trip has served as an excuse to prevent some of them from planting their fields. Indeed, it is really impossible to induce a tribe to make any improvements, or even to do anything which would conduce to their own comfort, when they are expecting to move at some time not far distant. They seem to have such a natural distaste for work as to be afraid, under such circumstances, to perform any labor for fear they will not stay long enough to reap the benefits arising from it. Their farming is confined to small patches, and will amount to about 40 acres, planted principally in corn, which promises a good yield. Their potatoes, beans, &c., will be almost an entire failure on account of damages done by grasshoppers. This tribe employs no mechanics, and has no school. They seem rather inclined to adhere to the customs of their fathers than to become civilized and live as whites, at the same time they are remarkably quiet, orderly, and peaceable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. NORRIS,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 81.

IOWA INDIAN SCHOOL, *March* 30 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your request I herewith transmit to you the following report for the part of the year I have been in charge of the Iowa Indian school.

The attendance during the first quarter was very large and highly flattering, having 62 pupils enrolled—32 males and 30 females. The average in daily attendance, 24 males and 21 females, making a total of 45.

I found my pupils orderly and obedient, apt and intelligent, and progressing with astonishing rapidity in their studies. In regard to clothing they were indeed in a pitiable condition, but, thanks to the interest ever exhibited by yourself for their promotion and comfort, I was enabled to issue, after a few weeks, 20 suits of boys' clothing, four bolts of calico, and 24 hoods, thus clothing all those in regular attendance comfortably and well, and offering an inducement for others to attend. During the last quarter, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the attendance was much diminished, but taking all things into consideration, I have nothing to complain of.

Only the primary branches are taught at present: the alphabet, reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Very respectfully,

CELIA KAUCHER, *Teacher.*

C. H. NORRIS,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 82.

IOWA INDIAN SCHOOL, *July* 25, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit the following report of the school under my charge:

I assumed the duties of teacher on the 1st of April of the present year. The whole number of scholars received is 40—26 males and 14 females. The average attendance is 15. It would be larger, but the grasshoppers injured their crops so much that the children have been obliged to pick berries and sell to furnish themselves with food. I have found them very quiet and orderly in school, trying to learn when there, but very irregular in their attendance, except the half-breeds, most of whom are regular and learn very fast. It is my opinion if the school was furnished with charts such as are used in the public schools, the scholars would be more interested and a better attendance secured. I would most respectfully invite your attention to the subject. The branches taught are reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. Charts for the above would be a great help to the teacher as well as the scholars, as there are a great many of them who can understand but very little English.

Hoping that this may meet you approval, I remain, your obedient servant,

L. A. GERE, *Teacher*.

Major C. H. NORRIS.

No. 83.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,
Genoa, Nebraska, July 19, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my first annual report of the affairs and condition of the tribe under my charge at the Pawnee Indian agency.

I took possession of the property at this agency on the first day of June last, and have been constantly employed in attending to the wants of the Indians in their preparations for their summer hunt.

Having distributed to them their annuity goods, and given them such other assistance and advice as I was able, they have this day started out in company with the Omahas, who joined them here, for the purpose to seek subsistence among the buffaloes, until their corn is grown large enough for roasting, when they will return with the surplus of dried meat which they may have procured.

They did not leave without making many protestations of friendship and good will towards their Great Father and his white children, and many promises of being especially careful in their conduct at this time, so that no charges or suspicion of wrongdoing towards the whites can be preferred against them.

Whatever else may be said of the Pawnees, they have certainly exhibited a commendable spirit of loyalty to the government, having furnished as many men during the rebellion as the government would accept, and now having two hundred enlisted under Major North in the service against the Sioux Indians.

The general health of the tribe at this time appears to be good.

They have thoroughly cleared their corn of weeds, so that it will require no more attention until their return.

They have about one thousand acres under cultivation, mostly in corn, with here and there small patches of squashes and beans.

They are unable to raise any potatoes, as the potato bugs invariably destroy the crop during their absence.

The corn is now in a promising condition, and if no unforeseen occurrence

shall happen to destroy it before its maturity, they will have sufficient to subsist them through the coming winter.

There is still danger that the crops may be destroyed by grasshoppers.

These pests, I learn, did great damage here last year, and much the year before.

They were here again early this spring and destroyed one piece of the school farm wheat of about 40 acres. Since then they have done but little damage.

From the 12th to the 16th instant they were seen passing in immense numbers from the south to north, the air being literally filled with them.

Fortunately they did not stop here, and we hope to escape their ravages this year.

The children in the schools are steadily progressing, both in the mental and manual-labor departments.

The older boys are now coming to be of much benefit in out-door employments on the farm.

These children, in order to have them educated to habits of industry and usefulness, must be put in school at an early age, long before they are capable of performing any labor.

The experiment of taking larger boys, with the idea of teaching them to become industrious, has been tried and utterly failed.

Their habits of idleness, and their ideas that labor is degrading, and ought only to be performed by women, become too firmly fixed to be eradicated by any degree of diligence on the part of their teachers.

But those children who are early taken from the village and its evil influences, and put under the exclusive control of those having the charge of the schools, grow up surrounded by good influences, and little by little become impressed with the superior manners and customs of civilized life.

During these first years they cannot be useful in the sense of doing any labor, but can be constantly acquiring knowledge in the English branches of education taught in the school.

Then, as they become of sufficient age and strength, each one can be daily assigned to such employment as the teachers deem suitable to the child's ability, so that in time the girls will all be sufficiently instructed in the seamstress department and household duties generally, while the boys will become instructed in the arts of agriculture.

During the time that they are acquiring these habits of industry, they are also instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., care being taken not to assign them tasks too difficult either in study or labor, so that they may acquire a confidence in their ability to perform such duties as are required of them.

I firmly believe that this plan which I have briefly outlined, and which I intend more fully to develop in the schools under my supervision, will be productive of great good to the children and the tribe.

For further details relative to the school I refer to the teacher's report, which, together with that of the farmer, is herewith transmitted as a part of my annual report.

One other subject I deem of sufficient importance to be presented for your consideration, and that is concerning the relation existing between the Pawnee and Sioux Indians.

There has been a feud between these tribes of so long standing that the Pawnees say they cannot remember when they were at peace with each other.

The raids which are so frequently made upon this agency by the Sioux Indians are, for reasons too numerous to be embodied in this report, highly detrimental to every interest connected with the agency, and as I suppose some treaties of peace between the government and Sioux will be brought about before my next annual report, I desire to urge the importance of having this

Pawnee-Sioux difficulty remembered in such treaty when the same shall be made.

The importance of this matter to the successful working of this agency cannot be overestimated.

Trusting that the short time I have been in charge of this agency will be considered in extenuation for lack of details in this report,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. WHALEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 84.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY,
Genoa, Nebraska, July 18, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit the following report of the Pawnee school:

Upon my resuming my position in this school in May of this year, which I resigned a little more than three years ago, I found 68 scholars—40 boys and 28 girls—between the ages of 3 and 17 years, in whose instruction in letters I am aided by an assistant. The classes which have been received at different periods during the existence of the school exhibit a commendable progress in their studies, all except the four youngest being able to read in easy lessons, and the more advanced class having a general knowledge of writing, geography, arithmetic, and grammar. The manual-labor department has been neglected in a great degree, and much effort and energy is necessary to secure the proper performance of duties there, but being supplied with an efficient leader of each division of this department of this work, the children are rapidly improving.

My associate teacher, Mr. F. C. Washburn, who has charge of the working boys, the matron and housekeeper, have each a separate district of workers for morning and afternoon, thus giving an opportunity to every child to be in school a part of each school day, and so soon as we are supplied with the necessary implements all the smaller children, whether boys or girls, will be placed in classes to be instructed by the seamstress, so necessary do we deem fixed habits of industry to the improvement and civilization of this people.

We yet lack an indispensable aid to take charge of the sitting-room for the girls and smaller children of both sexes, who will also be required to act in the capacity of nurse, looking to the cleansing of the bodies of the children, and caring for the sick if there are any.

We also are greatly in need of furniture for school-room, sitting-rooms, dining and sleeping halls, as there is great destitution in each one of these departments. With these needs supplied we expect, under the blessing of Almighty God, to make this school a source of great improvement to this people, and an honor to our government, which we hope faithfully to represent.

Respectfully,

OLIVER G. PLATT,
Teacher in charge.

Judge C. H. WHALEY,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 85.

SANTEE SIOUX AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 15, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor herewith to submit the following report relative to the affairs of this agency for the year 1867. Since the date of my last report the condition of the Santees has been materially improved. At that time those who had just been removed from the Crow Creek reservation were much dissatisfied, not with their removal, but because when brought to Niobrara the government saw fit to locate them upon lands owned and occupied by white settlers, thus seriously alarming the whites, and in nowise benefiting the Indians. This difficulty was partly obviated last fall by removing the Indians from the town site of Niobrara, where there was no timber, to Bazile creek, four miles distant, where there was sufficient timber for fuel. Here we erected log buildings for agency purposes, and remained during the winter. I have since, in accordance with instructions from Superintendent Denman, established the agency at what is known as the Breckenridge timber, on the west side of the Missouri, fifteen miles below the mouth of the Niobrara river. At this point we have the advantage of being on government land. There is more timber here than on any place upon the proposed reservation, and the bottom lands in the vicinity will furnish an abundance of hay for the agency stock. Steps should be taken at once to provide at least 50,000 feet of sawed lumber to erect a warehouse, agent's office, and dwelling for the interpreter, and 200,000 feet to be used in constructing houses for the Indians. The buildings now in use for agency purposes are of logs, roofed with poles and hay covered with earth. They are entirely insufficient to protect the government property, and it is not advisable to erect any more log buildings, as all the timber on the proposed reservation is needed for fuel. The boundaries of the reservation should be clearly defined as soon as practicable. Until this is done and permanent agency buildings erected, the Indians will continue to fear that they will not be allowed to remain here.

The failure of the government to make a treaty with the delegation who visited Washington last winter, or to indicate what would be done for them hereafter, has had a bad influence upon the tribe, deterring many from making active exertions this summer to help themselves. A few are willing to plant and commence making farms while they are waiting the tardy action of the government. The great majority of the tribe are not inclined to give their attention to farming until they have some guarantee by treaty or otherwise that this is to be their home and the home of their children. The lands they cultivate should be their homesteads, and inalienable. This would open up to them a new existence, an incentive to industry heretofore unknown. They would soon be engaged in all the employments necessary to self-subsistence, and instead of being a burden upon the government they would become a useful class of inhabitants. They display a mechanical skill in building houses and repairing wagons and agricultural implements that would be creditable to a more cultivated people. A few of them have visited the settlements during the past year, enticed there by promises of employment and liberal wages; promises which I fear were made only to be broken, as the Indians, after spending a week in the white settlements, always return to the agency poorer in character and pecuniary resources than when they left. I have made diligent inquiry in relation to their conduct while in the settlements, and, with the exception of cutting wood for their camp fires, I do not learn, to my satisfaction, that they have committed any depredations upon the property of white men worthy of note here. I have endeavored since the commencement of planting season to furnish employment upon the reservation for all who were inclined to work. We have planted in corn 195 acres, in pota-

toes and other garden vegetables five acres. Owing to the constant succession of rains during the early part of the season we were unable to get more ground ploughed in time for planting. I shall have 500 acres ploughed by the close of the season and ready for seed next year. Our crops are looking well and promise an abundant yield. Those who have planted are highly gratified at the result of their labors. It is the first time the Santees have been successful in raising a good crop since they left Minnesota. Their success will induce them to take a more active interest in farming next season. Having been so long without corn, much of their present crop will be used while in roasting ears, and the whole will be consumed by the commencement of winter. This will leave them entirely dependent upon the government for provisions and clothing until they can raise a crop next year.

The scarcity of game in this part of the country precludes the hope of subsistence by the chase. The buffalo west of the Missouri are far distant, and they cannot reach their range without coming in contact with hostile Indians, who will regard them as enemies. If they cross the Missouri and go to the valley of the Dakota river—their old hunting grounds—the people of Dakota will object; hence if they would live at peace with their own race, and preserve friendly relations with the whites, they must remain upon their reservation, which they will cheerfully do if assured that they can occupy a reservation where they have planted this year. I would therefore respectfully recommend that application be made to Congress for an appropriation that will enable the department to make the following expenditures for the Santees next year:

For subsistence	$65,000 00
For clothing and cooking utensils	15,000 00
For surveying and making boundaries of reservation in Nebraska	500 00
For erecting agency buildings	20,000 00
For ploughing and fencing land	10,000 00
For purchase of 300 cows	11,000 00
For pay of agent and employés, including Indian labors	10,000 00
For purchase of additional agricultural implements, blacksmith tools and iron	2,200 00
For purchase of two span of work-horses and harness, for agency use	900 00
For purchase of 50 single harness for Indians, ploughing corn, &c., &c	900
Making a sum total of	135,500 00

Which, to a person unacquainted with the subject, may, at first glance, seem a large sum; but any one who will examine the matter carefully, taking into consideration the situation of the Indians, will be convinced of the wisdom and economy of the expenditures.

The sum of $65,000 will not allow more than 12 cents a day for the subsistence of each Indian upon the reservation.

We are establishing a new home for the Indians; hence the necessity of agency buildings, and for ploughing and fencing land, also for cattle. This is a good stock country, and, if the crops should fail, the increase of their stock will furnish the Indians with means to live. I have no hesitation in assuring the department that if the sums I have hereinbefore mentioned are judiciously expended, the Santees, after next year, will no longer be dependent upon the government for their means of subsistence.

The annuity goods arrived the 22d of July. I have since issued the tent cloth and summer goods, retaining most of the woollens, blankets, &c., until the commencement of cold weather, when I shall make another issue; this was

entirely satisfactory to the Indians and in accordance with their wishes. The horses to be given to the Indians have also arrived, and will be issued in a few days. I have kept, during the past year, only such number of white employés as was indispensably necessary; have employed Indian laborers in doing much of the work about the agency. There has been some sickness, but few deaths, among the Santees during the past year. At present, under the skilful care of Dr. Thomas, the health of the Indians is generally good.

For a detailed account of the work accomplished by my employés permit me to refer to my monthly reports. Accompanying this please find the report of William Bigham, farmer, and Anthony Gerrick, blacksmith, at this agency. I would also respectfully refer you to the accompanying reports of Rev. J. P. Williamson and Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, missionaries, respectively, on education and religion among the Santees.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 86.

ST. JOHN'S MISSION, SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 15, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with your request I have the honor to submit herewith the statistical report of the schools in connection with St. John's mission to the Dacotah Indians. I also respectfully report that the schools have been kept open during the past school year, and I am glad to notice that the attendance, as shown by our rolls, has been unprecedented in the history of the mission. The whole number of names on our rolls is 221, and the average daily attendance during the winter months is 175. During the spring the attendance was somewhat less, owing to the impassable condition of the roads. We teach the children first to read and write their own language, and then, when they have accomplished that, they are advanced to the English school.

At the beginning of the last term we had 30 children who could not read their own language; at the end of the term all but three had been advanced to higher classes. Of our young men and girls 40 have made commendable progress in English, and many of the younger pupils are not far behind. Besides reading and writing we also teach arithmetic and geography and music. We have been very much hindered in our work by our uncomfortable and too small accommodations; but we hope, with a new building and permanent location for the Indians, to greatly improve the school, and to make it speedily all we wish it to be.

Last winter, besides myself, two American and four Dacotah (Indians) teachers were employed. I have just added to our force three more English teachers, and I hope to be enabled also to add three more Dacotahs.

Remembering, sir, with gratitude your many kind favors to us and our work, I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL D. HINMAN,
Missionary to Dacotahs.

Major J. M. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 87.

Report of the Dacotah mission, supported by the A. B. C. F. M.

NIOBRARA, NEBRASKA, *August* 12, 1867.

This mission consists of Rev. T. S. Williamson, M. D., Rev. S. R Riggs, Rev. J. P. Williamson, and Edward R. Pond, teacher. J. P. Williamson and E. R. Pond, with their families, reside at the Santee agency. The other two missionaries, after having lived 30 years in their midst, and brought up their children among the wildest of these Indians, do not now reside with them, but are constantly engaged in labors in their behalf, and visit them and other tribes as they are able.

Education has not made the advance that we desired this year. We cannot teach without suitable school-houses, and these we cannot expect to have until the Indians are permanently located. One year ago we organized five common schools, to be taught by and supported by the Indians themselves. They did not prove a success. The teachers having no school-rooms but the tents they live in, and receiving poor pay, soon grew weary, and all but one gave up their schools.

We still hope the Indians may one day support their common schools. Late in the fall we succeeded in completing a temporary log school-house, where the mission school has been taught by E. R. Pond and J. P. Williamson. This we have endeavored to make a high school. We received only a limited number of pupils, requiring them to be able to read and write their own language before being admitted. This school has been taught 32 weeks. The number of pupils enrolled is 90. The branches taught were the study of the English language, geography, arithmetic, penmanship, composition, and music.

As teachers of Christianity, we have held two services every Sabbath and one on Thursday, besides various other irregular meetings. These meetings have been well attended, and nominally a large part of these Indians are Christians; numbers, however, are not, and many of those who are do not live the exemplary lives set forth by our pure master Christ Jesus. And we deplore the fact that crime is on the increase in this tribe. We most earnestly desire that our government shall speedily take measures for its suppression, not only crimes committed against the whites, but those committed between themselves. Unless this is done there is no hope for the improvement of the Indians. It is not the missionary's place to institute a court for the trial and punishment of criminals. The Indians themselves know nothing about law, are incompetent to organize a court, and never will do it. It is the plain duty of our government to make law for them, and see that it is enforced. When this is done, and not till then, may we hope for the elevation of these children of the wilderness in morals and refinement.

With thanks for your co-operation, I am, &c.,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON.

Major J. M. STONE,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 88.

OMAHA INDIAN AGENCY, *July* 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867.

In obedience to the orders of the honorable Commissioner, of date April 19, 1867, I entered upon the duties of my office May 1, 1867. The agency pro-

perty, the house, farm-house, barn, and fence, as well as nearly all the fences on the reservation, were in a shamefully neglected condition, the fences being broken down and almost worthless, and I found myself without the means to repair them. I at once started all the ploughs I could procure, employing Indians generally, and had some 400 acres broken by the 1st of June. I purchased seeds, patched up the fences as well as I could, and put in the crops. The lateness of my arrival, the extreme backwardness of the season, the bad condition of the fences, the scarcity of farming implements, and, above all, the total absence of anything like money, is the catalogue of disadvantages under which I have labored; and yet, considering all these things, the crops look much better than could have been expected. I cannot at this early day attempt any estimate of the amount of produce which may be raised this year, nor the value thereof. While on the subject of agriculture I cannot forbear to urge upon the department the necessity of early action in the apportionment of lands to these Indians. The labor of dividing the lands alone will occupy some months, and when the fencing, breaking, and improving generally is considered, it will be seen that the work must begin at once in order to prepare for operations next spring.

The mill, although very much in need of repairs, has done all the grinding and sawing for the tribe. Since my arrival there has been ground of wheat and corn 1,436 bushels, the value of which, at 20 cents per bushel, is $287 20; and 12,750 feet of lumber has been sawed, the value of which, at $15 per 1,000, is $191 25. The blacksmith shop has been doing all the work required in that department for the tribe. This work, comprising the shoeing of horses, repairs of wagons, ploughs, repairs on the mill, and miscellaneous work for the Indians, is estimated since the 1st May at $247. I cannot yet, of my own knowledge, speak of the progress of the mission school, as I have not had an opportunity of visiting and inspecting it, and can only refer you to the accompanying report of the superintendent. The health of the Indians has been good, and in their conduct they have been quiet and orderly.

Much remains to be done to preserve the agency property here, and I hope the next annual report will make a better exhibit of its general condition than the present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CALLAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

No. 89.

OMAHA MISSION, *July* 1, 1867.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department I send you my second annual report.

The year just passed has not been an eventful one with us, but one of quiet, such as gives not many incidents to report.

The school has been crowded, the average number in attendance during the year being 62. All have studied reading as follows: fifth reader, 6; third reader, 9; intermediate third reader, 11; first reader, 8; primer, 16; in alphabet, 12.

There are at present in mental arithmetic, 18; written arithmetic, 6; primary geography, 19; 50 write either on slates or with copy books.

The members of the mission family are S. O. Lece, superintendent; Isaac Black, farmer; (Mr. Black left April 1;) Miss Mary Bower, teacher; Miss Joanna Meills, who has the care of the girls out of school; Mrs. Black, who

has had the care of the kitchen, dining-room, &c., in which she has been assisted by Mary and Josephine Fontenelle, and during a portion of the time by Mrs. Jane Dalton. Mrs. Lece has the care of the boys' clothes.

On the farm we have employed several of the boys formerly connected with the school, but who have since served in the army with credit; Richard Rush, Charles Morgan, and others, for short periods.

We are now reducing the number of scholars down to the number originally provided for, 50, as we find that the larger number crowded the house too much for comfort or convenience.

The school is, as you know, under the charge of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and is supported in part by that body and in part by the Omaha funds paid by the United States.

The theory is that the board should contribute one-fourth of the expense, but practically it contributes much more than that.

It is with pleasure that we see among the Omahas, from year to year, an increase of interest in the education of their sons. We cannot as yet see as much interest in the education of girls.

We have been forced to refuse, in quite a large number of instances, to receive any more boys; indeed I think it would not be very difficult to double the number of boys in the school.

The boys assist in a variety of out-door employment, and the girls, who are large enough, assist in the kitchen, dining-room, in the care of the sleeping rooms, halls, &c, and in sewing. One difficulty is that so large a proportion of the children are small. To remedy this we propose to take none hereafter of less than nine years, or thereabouts.

On the whole, though there are many discouragements, we have reason to rejoice that we see something of progress every year, and something to encourage us to labor on.

Yours, truly,

S. ORLANDO LECE,
Superintendent.

Major W. P. CALLAN,
United States Indian Agent for the Omahas.

P. S.—Rev. Wm. Hamilton has been appointed superintendent, and he will take charge at once. We shall thus once more have a clergyman with us. We have been now more than a year without one.

No. 90.

WINNEBAGO, NEBRASKA, *July* 5, 1867.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to transmit this my annual report for the year ending June 30, 1867.

Since my last report I am happy to say there has been a great improvement in the condition of the Winnebago Indians under my charge; at this time they were suffering from the effects of the exposure and privations of the three previous years. There is at present but very little sickness among the tribe, and the number of deaths has been small compared with the previous year. We have now a physician, who is doing what he can to raise the feeble to health and strength; the few cases now on hand are mostly scrofula of long standing, and had we a hospital where these cases could receive proper treatment and care, I think most of them might recover, but as they are situated there is little hope of their recovering.

A little more than a year ago I moved the Winnebago Indians on to their reservation. At that time there was a breaking of some three hundred (300)

acres, which was the only work of human hands to be seen on the reserve. Since that time I have broken two hundred (200) more adjoining, making a field of five hundred (500) acres, of which two-thirds is planted with corn and the remainder sowed with wheat, which will, I think, compare favorably with that amount of grain anywhere in the State. It is fenced with a good post and board fence five slats high, and I am happy to know that this field is admired and praised by almost every passer-by. We have another field containing some five hundred (500) acres fenced, about three hundred (300) acres of which is broken and sowed with wheat. Besides these fields the Indians have several small ones scattered here and there over an area miles in extent, which are fenced and planted with corn, beans, potatoes, squashes, turnips, &c., which promise an abundant harvest.

I have built during the year an agency house 28 by 30 feet, two stories high, with an L 22 by 26 feet, and one story high; a storehouse for farming tools and the issue of rations, 16 by 80 feet; a building 16 by 44, containing a council room, 16 by 18; an office, 10 by 16, and a storeroom for annuity goods, 16 by 16; a carpenter's shop, 16 by 30; a barn, 30 by 32; and an interpreter's house 18 by 24 feet; also, a number of rough but comfortable board dwellings for Indians. As the Winnebagoes desire to become civilized, they are pleased with the improvements that are being made. As I pass over the reservation I am surprised to find the amount of timber and quantity of tillable land that there is on it. I think it capable of being made what it has been said by some to be, "a model reserve."

One of the greatest wants of the Winnebagoes is remunerative employment. If they can get work that pays they will stay at home and work; if not, many of them will leave the reserve on a visit, or in search of work. There are at present numbers of them working for the farmers along the river.

We have a sufficient quantity of land broken to furnish them with all the employment they need, for there is a vast amount of available muscle power in the tribe which should be turned to account.

In the last annual report of the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs he (the Commissioner) says that arrangements "are on foot to provide them (the Winnebagoes) with the facilities of education, of which they will gladly avail themselves, and the best hopes are entertained of the future prosperity of the tribe." I was struck with the expression "on foot" in this connection. As the Winnebagoes are aware of the speed of the railroad and the telegraph, they cannot understand why these facilities of education which they so much desire, and on which they feel the future prosperity of the tribe depends, should come to them "on foot." "They have waited long—are waiting still." I hope and trust that their expectations will soon be satisfied by the welcome news that they are at once to have schools established among them, so that the hopes expressed of the future prosperity of the tribe may be realized.

I sometimes hear reports that the Winnebagoes living off from the reserve are in the habit of drinking and making trouble; but I am happy to be able to say that there has been but very little whiskey-drinking on the reservation during the past year, less even than the previous year.

It is said by some that the Indian does not appreciate kindness, but must be ruled with a rod of iron; but I believe he is very much like the white man in this respect. If you treat him like a dog he will bite if an opportunity is presented. If you rob him he will rob you in return. If you withhold from him his dues he will lay his hands on them if he can; but if you take him by the hand and encourage him to "come up higher," he will follow you.

The Winnebagoes are desirous of having their lands allotted to them, so that they can make improvements on it, and feel that they are doing it for themselves and their children. I think it would tend to raise them very much in the scale of civilization to have it allotted to them. Game is so scarce here that they cannot depend upon the chase for their living, and I believe they can, with a

little assistance from the government, support themselves from their lands. Another year's residence among them has strengthened me in the belief that the Winnebagoes are one of the best tribes of Indians in the country, and, with proper treatment, will soon become a prosperous and happy people.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. MATHEWSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 91.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November* 19, 1867.

SIR: When, by an act of Congress passed in the spring of the year 1863, the Winnebago tribe of Indians were removed to a new reservation on the Missouri river, a portion of the tribe, wearied by incessant removals, chose to remain in Minnesota, claiming a right so to do under the treaty of 1859.

By the terms of that treaty they were entitled to allotments of land in severalty, and permanent homes in Minnesota.

The department has already recognized the justice of this claim and has made provision to secure to them the quiet possession and enjoyment of their allotted lands.

They further claim that while by the treaty of 1859 they obtained a vested right in their lands, and a right to permanent homes by remaining upon their lands and declining to remove with the tribe they forfeited no right and lost no privilege acquired by them under any former treaty made by the United States with the Winnebago Indians, and that the act of Congress under which these Indians were removed in 1863 was in violation of the treaty of 1859. They therefore respectfully ask of your department that under the first article of the treaty of 1859 their allotments of land be secured to them by sufficient evidence of title.

Second That under the second article of the said treaty, their distributive share of the proceeds of the sales of the Winnebago trust lands be paid to them.

Third. That their distributive share of all moneys due them under any and all former treaties, whether growing out of annuities or any other matter, be paid to them.

Fourth. Inasmuch as their people are now civilized, and in so far have accomplished the purpose of their treaty of 1859, they ask that all payments to be made them in Indian goods and provisions be commuted into a payment in money.

Second. That in lieu of certificates patents be issued to them for their lands.

Third. That their share of the funds of the tribe be capitalized and paid to them now in bulk, and not by instalments.

Fourth. That these things being done, their peculiar relations as Indians with the government of the United States be dissolved, and that they be left to merge themselves in the community where they have cast their lot.

In so far as their request can be acted upon and granted by your department, they respectfully request that you will give them your favorable consideration; and in so far as it may require congressional legislation to carry these petitions into effect, they respectfully request that you will favorably recommend the matter to the Congress of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS BEVERIDGE,
Attorney for Baptist Lassaleur and others.

Hon. CHAS. E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 92.

UPPER PLATTE AGENCY,
North Platte, July 1, 1867.

SIR: On the 18th of last September I relieved Mr. Jarrott, and assumed the duties of my office.

In the month of June, 1866, a commission, consisting of Colonel E B. Taylor, General Maynadier, Colonel McLaren, and Mr. Wistar, visited Fort Laramie, and made a treaty with a portion of the Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux, signed by Spotted Tail and other chiefs, on the part of the Brulé, and Big Mouth and others for the Ogallallas, by which they agreed to be and remain at peace on certain treaty stipulations, after which Spotted Tail and his people went on the Republican river, and remained there, subsisting on game, during the winter.

Big Mouth, with his people, (or a portion of them,) moved on to Horse creek, at the time I assumed the duties of my office.

I found 373 Indians in the vicinity of the fort, being stragglers; old men and women, children and half-breed children, in a destitute and starving condition.

Shortly after an order was issued by the War Department, in which the post commissary issued rations to these Indians, and Big Mouth and his people returned to the fort, making in all 606 persons, where they remained and were subsisted during the winter, and so far as I have been able to learn they have been peaceful, and have observed and kept the treaty made.

The commission of June last, understanding that the Cheyennes desired to treat, left with the agent a treaty similar to the one made with the Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux, for them to sign.

On the 11th October, 1866, a portion of the Cheyennes came to the fort, and the treaty was signed by Dull Knife, White Clay, Red Arm, Gray Head, Turkey Leg, Spotted Wolf, and others, being the principal chiefs of the tribe.

I distributed to them the goods and presents left at the agency for that purpose.

They left the fort and went down on the Republican river, as they said, to hunt.

I since learned that they did not keep the treaty, but are now hostile.

During the spring another commission, composed of General Sully, General Sanborn and others, visited the Indians, and have directed all who desire to remain at peace to assemble on the north side of the Platte river, near Fort McPherson, where they have recommended that they be subsisted during the present difficulties. Spotted Tail, with his band, numbering 1,020, are now here. Big Mouth, with his band, or the greater portion, is now on his way down, and I am informed that, in accordance with the treaty and agreement made with the commission at Fort Laramie, a large number of the Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux, consisting of Red Drops, The Man Afraid of his Horse, Dog Hanks, and other prominent chiefs' bands, are now on their way to the same locality, from the Powder river country, where they have been the past winter engaged in hostilities.

I am of the opinion that with the proper inducement and encouragement on the part of the government, these Indians would settle on reservations, and would in a comparatively short time become self-sustaining, or as much so as other Indians who have heretofore been placed on reservations.

I have made all possible efforts to ascertain the number of the Indians belonging to this agency who are hostile, but am unable now to state with certainty the number. The probable estimate made by the superintendent in his last annual report is as nearly correct as any that can be made.

The depredations, murders, and massacres that have been committed on the plains for the past year, by the hostile Indians, have been the subject of inves-

tigation and report both by civil and military commissions, and I respectfully refer to their reports, as they will furnish all the information relating thereto much more accurately than I can possibly give it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. T. PATRICK, *Agent.*

Colonel H. B. DENMAN,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 93.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Atchison, Kansas, November 14, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department I have the honor herewith to submit my third annual report of the condition of Indian affairs within the central superintendency.

The delay in the rendition of this report was occasioned by my absence at Medicine Lodge creek, attending the council recently held by the Indian peace commission with the Indian tribes of the Arkansas agency.

The tribes composing the central superintendency, with the agents having charge of them, are as follows: Delawares and Wyandotts, Agent Pratt; Pottawatomies, Agent Palmer; Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, Chippewas and Christians, Agent Wiley; Miamies and confederated bands of Kaskaskias and Peorias, Weas and Piankeshaws, Agent Colton; Shawnees, Agent Taylor; Kansas, or Kaws, Agent Stover; Kickapoos, Agent Adams; Ottawas, Special Agent Wiley; Kiowas and Comanches, Agent Leavenworth; Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches, Agent Wynkoop; Osages, Quapaws, Senecas, Shawnees, and Senecas and Shawnees, Agent G. C. Snow.

In accordance with the Delaware treaty of July 4, 1866, and under instructions from the department, Agent Pratt, H. S. Buckley, and myself, appraised the improvements on the lands of the Delaware Indians in July last. We visited every improvement on their diminished reserve, beginning near Wyandott and ending near Lawrence, and after a patient and thorough inspection we valued their improvements and submitted the result of our labors to the department.

The Missouri River Railroad Company, who purchased their diminished reservation, have paid for the same, together with the improvements thereon. A delegation of these Indians have just returned from the Cherokee country, whither they had gone some two months since for the purpose of selecting their new homes. They represent the country as being of the best quality, and say they prefer it to their old reserve in Kansas. The department having made all the necessary arrangements for their removal, they are now getting ready to go, their object being to remove as soon as possible, so that they may provide shelter for their families and prepare the soil for the spring planting.

On my visit to the cabins of these Indians, while making the appraisement of improvements, I found a good many very poor families who have no stock of any kind nor wagons, and will not be able to move themselves to their new homes. If the proceeds of their allotments and improvements are used for the purpose of moving them, they will lack the means to enable them to build houses and break and fence farms upon their arrival in the Cherokee country.

I beg leave to call your attention to this class of needy Delawares, to the end that something may be done to relieve their wants and necessities.

The affairs of the Wyandotts still remain in a very unsettled condition. It

is to be hoped that if the treaty made by the government with these Indians last winter is ratified by the United States Senate at its next session, the condition of these Indians will be much improved thereby.

There has nothing of special interest transpired among the Kickapoos since my last annual report, except the return of No-ka-wah, who was head chief of the Kickapoos up to 1862, and who at that time, together with about 100 of his tribe, left the reservation in Kansas because he felt aggrieved at the making of the treaty of 1862, since which time he went on a visit to the southern Kickapoos, who live on Red river, on the northern confines of Texas, where he got into trouble with the Texans and had to remove to old Mexico, where he and his people have lived in a very unsettled condition.

Since his return, with about 40 others, the provisions of the treaty made by the government with his tribe last winter have been fully explained to him. He has manifested no hostility to the treaty, and advises his people to sell out and remove to the Indian country, for, he says, experience has taught him that the Indians will live much more happily when separated from the white man.

On a recent visit to the Ottawas, for the purpose of paying them their annuities, I found them in great trouble and perplexity on account of the questionable condition in which they find themselves.

According to their treaty of 1862 the Ottawas were to become citizens of the United States on the 24th day of June last, and according to a treaty made by them with the United States last winter, which is now pending before the United States Senate, the time for becoming citizens has been extended; hence they are in doubt whether they are citizens or not. They have been selling some of their head-rights to whites, promising to make warrantee deeds when they become citizens. These whites are now pressing for the deeds, but if the treaty made by them last winter is ratified by the next Congress they are still Indians, and not citizens, and consequently cannot give warrantee deeds.

On the 27th of July last I urged upon the department the importance of appointing some suitable person to receive the proof of improvements and the final payments due upon the Ottawa trust lands, as required by the ninth article of the treaty of June 24, 1862, with the Ottawas. I am still of opinion this should be done at an early day.

The Pottawatomies have been very successful in their agricultural operations during the past year. The school continues in a flourishing condition. Many of these Indians have made application for citizenship, and want their patents and share of the national money as per treaty of 15th November, 1861. I recommend that the necessary legislation may be had by the next Congress to set apart from the national funds of the Pottawatomies the *pro rata* share for the parties entitled to receive the same, to enable them to make improvements, purchase stock and agricultural implements. Many complaints have been made by these Indians that they are invariably unsuccessful when they make application to the courts of the State for redress of grievances. In most cases the court refuses to entertain their petition for want of jurisdiction. I recommend that the proper jurisdiction be conferred upon some court in the State to decide upon the merits of all cases in which the Indian is an interested party, whether the cause of complaint arises within the bounds of a reserve or not.

The Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws have sold their lands known as the "Ten Section reserve," at an average of four dollars per acre, to actual settlers; all good, industrious men, who are living upon and improving their farms in good faith. The final payments for these lands were made to me in person in May last, with the exception of a few persons, who asked an extension of the payments until next December, a detailed report of which I had the honor to present for the information of the department on the 29th of June last.

These Indians, as well as the Miamies, have raised small crops of corn and nothing else, because they are in expectation of speedily removing to the Indian

country south of Kansas, and appear to have lost all interest in the cultivation of their farms. Like most of the other tribes in Kansas they are exceedingly anxious to have their treaty ratified—which is now pending before the United States Senate—and remove to their new homes as speedily as possible.

The Kansas tribe of Indians have done very little this year in the way of farming, having raised only a small crop of corn and potatoes. They went twice into the buffalo region in pursuit of game, but each time returned unsuccessful, owing to the hostility of a portion of the Cheyenne tribe of Indians, who stole 44 of their horses and drove the Indians back to their reserve.

While the delegates from the tribe were in Washington making a treaty for the sale of their reserve, a large number of white men settled on their lands, believing that they would soon be in the market at government rates, but learning that their treaty was not ratified they abandoned the lands. These Indians are in great destitution and will hardly be able to live through the winter and spring without some assistance from the government. Something should be done to relieve their wants this winter.

The Indians of the Upper Arkansas agency, comprising the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches, have been in a very unsettled condition since the unfortunate visit of General Hancock to their village, in April last, and the destruction, by his command, of some 300 lodges belonging to the Cheyennes and Sioux.

Shortly after I entered upon the discharge of my duties as superintendent of Indian affairs in 1865, I was sent to the mouth of the Little Arkansas, as one of seven commissioners, to negotiate a treaty with the Kiowas and Comanches and the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches. These Indians had been at war with the whites since the "Sand Creek massacre." A treaty of peace and amity was then made with these Indians, and since that time the efforts of the agents immediately in charge of them, as well as those of the other officers of the department, have been exerted to induce these Indians to observe their treaty pledges. The visit of General Hancock and his troops rendered ineffectual all our efforts and provoked a part of the Cheyennes and other Indians to acts of hostility. A searching investigation of this question has elicited the fact that, since the treaty of 1865 with the five tribes named, up to April last, there has been a smaller amount of crime committed by them than by an equal number of civilized people in the States in the same period of time. I believe that if the military had left these Indians to the management of the Indian bureau and its officers, none of the depredations would have occurred which have been committed since the destruction of their villages.

Investigations had before the honorable Indian peace commission, at the grand council held with these Indians on Medicine Lodge creek, disclosed the fact that the Arapahoes, Apaches, and a large portion of the Cheyennes, have been peaceably disposed since the treaty of 1865, and I feel confident that the treaty recently made by the Indian peace commission with all the tribes of this agency will be faithfully observed by them.

While it has been asserted, and I make no doubt honestly believed by some, that the Kiowas have been connected with the Cheyennes in many of these depredations, a careful examination of the facts satisfies me that as a nation or as a band they have had nothing whatever to do with the late war. That some few reckless, irresponsible young men of that tribe may have been on the war path with the hostile Indians, I do not deny, but as a nation or as a band they have opposed the war from the beginning, and the same may be said of the Comanches. With the exception of an occasional raid into Texas, these Indians have been, so far as I can ascertain, faithful to their treaty pledges of 1865, and when they were given to understand by the department that these raids were considered as a violation of their treaty and that no annuity goods would be given them until they delivered up to their agents, without ransom, all white

captives in their possession, and promised to desist from such practices, they at once delivered up their captives and abandoned their raiding into Texas.

By invitation from the Indian department, representatives from the various Indian tribes in Kansas visited Washington last winter, and while there negotiated treaties with the government providing for the sale of their reservations in Kansas and their removal to new homes on what is known as the "Leased lands," west of the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians, south of the Canadian river. Treaties were made with the following tribes, viz: Kaws; Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi; Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri; Senecas, Shawnees; Senecas and Shawnees; Quapaws, Kaskaskias, Peorias, Miamies, Ottawas, Wyandottes, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Weas and Piankeshaws.

For some reason unknown to me these treaties have not been ratified by the United States Senate, but will doubtless be taken up and acted upon definitely at the next session of that honorable body.

Since the making of these treaties I have seen and conversed with the Indians on their reservations in relation to them, and I find each tribe very anxious to have them ratified, which it is to be hoped the Senate will do next winter; because, now that these Indians expect to leave their present reserves they have become careless, will make no new improvements or even take care of the old, so that the sooner they vacate their lands in Kansas and settle in their new homes the better it will be for them. Their white brethren, knowing that they have agreed to sell out and remove, are anxious to secure a portion of their valuable reservations and are continually annoying the Indians, notwithstanding the efforts of the agents to prevent it. I know of some of those reserves that have been parcelled out by whites, and regular squatter laws established so as to secure to them the parcels of land which they have selected.

The statistical reports of farming show that there have been cultivated by the Indians of this superintendency about 11,030 acres, producing 7,416 bushels of wheat, 233,938 bushels of corn, 13,028 bushels of oats, 27,070 bushels of potatoes, 1,660 bushels of turnips, 320 bushels of beans, 5,276 gallons of sorghum, 4,215 tons of hay, amounting to $198,167.

In addition to this they have sold $9,000 of furs.

They own 280 frame, 1.035 log, and 202 stone houses, 34,163 horses, 4,204 cattle, 5,097 swine, 571 sheep, and have cut 283,130 feet of lumber.

The number of Indians in the superintendency is estimated at 13,981, owning individual property to the amount of $2,641,858.

This estimate embraces the Indians of the Upper Arkansas agency.

There are eight schools, 21 teachers, and 563 scholars.

Experience has taught me that the payment of money annuities to the Indians, instead of benefiting them, as is intended by the government, is in reality an injury to them. It encourages a class of sharpers to hang around Indian reservations, who knowing that Indians will have so much money at a certain period of time, manage in some way to get the Indians in their debt, and on pay-day are sure to be on hand to demand payment. What is not taken from the Indians in this way is taken by some trader, so that before the sun sets on pay-day few Indians have a dollar of their annuity left. Where money annuities have to be paid to Indians I think it would be better to pay them by furnishing them with the necessaries of life, and wearing apparel, and such other articles as they might require; and this I believe would result, in more ways than one, in advancing the welfare of the Indian and his family.

If the whole system of paying annuities to Indians could be done away with, I believe it would be better for the government and for the Indians. The certainty of receiving from the government money at stated times encourages the Indians in idleness, and idleness leads to mischief; whereas, if he were given to understand that he had to depend on his own exertions for the support of him-

self and family, he would endeavor to do so in the same manner that his white neighbors have to do.

In order to accomplish this, I would, in making new treaties, give the Indians to understand how much the government was owing them. I would provide that a certain portion of the principal and interest be paid them semi-annually until the whole amount was paid to them. I would apply a portion of the principal of each payment to the purchase of stock, breaking up of new fields and fencing the same, the building of houses and purchase of agricultural implements, so that before the time the last payment was made the Indian would have a good farm, a comfortable house and plenty of stock, and be in good condition to get along without the aid of government. I would also provide that at the last payment he would become a citizen.

This course could only be adopted with the half-civilized tribes, and I believe would be acceptable to most if not all the tribes in Kansas.

In view of this, and of the fact that these Indians have treaties pending before the United States Senate, should my views meet your approval, I respectfully recommend that you call the attention of the honorable United States Senate to this subject with a view of amending these treaties so as to carry out these or similar views before their ratification. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 94.

SHAWNEE AGENCY,
De Soto, Kansas, August 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report of the condition of the Shawnee tribe of Indians for the year ending with date hereof.

I arrived at the Shawnee agency 24th November, 1866, and relieved late Agent James B. Abbott on the 20th day of the same month. On the 27th I left the agency, in company with Shawnee delegation, and proceeded to Washington city, for the purpose of trying to effect a treaty by which the Shawnees might be enabled to sell out their possessions in Kansas and move to a more desirable reservation in the Indian territory. We arrived in Washington about the 5th of December, and were at once favored with an interview with Hon. Lewis V. Bogy, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and through him the delegation of Indians were induced to return to their homes and await future orders from the Indian department, when they should again return, believing that after the convening of Congress they would be the better enabled to accomplish their purpose. I was at the same time appointed by the department one of two special commissioners, and furnished by the Indian bureau with instructions to proceed to and explore that section of the Indian territory lying between the Arkansas and Read rivers and west of the 98th parallel, and report to the department our opinion of the country and its adaptation to the wants and habits of the red man. About three months was spent in trying to carry out the Commissioner's instructions; but, in my opinion, the objects of the mission were about wholly defeated. My reasons for the comparative failure have heretofore been submitted to the department.

I returned to the agency about the 8th of May last; hence it will be seen that I have hardly had time to investigate and fully comprehend the actual condition of the tribe.

The farming pursuits are carried on with a considerable degree of prosperity by almost one-eighth of the tribe, all of whom are severalty Indians. The remainder cultivate only small patches of land, and seem to be content with allowing each day to provide for itself. But this year we have been favored with an abundant yield of all the various cereals usually raised in this climate, which will enable most or all to provide themselves with a comfortable living for the ensuing year.

There are no regular missionaries among the Shawnees; but the Methodist and Baptist denominations hold services almost every Sabbath at private residences and at churches in different parts of the reservations, and Shawnee congregations are frequently addressed by members of their own tribe in their own language. The Friends' manual-labor school seems to be, as far as I have been able to observe, quite successfully managed. The children have the appearance of being well cared for by those in charge, and are remarkably healthy, having had but one case of sickness, and no deaths, during the year. I am inclined to think the school is all that could be reasonably expected under the present contract. Yet, from my own observations, I am led to believe that the introduction of music and perhaps gymnastics in the schools would have a beneficial effect in removing the bashfulness and diffidence which is so common to Indian children, and which often makes it very difficult to instruct them in the early part of their education.

The Shawnees are still extremely desirous of having their treaty ratified which is now pending the action of the United States Senate. Having for a number of years been anticipating a removal to a new home, the natural effect has been to prevent them from making any new improvements or even keeping in repair such improvements as they already possess, and undoubtedly they are being materially injured, both morally and financially, by being held in such continual suspense.

H. L. TAYLOR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. B. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 95.

KICKAPOO AGENCY, KANSAS, *August* 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the annual report of the affairs of the Kickapoo tribe for the current year.

The tribe numbers 282 individuals now on the reservation—males, 144; females, 138. Last year I reported 242. The increase has been owing mainly to the return of some members who were absent a year ago. They were part of a band, numbering about 100, who went south three years ago, and who wandered off as far as Santa Rosa, in old Mexico, in company with some 1,500 southern Kickapoos. Those who have returned staid a year in Mexico, and, returning, left the most of their companions still there. In a special report on this subject, dated June 13 last, I detailed to you the circumstances attending this singular adventure of the Kickapoos in Mexico.

The farming operations of the Kickapoos have prospered during the past year. Their crops last fall turned out nearly equal to the estimate made in September.

This season some individuals have been less industrious than heretofore, on account of an unsettled feeling pending their prospective removal from their present reservations. They have taken less interest in putting in their crops

and in improving their farms. They have ploughed less new ground this year than last. Some unthrifty Indians failed to plant full crops last spring, on account of fear of grasshoppers. The grasshoppers did injure some fields of corn and of wheat and oats, but otherwise the season has been an excellent one, and the farming products will, in the aggregate, equal those of any former year.

The following exhibit of products is based upon estimates made by me upon a personal visit, within the last 10 days, to all the farms on the reservation:

Acres cultivated		1,082
New prairie broken this year	acres	67
Frame houses erected this year		3
Log houses erected this year		49
Wheat raised this year	bushels	544
Corn raised this year	do	42,320
Oats raised this year	do	270
Potatoes raised this year	do	2,740
Turnips raised this year	do	560
Beans raised this year	do	320
Sorghum sirup made	gallons	1,220
Hay cut	tons	400
Hungarian hay	do	30
Horses owned		237
Cattle		159
Swine		577
Sheep		31
Goats		2
Wagons		32
Ploughs		76
Estimated value of above property		$39,507
Other property		2,000
		41,507

There is no missionary school connected with this tribe. The day school established last year, and supported by the Kickapoo funds, is doing well. It has been continued through the year, with the exception of a few weeks' vacation in the spring, during planting time. Miss Sarah E. Steele, a faithful and accomplished teacher, has charge of the school. It numbers 18 scholars—13 boys and 5 girls. The children have made good progress. They have shown an aptness to learn not surpassed by that of white children. Most of the number have been regular in their attendance, though a few, owing to carelessness or indifference on the part of their parents, have been quite irregular.

That portion of the tribe who expect to remain in Kansas and become citizens of the United States are seemingly taking more interest in the schools than at first. They see the importance of having their children qualified to cope with the whites, with whom they are soon to be associated in the privilege and responsibilities of civilized life.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. G. ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 96.

KANSAS AGENCY, KANSAS,
Council Grove, August 10, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department, I have the honor to submit the following annual report, appertaining to the affairs of this agency, for the year 1867.

On the 7th of May, 1867, I received my commission as agent for the Kansas tribe of Indians, with instructions to report to the agency and relieve Agent Page, which I did three days thereafter, and found the affairs of the agency as follows:

The Indians were mostly upon their reservations, having just returned from their winter's hunt. With the exception of some two or three families, the whole tribe had spent the winter on the plains, hunting; but, owing to the severity of the weather and the hostility of the Cheyenne Indians, they were very unsuccessful, having procured but little meat and but few robes in comparison with the number they usually obtained; while 44 of their horses were stolen by the Cheyennes, many others died from the effects of exposure and starvation, and the remainder coming out in the spring in very poor condition.

On the last of May they made another attempt to procure buffalo meat, the most of the younger men engaging in the hunt; but, as before, they were unsuccessful, the excessive rains inundating so large a portion of the country, and rendering the rivers and streams impassable, and their fear of taking their families within the range of the savage Indians, being the principal causes.

As these Indians depend principally upon the hunt for their subsistence, these disasters leave them in very destitute circumstances. In this connection permit me to add that, in my opinion, it is quite useless for these Indians to depend, to any extent, upon the buffalo hunt for their support while the Indians of the plains are at war with the United States and them, as it is not safe to take their families and property with them, necessary for the preserving of meat, robes, &c., for, while within the buffalo range, they are at all times liable to attacks from their enemies, when these incumbrances would be greatly to their disadvantage.

The railroads and rush of emigrants to the plains are crowding the buffalo so far back that the distance is also becoming a serious objection, which will soon necessitate the entire abandonment of the hunt or a removal to a more suitable and convenient location.

In reference to the result of their agricultural efforts, for accurate statements and estimates I refer you to the statistical reports and report of the farmer, transmitted on the 3d ultimo.

Under all the circumstances, which have not been to their advantage, they have done much better in this respect than could really have been expected, and I am agreeably surprised at the deep interest many of them manifest in farming; and had they more ample means provided, and did they receive more encouragement in this respect, I see no good reason why their productions should not equal, if not exceed, the demand.

Owing, however, to their very limited means, their attempts are rendered partially abortive; so, between their difficulties in hunting and disadvantages in farming, their condition is most unenviable, which leads me to the conclusion that, with their limited means, they must, for a means of livelihood, either abandon the buffalo or the plough, or remain in their present destitute, lamentable condition.

Their corn and potatoes are now rendering them material aid; yet they have not sufficient quantities of these very necessary articles to sustain them through the winter, while many families have none at all.

Since the payment of their annuities, on the 22d ultimo, they have been doing

very well; yet they had been so unfortunate and needy during the year that they were owing much more than their annuities amounted to; so those who were honest and disposed to pay their just debts have little or nothing to-day except their credit, while those who were not so disposed have generally squandered their means in such a manner that it has been of but little benefit to themselves or families, so they are without both money and credit.

A majority of the Indians have already left for another buffalo hunt, others are preparing to leave, and as hostilities have nearly ceased on the plains, I trust they may meet with success.

The Indians are quite anxious in regard to the fate of the treaty which was concluded between them and the United States commissioners, at Washington, last winter. They very much desire that it shall be ratified, and are anticipating much more prosperous times under its provisions in the contemplated occupancy of their new homes.

As I before stated, game is becoming so scarce in these parts, and the settlers pushing it so far back upon the plains, that, with no other provisions made to assist them in agriculture, if their new treaty is not ratified, there is not much hope of any material change in their condition for the better.

The health of the tribe is improving and much better than in the spring, yet many of them are affected with bilious disorders, while hereditary diseases, such as scrofula and syphilis, are making sad inroads upon their constitutions, rendering them more liable to attacks and less liable to recover from other diseases, and very many go to premature graves.

This is a gradual, yet sure, disease, and such causes make the date of the final extinction of the tribe at not half a century hence. Without some radical change for the better, its fate is inevitable.

The mission school has been closed since last September, and I have placed responsible parties in charge of the buildings, to prevent depredations, &c., and have rented the farm, the proceeds of which furnish means for material aid to many of the old and destitute of the tribe.

If the school is again opened—which I should recommend, provided their new treaty is not ratified—I think it should be under the auspices of the Episcopal or Catholic church, (the Society of Friends have had charge heretofore,) as the forms of service of these denominations have attractions for and an influence over the Indians that other churches do not possess.

The chiefs and head men of the tribe, however, are not pleased with the result of their efforts to educate their youth, and assert that the young men who have made any advances in this respect are, without exception, the most profligate of the tribe, which unfortunately is the case.

The claims of the soldiers who served in the late war for bounty, pension, &c., have not yet been presented to the government for payment, and I have been busily engaged of late in collecting evidence and preparing these claims, and will soon be able to present them for adjustment.

The proposition of N. Goodal, of Cleveland, Ohio, to instruct these Indians in the manufacture of woollen goods by the use of hand-wheels and looms, which was submitted by the department May 20, 1867, does not meet with the approval of this tribe. After having the matter explained to them they positively refuse to have anything to do with it, and state that they desire to go south into the Indian country and engage in stock-raising and hunting.

I most certainly consider their decision a wise one, as they are not adapted to a vocation of this kind. The very nature of the Indian rebels against confinement in any form.

These Indians have great faith and confidence in the government, and any feasible plans submitted to better their condition would be readily adopted by them. They are better adapted for and take more pride and interest in stock-raising than any other branch of business, and if a portion of their funds could

be applied to assist them in this direction, I am quite confident (having been acquainted with them for many years) that their efforts would meet with ordinary success.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. STOVER,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 97.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, KANSAS, *July* 30, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the department, I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of the condition of affairs within the Sac and Fox agency.

On the 21st day of May last, the census of the Sac and Foxes was taken with a view to their semi-annual payment, and shows the number of Indians to be as follows:

Men	222
Women	266
Children	227
Total	715

This shows a decrease of 57 during the year. Some have gone to other portions of the tribe in other States, but many have died. Their census rolls point to this fact, that they are fast being gathered to their fathers. Their farming operations are about as stated below:

Ponies, 1,100, at $30 each	$33,000
Cattle, 89, at $20 each	1,780
Swine, 118, at $3 each	354
Corn, 10,000 bushels, at 75 cents per bushel	7,500
Hay, 100 tons, at $4 per ton	400
Potatoes, 150 bushels, at $1 50 per bushel	225
Total	43,259

They have also raised a large amount of beans, pumpkins, and squashes.

Hunting has brought them but little. The buffalo region is held either by the government troops, or hostile Indians. This has cut them off from one of their greatest resources for subsistence, and is a great damage to the Indian, for to him hunting is the grand idea of life. Many are out, and, so far as heard from, have met with but poor success, especially those who went to the south-east, on and beyond the Missouri State line. These parties generally come back minus ponies, and often bring letters that would not appear very chaste in print.

There is a settlement near the State line, in Missouri, not far from West Point, that contains some of the most "foul-mouthed blackguards" that have escaped the sword of the late rebellion. Thieving Indians are perfect gentlemen when compared with them.

The Sac and Fox mission school, in charge of the Rev. W. Rogers, has been regularly kept up, and with as good success as could be expected from a school of that class. It has been liberally assisted by the Indian department from the

civilization fund, and it is to be hoped it will continue to merit and receive this assistance. But to make this school what it should be to serve the best interest of the nation, it must be put upon a labor basis. Some branches of industry should be introduced—the children's hands educated as well as their heads. Indians' heads are not very reliable, and if not assisted by educated hands, I fear they will be unable to sustain themselves in a civilized life. You must give them such an education by which they can obtain food and clothing, or you fail in the grand object of education.

The buildings connected with this school are in a bad condition, and if the school is to be continued here for another year, repairs will be necessary. For a more detailed account of the conditions of the mission, I respectfully refer to the accompanying report of Mr. Rogers.

The Chippewa and Christian Indians are about as last month's report indicated, and as other Indians looking forward to the fall payments as the great panacea for their great privations.

They number as follows:

Men	22
Women	28
Children	34
Total	84

This shows an increase of four souls, over last year. They are progressing slowly in civilization.

The following are the agricultural statistics of the tribe:

Number of acres under cultivation	237
Number of frame houses	7
Number of log houses	17
200 acres corn, 30 bushels to the acre, 6,000 bushels, at 75 cents per bushel	$4,500
27 acres oats, 20 bushels to the acre, 540 bushels, at 60 cents per bushel	324
8 acres potatoes, 75 bushels to the acre, 600 bushels, at $1 50 per bushel	900
2 acres beans, 5 bushels to the acre, 10 bushels, at $4 per bushel	40
75 tons hay, at $4 per ton	300
150 bushels apples, at $1 50 per bushel	225
25 bushels peaches, at $3	75
55 horses, at $40 each	2,200
95 cattle, at $20 each	1,900
125 swine, at $3 each	375
Total	10,839

The Chippewa mission school has been continued as formerly, under the supervision of the Rev. T. Roming, of the Moravian order.

For details I respectfully refer to the accompanying report of the Rev. T. Roming.

At this time harmony prevails to a very great extent. The "Wild Band," as it is called by a few, under their chief Mo-co-ho-co, is, as a band and as individuals, as peaceable, docile, and inoffensive, as any band in the nation; and Mo-co-ho-co is as well disposed, and willing to assist in carrying out the wishes of the government, as any of the other chiefs, and a better man to his band we have not among the chiefs. As evidence of this fact, I will state his band comprises more than half this tribe, as the roll will show when it is sent up.

He says, all he asks is to be recognized as a man, with his rights; he says this has not been the case for some time; that he and his band have been misrepresented, all the way up to the department. Under such treatment, he says, he may have done some things not altogether right, and remarks, a "snake will squirm when trampled upon."

I have no fears but that I can get along with him and his band without any trouble. Many of the several bands are hunting, and from reports with poor success; this will compel me to assist them some before payment.

Uc-quaw-ah-co, one of the chiefs, has just returned from the plains. He ventured into the buffalo country, and reports having met several Indians from the various tribes. He had quite a lengthy conversation with a Comanche chief, who informed him they had made peace with the whites, and wished to be friendly with all their red brethren; this chief also stated the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were determined to fight. The employés of the agency are a physician, blacksmith and assistant, gunsmith, and interpreter.

Reports from the physician and smith accompany this paper; they are performing their duties to the satisfaction of the nation and agent.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT WILEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 98.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, KANSAS,
August 28, 1867.

SIR: I submit the following as my yearly report of the condition of the Ottawa nation of Indians, of Franklin county, Kansas:

The census taken August 9 shows the whole number of the tribe to be as follows:

Men	52
Women	64
Children	113
Whole number	229

The following are the agricultural and other statistics of the nation:

Frame houses	9
Log houses	27
Total	36

Number of acres cultivated, 650.

Corn, 519 acres, 45 bushels to the acre, 23,355 bushels, at $1 per bushel	$23, 355
Oats, 108 acres, 25 bushels to the acre, 2,700 bushels, at 40 cents per bushel	1, 080
Potatoes, 23 acres, 100 bushels to the acre, 2,300 bushels, at $1 per bushel	2, 300
Hay, 460 tons, at $6 per ton	2, 760
Horses, 184, at $75 each	13, 800
Cattle, 276, at $30 each	8, 280
Hogs, 460, at $5 each	2, 300
	53, 875

Orchards, 18 acres.

The school, which is under the supervision of the Baptist denomination, is in a flourishing condition; it has been for some time past under the direction of Mrs. Mayo, but this lady has retired from the school, and at this time it is in vacation. The largest attendance was 40.

Average attendance was—

Boys	15
Girls	20
Total "winter term"	35

This tribe is in a peculiar situation, some claiming them to be citizens, they disclaiming the fact. A settlement of this question is of vital importance to all concerned, and to them in particular. If they are citizens, they should be so informed, that they may pursue the proper course in their contracts, both relative to property and marriage. Some of these people have married since the 28th of July last. They wish to know whether or not their marriages are legal.

Some have been induced to transfer their lands. A question arises here as to the legality of this transfer. Some sold their lands before the 28th of July last, and gave deeds for them; some making new deeds since July. Legal questions are arising thick and fast. There should be some person in the government with knowledge sufficient, with legal right to proclaim, whether or not the Ottawas are citizens. This is the question. This settled, and all is settled. The great desire of the Ottawas has been, and is now, to be citizens, with all the rights pertaining thereto, save that great and glorious right to be taxed. An Indian will not submit to taxation if it can possibly be avoided; and it is my opinion that as soon as they can make legal transfers of their lands a large majority will leave this country, become attached to some other tribe, thus resuming their tribal capacity; a few may remain and endeavor to sustain themselves in civilized society.

On the 16th of this month, August, they received their last annuity; this was paid them by Superintendent Thomas Murphy. They were rejoiced to see him once more. They had almost concluded they would never have another payment. And when he landed in the flourishing town of Ottawa, the white portion of the community were as rejoiced as the "Lo" family; all felt good. One wanted to pay his debts, and the other was only too happy to allow him the great privilege. Colonel Murphy paid them their money, and they soon made way with the most of it by paying a portion of their debts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALBERT WILEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Colonel THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 99.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE MISSION, KANSAS,
July 31, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your request, and the regulations of the Indian department, I submit my annual report of this mission and school.

There has been kept during the year past seven months' school, with an average attendance of twelve scholars.

The whole number of scholars capable of attending is only about twenty-five.

The studies have been the common English branches. The progress has been quite good.

The mission or preaching and Sabbath school has been remarkably prosperous: quite a number of persons, who once were turbulent and immoral, are peaceable, humble worshippers in the house of God.

Our congregation now numbers a majority of the tribe; in industry, too, these people have made very laudable progress, and have in prospect a rich reward for their labors, in the way of excellent crops.

On the whole our people present an excellent example to other tribes, and are not easily excelled, though not so wealthy as some.

Your obedient servant,

JAS. ROMING,
Missionary and Teacher.

Major ALBERT WILEY,
U. S. Indian Agent.

No. 100.

SAC AND FOX MISSION, KANSAS,
July 31, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the established usage, we submit our annual report. During the year 20 children have attended school, 13 boys and seven girls; at the present time there are 18 in regular attendance—12 boys and six girls. They are nearly all making some advancement—steadily, but slowly. The work of educating the Indians is slow, and requires a great deal of patient effort, as all know who have any experience in the matter.

We have been furnished the *Kindergarten* system of instruction, but have not been able to bring it fully into use, not being able to procure sticks, blocks, &c., that are necessary.

We have outline drawings, geometrical forms and solids for their advancement, and nearly all the children have learned to call the forms at sight.

Spelling, reading, writing, mental arithmetic, and primary geography are taught in this school, and several scholars exercise numbers on the blackboard.

The children are enjoying uninterrupted good health. We have lost none by death; all are cheerful and happy.

The farm, containing about 100 acres, is this year all under cultivation in corn and oats, save a small portion planted in potatoes, white beans, and sorghum.

The oats, just harvested, is a good crop. The corn looks fine and bids fair to make a good yield.

The farm fences were in a bad condition, and it became necessary to have them repaired in order to save the crop from destruction. Enough was destroyed last year to have paid all repairs.

The buildings are sadly out of repair, and the one occupied by the family bids fair to tumble down and crush the inmates.

There is great need of a supply of good water at the mission. The well, which is about 25 feet deep, receives only rain-water, which loses by absorption. I am of the opinion that, if the well was dug a few feet deeper, good, living water could be obtained. It is dug through shale and is not walled.

Our Sabbath school instructions are about all that we can make available. Our hope, therefore, is in the rising generation.

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. ROGERS, *Missionary.*

A. WILEY, *U. S. Indian Agent.*

No. 101.

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY, *August* 11, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Indian affairs at this agency. Since my last annual report the Pottawatomies have increased in numbers and are evincing a steady advancement in civilization and general prosperity. The seasons have been propitious, and as the result of farming operations, thrift, the reward of well-directed industry and economy, is visible on every hand. The fields are burdened with heavy grain crops, which the advancing season is ripening into a harvest of plenty, while droves of cattle and horses are fattening upon the prairies. The Indians, as well as whites, are forced to acknowledge the beneficence of Providence in rewarding the proper exertion to supply their own wants and those dependent on them for support.

To a great extent the same evidence of thrift and of the abundance of all the necessaries of life is visible alike upon the reserve and among the whites adjoining to our lines. No fear or apprehension is felt of want in the coming year.

On the 18th day of May last the Pottawatomies numbered 2,180; men, 544; women, 541, and children, 1,095. The following table exhibits something of the success of the Indians in farming:

Number of acres in cultivation, 1,945.	
2,600 bushels of wheat raised, worth $2 per bushel	$5,200
70,000 bushels of corn raised, worth 50 cents per bushel	35,000
4,000 bushels of oats raised, worth 50 cents per bushel	2,000
7,000 bushels of potatoes raised, worth $1 per bushel	7,000
400 bushels of turnips raised, worth 50 cents per bushel	200
2,300 horses owned, worth $40 per head	92,000
2,100 cattle owned, worth $22 per head	46,200
1,100 swine owned, worth $3 per head	3,300
4,000 poultry owned, worth 25 cents per head	1,000
Agricultural implements	12,000
Household goods	15,000
Money in the hands of Indians	11,000
Garden vegetables	5,000
Total	231,900

A steam saw and grist mill is owned and kept in operation by a Pottawatomie a part of the time. Besides sawing it has done a large amount of grinding for the nation, and the owner has been employed for the last few years to grind for the Indians at a salary.

By the third article of the treaty between the United States and the Pottawatomies, concluded November 15, 1861, it is agreed that, upon fulfilling certain stipulations of the treaty, upon the part of competent Indians, there shall be paid to them "in cash, or in the bonds of the United States, their proportion of the cash value of the credit of the tribe, principal and interest, then held in trust by the United States." Many of the Indians have complied with all the conditions required of them, and have been urging upon the government the payment of all moneys due them under the treaty. They have taken the oath of allegiance, made the necessary proof of competency before the United States court, and have been recommended by the business committee of the tribe, and by their agent, as fitted by sobriety, industry, intelligence, and general good conduct, to be intrusted with the management of their own affairs. They are *quasi* citizens, but not acknowledged as being entitled to full rights of citizenship. Indians are ready to cast them off, and to declare that they cannot be

white man and Indian too; that having been naturalized and received their patents, they are no longer entitled to all the rights and privileges of members of the tribe.

One hundred and ninety patents have been issued, and the number will probably be increased to 250 within a year from this, and to 300 the year following. I would suggest that an estimate should be made and presented to Congress at its next session, and an appropriation be asked for sufficiently large to enable the department to settle with all Indians who have already received patents, and who will be likely to receive them during the next year. This would aid them to make necessary improvements, purchase more stock, procure agricultural implements, and increase their facilities generally for farming operations.

We feel great need of a competent jurisdiction residing somewhere, to which application may be made for settlement of differences arising between whites and Indians. Rights of property should be determined, and offenders punished. It is not strange that difficulties arise and violence is sometimes resorted to, when we know, and are often made to feel, that there is no legal redress for wrongs committed against us. The white man (where an Indian only is concerned against him) with a high hand possesses himself of what he claims to be his, while the Indian must patiently suffer an infringement of his rights, or resort to force, in which, however just his cause may be, he is sure to be beaten. Property has been taken by whites, which was notoriously the property of an Indian. I have applied in behalf of the Indian to the United States court for redress, and been told, "the offence not having been committed upon an Indian reserve, the United States court has not jurisdiction." Applying then to the State courts, it was determined that, inasmuch as the Indian was not a citizen of the United States, or of the State of Kansas, he had no right in the courts of the State to redress his grievances. However unjust or unwarranted such a decision, the fact and difficulty remain. What is needed is a jurisdiction conferred in terms upon some court that shall take cognizance of all cases where an Indian is a party, whether the cause of complaint arises within the boundaries of an Indian reserve or not. I have for some time past entertained the opinion that it was important to the interest of these Indians that another home should be secured for them where they should come less in contact with the whites; and last winter, at the call of the commissioner, a delegation of Pottawatomies went to Washington, accompanied by their agent, and negotiated a treaty which provided for securing a home for the tribe in the Indian territory south of Kansas, provided they should all elect to go, or for a part, leaving the way open for all who should finally choose to go. The treaty failed to be ratified by the Senate, but it is hoped that it may be ratified at the next session, or that another treaty may be negotiated, making provision for the removal of at least a part of those Indians at no distant day. Whenever the way is opened and a nucleus formed elsewhere, by the settlement of a part of the tribe, the balance will soon be drawn thither, leaving only such competent Indians as have become citizens of the United States. This may be done without a violation of any stipulation contained in former treaties. The Indians will have been greatly benefited, and the State, so far, relieved by the extinguishment of the Indian title.

Reports of employers, transmitted from time to time, will show that a large amount of service has been rendered the tribe, considering the amount of money expended for such service.

Blacksmiths and wagon-makers are regularly and constantly employed. In no other way could the same amount of money be expended, which would result in as great benefit to the tribe. The physicians, also, and miller, are discharging their duties faithfully.

For information concerning schools, beyond what is contained in my statistical report of the 1st July, I would respectfully refer to the report of Rev. J. F. Diels, transmitted herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. R. PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 102.

ST. MARY'S MISSION, *August* 16, 1867.

SIR: Were I to send in a report of our school to one less acquainted with the condition of the same, I might enter into many details, which I now deem unnecessary. As you know, the St. Mary's mission strives to keep pace with the advancing progress of the age. We have had no interruptions, no stoppages. Everything around looks cheering and encouraging. The health of the children has been excellent, and their progress and good spirit have given great satisfaction. Like the cars that now speed on their way by our mission, we have, at times, been crowded; we ought to have attached new cars to the accommodation we have. Government kindly encourages us, but as we have to provide for the support of so many children, whom we board and clothe in great measure by the labor of our hands, work has crowded in on us in such a manner that we have had to postpone many necessary improvements. We hope, however, that ere long we shall be able to avail ourselves of the kind assistance offered us, and that the God who raises up mighty governments from small beginnings, for the accomplishment of his wise and great designs, will use our now humble, but thrifty mission, to accomplish great good.

Respectfully, yours,

J. F. DIELS,
Superintendent Schools,

Major L. R. PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 103.

OSAGE RIVER AGENCY,
September 15, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to state that during the past year the Indians in this agency have suffered considerably with sickness, and been damaged a good deal by grasshoppers. They have raised nothing but corn, and a very light crop of that. They have been unsettled in all their affairs in consequence of their expectations that the treaties lately made would be ratified, and that most of them would remove at once to new homes purchased for them in the Indian territory. The policy of the government with regard to them is generally and heartily approved. They are mainly anxious to remove, and as quick as possible. Under an arrangement made with the Secretary of the Interior the ten sections have been profitably disposed to actual settlers, at a good price. It is owned and occupied by an industrious, moral, and enterprising class of inhabitants. The manner of the sale, and the great saving to the Indians, as well as to the government, is so marked and decided that it deserves especial consideration, in connection with the sale of other reserves. The Miami reserve

still continues to be occupied by white trespassers. I have endeavored to prevent the cutting of timber from the reserve, for purposes of speculation. I have called the attention of the United States district attorney to these trespasses. He has but lately entered upon the duties of that office, and expressed himself as desirous of becoming acquainted with the duties of the office before taking any action. These trespasses are almost entirely confined to the reserve and head-rights owned by the Miamies. There has been some little disturbance among the Miamies in consequence of misrepresentations circulated among them with reference to the contents of their treaty now pending before the United States Senate. I believe your letter with instructions from the Hon. Commissioner in regard to those seeking to make difficulty among them, has had a good effect. I have heard of no trouble since.

The blacksmith shop is in successful operation and the blacksmith is constantly busy. The mission buildings have also been repaired, and under the supervision of Mr. John T. Hall a school has been established and is in a flourishing condition. He will make a report to accompany this.

The Chief Mo-to-san-iah is deserving of especial commendation. His influence has been constant on the side of the government in pursuading his people to adopt its policy, and to remove at once with the rest to the Indian territory. He is a good man and zealously engaged in promoting the educational and religious interests of his people. Baptiste Peoiia, head chief of the confederated band, is too well known to need mention. To the government and to his people he has been a faithful friend and wise counsellor; for over thirty years past his great influence among all the Indian tribes in Kansas, as well as most of those in the Indian territory, has been constantly exerted on the side of loyalty and peace with the government, and especially to induce them to quickly and willingly remove to the Indian country. I have derived much assistance, also, from the influence and example of John Robido, especial interpreter of the delegation last winter in Washington, and also of Daniel Gebre, one of the principal delegates to Washington, and now Miami blacksmith.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. COLTON, *Indian Agent.*

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

No. 104.

MIAMIVILLE, *September* 30, 1867.

I have the honor to report that the mission school at this place is in successful operation, exceeding my most sanguine expectations. Notwithstanding at this season there is considerable sickness, the attendance has been increasing rapidly since the school was opened. There are 30 scholars in attendance, all of which are making rapid progress in their studies. I have been engaged in teaching for the past 15 years, and have had but few pupils under my tuition who were more attentive to their studies or more studious in their habits than the Miameis who are now under my control; many of the pupils who, a few weeks since, commenced in their alphabet, spell readily in two and three syllables; they also receive a thorough drilling in orthography. Nearly all in attendance speak our language well, and the rapid progress they make in all the branches taught, leads me to believe that they will compare favorably with any school in the country or State.

Respectfully yours,

J. T. HALL,
Teacher of Miami Mission School.

G. A. COLTON, *Indian Agent.*

No. 105.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR THE
DELAWARE INDIANS, DELAWARE RESERVE, KANSAS,
September 2, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian department I have the honor herewith to submit the following report, relative to the affairs of this agency, for the year ending June 30, 1867.

As was the case last year so it has been during the present, the Indians have been arranging their affairs to remove to their new homes in the Indian territory. I urged upon them the importance of planting all of their fields so as to have a full crop, if not for transportation, for sale, which would be a great help to them. As a general thing this has been done, although some, confident they could remove at an early period, have failed to plant as heretofore.

A fair crop has been raised of corn and potatoes, and of garden vegetables, &c.; but very little wheat was sown.

They have been very impatient to be gone from this reserve, in order to build houses this autumn for winter use, and to be fencing fields for the ensuing year at their new reserve.

The annuity due them April 1, 1867, having been withheld until quite recently, has caused a delay in their movements. A large party leave in a few days to select sites and erect temporary houses, and *all* desire to get away. Many of the Delaware young men are, at present, absent with the army acting as guides, scouts, &c., in which capacity they have always been found very useful.

Difficulties, resulting from free use of intoxicating liquors, still continue, and it is hoped, for a time at least, this evil will be abated, when they are removed from the settlements where it is so easily obtained.

The school has been continued with unabated numbers and interest during the year. The report of the superintendent is referred to for information in this department, which has been of the greatest utility to the Delawares.

The Wyandotts are still in much perplexity from their peculiar situation. The State laws are thought to be in force for them, and their property, while they are not prepared to pay their taxes and comply with all the provisions of the law, is sold therefor; they are poor and need assistance, and I hope at the approaching session of Congress an act may be passed for their relief; they wish to remove and would be much better off in a more remote location.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PRATT,
United States Indian Agent.

THOMAS MURPHY, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Atchison, Kansas.

No. 106.

DELAWARE BOARDING SCHOOL,
Delaware Reservation, Fransasi, September 2, 1867.

SIR: The boarding school for the instruction of the youth of the Delaware tribe of Indians has been in operation during the past year, and presents this, its 19th annual report, of its condition and progress.

The mode of instruction has been somewhat improved by the introduction of outline maps, globes, hemispheres, geographical charts, &c.

The Kindergarten system has been sufficiently tested to warrant the belief

that it may be adopted in the schools of Indians with entire success. They are rarely sleepy or inattentive, even though the mercury rises to 100°, while being taught from what appeals to the eye. Hence, "Wilson's Readers" are especial favorites with the pupils.

The primer, national tablets, and first reader are in use in the primary department. The second, intermediate third, and third readers in the more advanced division of the school.

With these aids the pupils have made more gratifying progress in reading than in the previous year, from the little ones of five or six to the well grown youth of 17 or 18 years.

Ray's arithmetics have taken the place of Stoddard's. In exercises upon the slate the scholars are less ready than in former years.

The two departments of the school are organized with reference to the degree of attainment, not age or sex.

Light work about the place occupies the boys out of school; while in dining room work, sweeping, dusting, and house cleaning, with the mending and making of garments, the girls find abundant employment.

The total attendance for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, is 81 pupils.

Cases of severe sickness have been exceedingly rare. Medicine and care have brought the patient about again in a few days, with the exception of a little boy, son of one of the first pupils, who died a few weeks since of scrofulous consumption.

Very respectfully, &c.,

E. S. MORSE, *Teacher.*
N. M. PRATT, *Superintendent.*

JOHN G. PRATT,
U. S. Indian Agent, Delaware Reservation, Fransasi.

No. 107.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, August 13, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of the condition of my agency:

The Indians of which I have charge, viz: the Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Apaches, are in a nomadic state, which renders it impossible for the business of my agency to be carried on with the same regularity as those agents who have their Indians on reservations quietly settled down.

When first entering upon my duties last November I found so many difficulties to combat that I was nearly discouraged; but having been for a number of years among these Indians in the position of an army officer, and being in consequence well acquainted with their characteristics, I persevered. They complained of the government not having fulfilled its promises to them, and of numerous impositions practiced upon them by the whites; which complaints I am compelled to admit were correct. Then, on the other hand, some of their young men, thinking they had been badly treated, started out and committed some depredations.

I finally succeeded in getting everything running properly; had issued the goods, and the Indians were scattered through their hunting grounds in perfect harmony with the whites; the mail travelled on the Santa Fé road with security, and individual white men were scattered all through the Indian country. And I heard of no complaints of the bad conduct of the Indians of my agency in any respect, when the unfortunate expedition of General Hancock took place,

and his act in unnecessarily destroying a village of 300 lodges by fire has led to troubles which have existed up to the present time, as the department, I think, is well aware.

When the commissioners who have been appointed by Congress arrive here, I have no doubt they will find these persecuted Indians willing to accede to any terms they choose to propose. When they make war they are driven to it, and consequently are always anxious for peace, which, in my opinion, they will religiously keep until again driven to desperation by the bad acts of white men. I can without doubt procure the attendance of the Indians at the point selected for the council.

I remain constantly in the Indian country, and will continue to do so, and exert myself to further the public interests as long as I hold the position I now occupy.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

United States Indian Agent for Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Apaches.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,

Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 108.

ARAPAHOE, CHEYENNE, AND APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Larned, Kansas, September 14, 1867.

SIR: My attention having just been attracted to a communication in the Army and Navy Journal and other papers from Major General Hancock to General Grant, in reference to his late operations in the country of the Indians included in my agency, which is calculated to cast some reflection upon me in consequence of the representations that I made at the time to my department in regard to his course, which representations were simply the facts in the premises, but which General Hancock endeavors to prove were misrepresentations on my part, I consider it a duty I owe to myself to set myself right before the department and the public by replying to the communication mentioned, and endeavoring to prove that General Hancock, and not myself, was *mistaken* in some particulars referred to by him. I shall also endeavor to prove that General Hancock was not only mistaken in certain particulars, but that his whole course in reference to the Indians of my agency was a *mistake;* and, as long as General Hancock's communication has had publicity given to it by being published in numerous journals throughout the United States, I think it will be no more than an act of justice to myself to have the same publicity given to this my reply.

In the first communication that General Hancock addressed to myself, informing me of his intention of making an expedition to the plains, he says:

> I request that you will inform them, (the Indians,) in such a manner as you may think proper, that I expect shortly to visit their neighborhood, and that I will be glad to have an interview with their chiefs; and tell them also, if you please, that I go fully prepared for peace or war, and that hereafter I will insist on their keeping off the main lines of travel, where their presence is calculated to bring about collisions with the whites. If you prevail upon the Indians of your agency to abandon their habit of infesting the country travelled by our over-land routes, threatening, robbing, and intimidating travellers, we will defer that matter to you. If not, I would be pleased by your presence with me when I visit the locality of your tribes, to show that the officers of the government are acting in harmony.

In accordance with the request made by General Hancock, I assembled the principal chiefs of the Dog Soldiers of the Cheyennes at Fort Larned, for the purpose of having an interview with him, (General Hancock.) These chiefs obeyed my summons with alacrity, coming a distance of 35 miles to this post

through a deep snow, though their ponies, who subsist entirely upon grass, were in miserable condition, being scarcely able to travel. (The chiefs referred to belonged to the village which was afterwards destroyed by General Hancock.) A council was held with these chiefs by the general, in his camp, *at night;* such a thing being heretofore unknown as holding a friendly converse with an assemblage of Indian chiefs after sunset. It is, as they term it, "against their medicine;" and that fact alone was calculated, to a certain degree, to make them feel suspicious.

General Hancock says, in his communication from which I have quoted, that he will defer certain matters to me connected with the Indians of my agency; but in the council referred to he took upon himself the whole conduct of affairs, reprimanded the Indians for supposed depredations committed by them, and stated that he was about to march his column of troops up to their village, which village was 35 miles from any travelled road. Tall Bull, one of the principal men of his tribe, in reply to General Hancock, stated that from the time that he had taken me by the hand, about a year previous, he had held firmly to the peace then made, and that his band had not been engaged in any acts of hostility towards the whites subsequent to that date; and afterwards, in a conversation with myself, said that he was fearful of the consequences of General Hancock marching his column up to his village, as it was calculated to frighten the women and children, who had not yet forgotten the fearful massacre at Sand creek. Previous to General Hancock's departure from this post I expressed to him my fears of the result of his marching his troops immediately on to the Indian village; but, notwithstanding, he persisted in doing so. The village was located 35 miles west of this post, on the Pawnee Fork, and the column started directly away from the Santa Fé road, the great highway of this country, and marched up the Pawnee Fork in the direction of the Indian village. Said column was composed of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, together with a pontoon train, and had as formidable an aspect and presented as warlike an appearance as any that ever marched to meet an enemy on a battle-field.

I accompanied the column for the purpose of subserving the interests of my department, by looking after the interests of the Indians of my agency as far as lay in my power. Some of the chiefs who had been in council on the first day's march rode alongside of me, exhibiting, in various ways, their fear of the result of this expedition—not fearful of their own lives or liberty, as they rode boldly in the midst of the column, but fearful of the panic which they expected to be created among their women and children upon the arrival of the troops. Some 22 or 23 miles from Fort Larned we went into camp, the chiefs still remaining with the troops, as well as another small party of warriors, who had met the column during the day. Upon going into camp, it was the understanding that we were within five or six miles of the Indian village, and General Hancock despatched some of the chiefs that night to bring the principal men in at 9 o'clock next morning, for the purpose of having a talk with them. The Indians not having made their appearance at the time specified, the general allowed a short time to elapse, and their not still making their appearance, he expressed himself to the effect that he believed that they felt guilty, and would not come, and accordingly struck his camp and started in the direction of the Indian village, the majority of the chiefs who had been present at the council still remaining with the column.

After making a march of about six miles, we came in sight of about 300 Indians, rapidly marching toward the camp we had left. Our column was immediately halted, the infantry and artillery formed in line, the cavalry coming up at the same time on the gallop, with drawn sabres. The whole command presented such an appearance as I have seen just prior to the opening of an engagement. The consequence was, that the Indians halted at some distance, became unsteady, and some of them who were in the rear on foot precipitately

fled. Not knowing what the Indians might do under the circumstances, I asked permission of General Hancock to ride toward the Indians' lines for the purpose of reassuring them with my presence. Permission being granted, I rode into the centre of their line. Apparently overjoyed when they recognized me, they surrounded my horse, expressing their delight at seeing me there, saying that now they knew everything was all right, and they would not be harmed. Recognizing one of their principal chiefs, Roman Nose, I galloped toward him, instructing him to immediately send and bring those Indians who were in flight and keep all his people steady, as they would not be harmed.

I then learned that the Indian village, instead of being five or six miles from our camp, as we had supposed, was at least 15; that the Indians had started as soon as possible after receiving General Hancock's message, for the purpose of obeying his instructions, by coming to talk with him. I conducted the principal men, and met General Hancock, with his generals and their staffs, nearly mid-way between the two lines. General Hancock then told the chiefs that it was too windy to talk then and there; that he was going to march on to their village, and he would hold a council there that evening. The chiefs then left, and the balance of the Indians then moved off rapidly towards their village. General Hancock's column then took up the line of march in the same direction in a short time afterward.

During one of the halts, at the solicitation of Bull Bear, the principal chief of the Dog Soldiers, as interpreted by Edmund Guerrier, I appealed to General Hancock, requesting him not to march his column of troops up to the village, as I feared the result would be the flight of the women and children from the same. He said it was his intention to camp his troops in the immediate vicinity of said village.

Upon our arrival, after having made camp within a few hundred yards from said village, we learned that the women and children had fled, but that the men still remained. General Hancock immediately summoned the principal men before him; which summons they obeyed promptly, and presented themselves before his tent. He asked them why the women and children had fled on his approach. Roman Nose, one of the chiefs, replied by asking him the question whether the women and children of the whites were not, as a general thing, more timid than the men, who were supposed to be warriors, and not afraid of anything; that he himself, (Roman Nose,) who was a warrior, and his comrades who surrounded him, were not afraid of General Hancock and his troops, but their women and children were; and also desired to know whether General Hancock had ever heard of the massacre at Sand creek, where many women and children of his tribe were murdered by United States troops, who came under the same aspect as that now presented by General Hancock's column, and whether it was not natural, under those circumstances, for their women and children to become panic-stricken? The only reply that I heard from General Hancock was, that he wanted the principal men to immediately start out and bring in their women and children, as he considered it an act of treachery on their part the fact of their having fled. Three of the chiefs replied that they were willing to start immediately, and that they would endeavor to bring back the women and children, but appeared doubtful as to their meeting with success. They asked the general to loan them some horses, as their ponies were not in condition. The horses were furnished, and they started, returning at midnight, *sending back the horses borrowed*, and stating that it was impossible to return their women and children, who were then scattered in every direction on the prairie.

A short time after the chiefs returned General Hancock surrounded the village with his cavalry, and found it evacuated by all except an idiot girl and an old, broken-legged Sioux Indian. *That night*, in my presence, General Han-

cock expressed his determination of burning the village the next day. In his letter he says:

My official report of the operations of the expedition last spring shows conclusively that I did not determine to destroy the Indian village until I had learned officially of the outrages committed on the Smoky Hill by the Indians (Sioux and Cheyennes) who had treacherously left their camps on Pawnee Fork on the 14th of April or during the previous night.

Although General Hancock states that no offensive operations were carried on against the Indians of my agency prior to the burning of the station on the Smoky Hill, I have to refer to his own report with reference to the killing of the six Cheyenne Indians who were attempting to cross the Arkansas river near the Cimarone crossing. Those Indians were killed before any word had been received from General Custer, and in accordance with an order from General Hancock, despatched on the night of the Indian flight, to stop *all* Indians from crossing the Arkansas river.

Prior to the burning of the village I sent to General Hancock the following letter of protest, to which I never received any written reply:

CAMP ON PAWNEE FORK, *April* 13, 1867.

GENERAL: For a long time I have made the Indian character my chief study. I regard the late movement of the Cheyennes of my agency as caused by fear alone, so far as I am able to judge. They met us at first with a determination to have a peaceful talk, at such a distance from their village as would make their women and children satisfied that no danger need be apprehended by them. Your movement toward the village terrified them, squaws and children, who left with such movable property as they could gather.

I learn that you propose destroying the lodges and other property now remaining in the village. I would most respectfully request you not to do so. I am fully convinced that the result would be an Indian outbreak of the most serious nature; while, at the same time, there is no evidence, in my judgment, that this band of Cheyennes are deserving this severe punishment.

I am influenced alone in thus communicating with you by what I consider a strict sense of duty.

With feelings of the utmost respect, I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,

United States Indian Agent for Arapahoe, Cheyenne, and Apache Indians.

Major General W. S. HANCOCK,

Commanding Department of Missouri and Indian Expedition.

General Hancock stated that the depredations committed on the Smoky Hill, immediately after the evacuation of the village, were committed by a portion of the same body of Indians (about 800 strong) who crossed the Smoky Hill road on the 16th of April and reported themselves to be Sioux, Cheyennes, and Pawnees.

I would beg leave to draw your attention to the fact that is well known by every man who has the least knowledge of Indian affairs in this country, that the Pawnees are the hereditary enemies of the Cheyennes and Sioux, and war has always existed between them. I also reiterate what I have stated in former communications, that the first courier who arrived from General Custer, after leaving in pursuit of the Indians, brought the news that the Cheyennes had turned south, while General Custer was following the Sioux trail.

General Hancock also says:

In reference to the statement of Colonel Wynkoop that the village of the Cheyennes was distinct from that of the Sioux, I can only say that the villages stood upon the same ground, and I was unable, after an inspection, which I made in person, to distinguish with any certainty the lodges of the Cheyennes from those of the Sioux, nor could any of the officers who were with me say positively where the line of separation between the villages commenced.

And yet General Hancock ordered his inspector general to furnish me with an inventory of the property contained in the Cheyenne village, as well as the Sioux, which inventory was made out under the heads of "Cheyenne village" and "Sioux village," and forwarded by me to your department.

General Hancock again says:

It is not seen upon what grounds the Indians became fully impressed with the belief that we had come for the purpose of murdering their women and children, as had previously been done at Sand creek.

In reply to that, I would state that the only way the Indians had of judging what his intentions might be were from appearances, and appearances were much the same as those prior to the massacre at Sand creek.

The nation knows, and I know, who General Hancock is; know him for the good, brave, faithful soldier, who has won the proud position he now holds through gallant and meritorious services; but the Indians were not aware of General Hancock's antecedents, and had no means of discriminating between him and Colonel Chivington, or distinguishing the *man* from the *monster*.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

E. W. WYNKOOP,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

No. 109.

CAMP NO. 1, SOUTH SIDE ARKANSAS RIVER,
Near Little Arkansas River, September 2, 1867.

SIR: I crossed the Arkansas river yesterday; shall leave to-morrow morning for the Comanche camps, on the "Red Fork of the North Fork of the Canadian river," at which point it is my intention to meet all the chiefs and headmen of the Kiowas, Comanches, Arapahoes, Apaches, and Cheyennes, that are south of the Arkansas, to make full arrangements for them to meet the commissioner authorized to make peace with the hostile Indians. In using the word "hostile" I do not wish you to think there are any hostile Indians south of the Arkansas except a very few Cheyennes of "Black Kettle's" band, notwithstanding the report made by interested parties that the Kiowas were on the war path. To show the incorrectness of this report, I would state to you that, at the moment of writing, two herds of cattle, numbering some 1,500, have just arrived here from Texas, and the herders report the seeing of a very few Indians, and those very friendly. So much for reports from those seated at military posts and merely writing letters. Would it not be much better to be in the Indian country where the facts could be ascertained? The report from the Smoky Hill country looks ugly. Now we are trying to make peace with them, contrary to orders, the "Kansas militia" are hunting the Indians like wolves, and getting whipped like dogs. This news, when received by the Indians south of the Arkansas river, tends to excite the young men, and the older ones find it difficult to hold them in check. General Hancock should be held to a strict account for these transactions. Why don't he confine the troops to the great line of travel? He has burned nearly 300 lodges, and I should think that was glory enough for him. In regard to an annual report from me, I can only refer you to my correspondence since last spring. The Indians of my agency have remained perfectly quiet and peaceable so far as to the Santa Fé road and the northern frontier. Some complaints have come from Texas, but whether the Indians of my agency are alone to blame it is impossible for me to determine. That wrongs of great magnitude have been committed on the people of Texas there is no doubt; but I do know other Indians, besides the Kiowas and Comanches, have been doing

much of this wrong. I shall, however, continue to exert myself to prevent these acts of violence.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. LEAVENWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

SOUTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY.

No. 110.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Fort Smith, Arkansas, October 21, 1867.

SIR: In submitting this my first annual report on the affairs of this superintendency, it will not be expected, in view of the short period during which I have had charge thereof, that I shall be enabled to go much into the usual details embraced in such reports; the more especially when it is considered that the duties imposed on me by the department, to perform at my entrance into office, necessarily carried me to considerable distance therefrom, and taking up so much of my time, that I have scarcely been altogether two weeks at the headquarters of the superintendency since I relieved my predecessor from duty.

Having relieved Judge Byers, late superintendent, on the 20th June last, I started in two days thereafter, in obedience to instructions, to the Neosho agency, in the State of Kansas, for the purpose of ascertaining and quieting the troubles alleged to be then existing between the Osages and Wichitas, and of moving the latter from Butler county, Kansas, to their proper homes, near old Fort Cobb, in the country leased from the Choctaws.

I found but little trouble or dissatisfaction existing between the Osages and Wichitas on account of intrusion on the land of the former by the latter, or from any other invasion of their rights or privileges from this source, but ascertained that the main cause of their trouble and complaint was owing to extensive intrusion and settlement on their "diminished reserve" by white people, there being not less, as I was informed, than from 80 to 100 families who had gone on their lands, and who had made every arrangement apparent for a permanent occupation thereof.

The practicability or expediency of abating this trouble and cause of complaint by the removal of the intruding settlers by the government may well be questioned, and I fully concur in the views taken in reference to the future welfare of these people by my predecessor, Colonel Sells, in his annual report of the 16th October, 1865, in which he says:

> If the Seminoles are consolidated with the Creeks, as suggested, their reservation might be purchased for the Osages.

This arrangement (he remarks) would remove the Osages to near their hunting grounds, and far away from the influence of the white settlers, &c., a condition every way desirable for them.

Finding that a majority of the Osages were absent on a hunt, and that they would not return before the 1st of September, I concluded, as I could not, in consequence of their absence, make the payment to them as per your instructions, to appoint the time for a second visit to the Neosho agency to about the 15th of September, and having had purchased in New York, about the 8th of September, the goods required for them, with the understanding that they would be forwarded without delay, I came on after finishing my public business in Washington, and reached Lawrence, Kansas, on the 11th of September.

I regret to have to state in this connection that, instead of receiving these goods with the despatch expected, I was subjected to great annoyance and suspense in having to wait their arrival until the 27th of September; the more so, as this unlooked for delay has encroached so much on the time requisite to enable me to make the fall payment to the tribes more immediately under my charge and supervision, and to attend to much of office business accumulated during my prolonged absence.

In view, therefore, of these annoyances and the troubles and difficulty attending the looking after the affairs of an agency so remote and out of the way as that of the Neosho, I am not a little gratified in receiving official notification of the severance of the agency from this superintendency, and that from and after the 1st instant it will be attached to and form a part of the central superintendency, satisfied that my last official business with it has been fully consummated and finished by paying to the Osages the entire amount of goods and money with which I was intrusted for them.

As soon as I found on my first visit to the Osages that I could not accomplish my mission to them by reason of their absence, I turned my attention immediately to the remaining important matter in that direction embraced in my instructions, namely, the removal of the Wichitas and affiliated bands from Kansas to their homes on the reserve allotted to them in the leased district near old Fort Cobb.

To this end I advertised in the city of Lawrence for proposals to remove them by contract, but believing subsequently from all the surrounding circumstances, in relation to which I have reported more particularly heretofore, that I could have their removal effected on better terms, and as I believed with as good or better chances for succes in the undertaking, by intrusting the business to a trustworthy agent selected for the purpose, than by contract, I withdrew the proposition for bids therefor, and appointed Mr. J. J. Chollar as special agent to superintend and control the removal. Special Agent Chollar was not able, I am sorry to report, to bring down the entire body of these Indians as was confidently expected, but his failure arose from circumstances which would have equally thwarted the efforts of any contractor engaged in the same business.

He succeeded, however, in getting down about 450 of these reserve Indians, composed of Delawares, Shawnees, and Caddoes, of the affiliated bands, leaving behind about 1,200 Wichitas, who were utterly opposed to moving until their crops then growing should mature and be gathered—declaring that the Great Spirit who had given them health and strength to plant their crops would be displeased with them if they should prove so ungrateful as to abandon them in the sure process to maturity.

Seeing the importance and necessity for their being returned as early as possible to their proper homes, not only on their account, but on that of the Osages, with whom they have had more or less jarring and misunderstanding, I determined at once on my second visit to Kansas to order the necessary steps to be taken to insure this desired object.

I accordingly appointed and authorized Captain Charles Garrett, a gentleman well known to me, and in whose energy of character I confidently look for entire success, to take in hand this business, and have had the pleasure to learn that the Indians under his charge were en route for their homes on the 15th instant.

When they shall have arrived at their homes, it will become necessary to make provision for their subsistance, otherwise there will be much suffering among them, and I take this early occasion to draw your attention to this necessity, in order that the means may be provided to meet the emergency.

The "census or enumeration" of the tribes within this superintendency, with whom treaties were made last year, has received all the attention I could spare from other pressing demands of the service.

By the treaty with the Cherokees the "census or enumeration" of the Cherokees was taken under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who for that purpose was authorized to designate and appoint competent persons therefor, whose compensation was to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior and to be paid by the United States.

The treaties with the Creeks, Seminoles, and Choctaws, and Chickasaws, vested this authority of designation and appointment of competent persons in the superintendent of Indian affairs, with the same general provisions and conditions.

Colonel H. Tompkins, of Tennessee, having been appointed by you, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to take the census of the Cherokees, I determined, after due deliberation, after his arrival in the Indian country and his commencement of his labors among the Cherokees, and in view of the favorable recommendation with regard to his fitness and capacity, which his appointment from the department gave him, to impose on him the additional duties of taking the census or enumeration of the Creeks and Seminoles. Accordingly, I appointed him to perform these additional duties, and in consideration of such an increase of arduous work and responsibility, I associated with him Major John Wortham, of Tennessee, to aid in its performance and execution.

For taking the census of the Choctaws and Cherokees, I authorized Colonel Tompkins, in my absence from the superintendency, to appoint Mr. J. J. Chollar, the gentleman whom I had recently had in employment as special agent in the removal of the Wichitas and affiliated bands, and in whose competency I had every confidence.

Major Wortham having declined the appointment tendered him as above stated, I authorized Colonel Tompkins to employ such aid and assistance as he might require in the performance of his duties.

I regret much that I am not able to transmit the return of the census or enumeration of the different tribes with this report, as I had hoped to. The rolls, as I understand, are in progress of being made up, the census reported as having been completed, and as soon as they are filed in this office shall be transmitted to yours, with the exception of that of the Cherokees, which will be attended to probably by Colonel Tompkins, under his direct appointment.

It will become my duty, as I conceive it, as soon as the census or enumeration is completed by the filing in this office satisfactory rolls thereof, to publish and declare (in compliance with the provisions contained in the several treaties) "to each tribe the number of members of the general council," agreed upon in said treaties to be held preparatory to the initiation of a territorial government to which they shall be entitled, and in further compliance with the provisions of said treaties. I will, hereafter, as soon as I can obtain the necessary information for my guidance in so important a matter, designate the time and place at which the first general council shall meet.

It gives me pleasure to report that the meeting of the general council of the tribes is looked forward to with much interest, especially on the part of the leading men of the nation, with regard to whom I think I am right in saying that in the coming council, where they will represent their people, they will compare favorably in intelligence and political sagacity with the representatives of any of the territorial or even State legislatures.

I transmit herewith the annual report of Major G. A. Reynolds, agent to the Seminoles, and Major J. W. Dunn, agent for the Creeks, with accompanying statistical returns of education and farming, in compliance with usual instructions from Agent Snow from the Neosho agency, and from Shanklin from that of the Wichitas, I had the honor to transmit to you from Lawrence, Kansas, and have to ask that they be taken and filed in connection herewith.

No agent having been appointed for the Cherokees to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Major J. J. Humphreys, in July last, the usual annual report from that agency will necessarily be wanting.

There is nothing, however, of moment that has come to my knowledge in the affairs of the Cherokees calling for any special attention. They have had peace and quiet, and have been blessed alike with the neighboring tribes with propitious seasons and abundant crops.

From Major M. W. Chollar, agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws, I have not as yet received a report, and from the late period at which this communication is necessarily made, and the urgent necessity of my leaving here to-morrow for Little Rock, (where I shall be gone at least ten days,) for the funds placed to my credit there, I have determined to mail this report, with accompanying papers, to-day, giving directions to forward Agent Chollar's report, should it be received in my absence.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws have, as I learn, been equally with the Cherokees and the other tribes rewarded for their agricultural labors. Their present condition is generally freed from want or distress, to which they were more or less subjected during the past four or five years; and all indications betoken cheering prospects for their future welfare.

I commend to your attention the remarks and general views of Agent Reynolds, relative to per capita payment to the Indians; and from all that I have learned with regard to this policy of paying Indian moneys, gathered from reliable sources—from the traders even, who it is supposed would be interested in the continuance of such payments—I am inclined to concur fully with the agent in the opinion he has expressed in his report.

The impatience manifested by the Seminoles, alluded to by their agent, at the delay in making the surveys required under the late treaties, for which I must confess there is reasonable grounds, I trust will be relieved by the department and Congress as early as practicable, by having a sufficient fund appropriated in accordance with the recommendation I had the honor to make in my letters of the 18th and 19th instant, the present appropriation being, as I am advised by practical surveyors, totally inadequate to accomplish this important object.

The statement of Agent Dunn, with reference to certain claims of the Creeks against the government under treaty stipulations, deserves, in my opinion, the particular and favorable attention of the department; and in the case of that of the Creek orphans, so well ascertained, and the adjustment and settlement of what has been so long delayed, I trust I may be excused in invoking for them the justice of the government and a settlement thereof as early as may be practicable.

The disaffected band of Creeks, under the mad leadership of Spo-ko-ko-gee-yoholo, who claims to have been appointed chief by the patriotic Opoth-le-yoholo, before his decease, are still in the Cherokee country, and deeming it very necessary that they should be returned to their homes, I turned over to Agent Dunn $2,000 from a fund which I considered applicable, and authorized him to take measures for their removal. The appropriation of the fund in question in this manner not having met with your approval, I have ordered the agent to hold the amount subject to my order; and this being the case, I have to refer to my estimate now before your office for $5,000 to meet this demand, in the hope that this small amount may be obtained by an appropriation calculated, small as it is, to do much good in relieving from suffering and destitution these unfortunate exiles.

While upon the subject of special estimates for funds for particular objects within my superintendency allow me to solicit your favorable consideration with reference to an estimate which I now make for $10,000 to purchase, for the Wichitas and affiliated bands on the reserve allotted to them near old Fort Cobb, in the "leased district," agricultural implements, seeds, cows, and other stock, with a view of commencing at once a course of policy towards them to make them, as I am well assured can be done, self-sustaining, thus saving the government the heavy expenditures for their subsistence, to which it has been so long subjected.

In conclusion, I have to congratulate the department on the apparent auspicious prospects for the future welfare and progress of the tribes within this superintendency under the encouraging provisions embraced in the several treaties last made by them with the United States. That they will avail themselves of these beneficent provisions I am well persuaded, and ere long I confidently expect the development of a policy in the way of territorial government that will not fall far short, in character or excellence, of that of any of the territorial governments with a white population attached to the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WORTHAM,
Superintendent.

Hon. N. G. Taylor,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 111.

Creek Agency, Indian Territory,
August 25, 1867.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to forward my third annual report of the condition of affairs within this agency.

I am glad to mention the fortunate escape our people have had during the present summer from the epidemic of cholera which has raged severely in all the neighboring nations. These Indians are scattered over so wide a territory that there was not that danger of infection and contagion that holds in the crowded towns, and the only cases occurring were among a disaffected band of Creeks, located in the Cherokee country, and among the people in and about the town of North Fork, in this nation. The disease raged with considerable severity among the Seminoles and Cherokees, but nowhere attained its most malignant form, but yielded readily to proper medicines and skilful treatment. At the present date the epidemic is almost entirely abated.

Great fears were entertained during the past spring that the crops would be entirely destroyed by the grasshoppers, which hatched out in the early season and at once commenced their depredations upon everything vegetable. Two or three plantings of corn were made by some of the most persevering of the Creeks, and the first growing leaves of the germ were scarcely visible before they were consumed; and the immense numbers of the grasshoppers and their wide-spread presence rendered the prospects exceedingly dark. Finally, about the 15th May, to the astonishment and gratification of all, this scourge suddenly disappeared. Their destruction is attributed by some to the winds, by others to the cold rains, and by others still to the devouring birds. All these causes, in different localities, probably conspired for their destruction. After this cloud was taken away the prospect brightened, and the people went to their work with fresh hopes and energy, and everything now promises a splendid crop.

The Creeks are agitating the subject of a new code of laws and a new arrangement of government. The laws, as now administered, require four times the number of officers that would be necessary to execute promptly and efficiently under a well-established code. These officers, whose numbers are scarcely known even to the authorities, are poorly paid, and are dissatisfied with their positions and salaries. Indeed, so imperfect is the government, that the duty of no officer is fully defined; so that it is difficult for them to determine when they attain or overstep their authority. They have many intelligent and energetic men among them who appreciate this position of affairs, and who are strongly urging reform.

A better feeling is manifested between the late antagonistic parties than ever before, and I am convinced that they are determined to unite as one people in

all interests. They are anxious to bend every energy to the improvement of the country and to devote their money to the establishment of schools, manufactories, public buildings, and good government.

They urge upon the United States the payment of all dues promptly and the early settlement of all claims. There are two claims which demand immediate attention. The first of these grows out of the treaty of 1832, by which there is now due the Creek orphans of that date the principal and accrued interest from the sale of 20 sections of land, appropriated for their benefit. This appropriation was to reimburse the orphans of that date for their non-representation in other lands then divided. The treaty set apart one section of land for each principal chief, one-half section for every other head of a family, and then for the orphans (who were entitled to share in the division, but who had no parents to represent them) 20 sections were granted, to be sold under the direction of the President of the United States, for their benefit. This money has been retained as a fund by the United States, and has not been paid to the claimants only because formal application has never been made by those interested. They are well known in the nation, and are anxious that their money should be paid over at once. They complain, it would seem with justice, too, that this fund has at various times been divested from its legitimate use and applied to the support of schools of the nation and to the support of orphans *not* of 1832. The claimants protested to this misapplication of the fund, asserting that it was intended for the individual benefit of the orphans of 1832, and that it should not be used for the support or advantage of those who had previously been assisted by a division of lands in which they (the claimants) were not permitted to share, and in remuneration for which loss this fund was established. This question had been fully discussed by the authorities of the nation previous to 1856, and it was decided that this fund was the sole property of the orphans of 1832, and their heirs, and that it could not be used for the benefit of other than those individuals; and a fund was created by treaty in that year for the support of the schools of the nation, and the misapplication of the orphan fund ceased. The orphans now argue that, as this money was due them personally, and as the interest was paid out, without their permission, to the general support of the schools and the orphans *not interested*, it should be paid over with the principal and accrued interest. At no future time can this payment be so properly and easily paid as now, and at no future time will it be so well appreciated. I would respectfully urge the appropriation by Congress, at the coming session, of a sufficient sum to meet this claim in full.

The other unsettled claim to which your attention is requested is that of the loyal Indians and freedmen of this nation. By the treaty of June 14, 1866, $100,000 is set aside for the remuneration of the loyal Indians, in proportion to their several losses in the war for the suppression of rebellion. The treaty stipulates that the investigation of these claims shall be before the superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency and the United States agent for the Creek Indians, and that it shall be commenced immediately after the ratification of the treaty. I am well aware that the many changes in the charge of this superintendency have seriously affected the prompt discharge of many duties, and I mention this claim at this time merely to urge your action in the premises.

A payment of *per capita* money, stipulated by treaty of 1866, was made in the spring of this year by your predecessor, Judge W. Byers. An enumeration of the people, obtained after considerable time and trouble, discovered the number of the Creeks, including the freedmen, to be 11,445.

This does not include the disaffected band of Creeks, now located in the Cherokee country, numbering probably 370.

They refused to share in the money, would not give in their enumeration, and insisted upon the treaty of 1856 as still the only guide.

The subject of this band has formed the matter of considerable annoyance and correspondence during the past year.

I am confident that with the prompt authority with which you have seconded my action in this business, and with the means for which estimate has been made, I can succeed in settling this vexed question during the coming winter. The Creeks at home appear much vexed at the stubborn manner in which these people have acted, and contend that Spo-ko-ko-gee-yoholo, leading a band of but 300 or 400, and they the most ignorant and superstitious of the Creeks, and who readily accept his marvellous prophecies, is not authorized to speak for the thousands of the loyal Indians, who, led by the lamented Opoth-le-yoholo, found a refuge in the friendly north, and that by his present action he (Spo-ko-ko-gee-yoholo) should forfeit all the privileges arising from his former loyalty to the United States government.

The mission schools on the Arkansas and North Fork river are now being repaired preparatory to the resumption of their work.

It is to be regretted that the sum set aside by treaty for their repair was not more ample, as it will fall far short of their actual and necessary wants. The Creeks, however, take great interest in these institutions and will probably provide for their proper restoration.

I regret my inability at this time to forward the reports of the two superintendents of public instruction in the nation. These reports are unaccountably delayed. I understand, however, that there are 14 neighborhood schools in successful operation, instructing probably 500 scholars.

The past year has been a time of severe and necessary labor—a struggle for existence—and every energy of the people was directed to the cultivation of crops and the building of houses. It is not wonderful, then, that schools have been in a measure forgotten in the nearer necessities of life. It is to be hoped that in the next annual report a more favorable statement may be presented.

No better argument for the policy of confining Indians to their reservations, of paying promptly all annuities and public moneys, and of restricting their intercourse with white people, could be cited than that presented by the history and present condition of these people and that of the neighboring tribes of this Territory. They have surrendered the spoils of the chase for the fruits of agriculture, and are steadily improving themselves in the arts of peace.

I deem it most important that so long as possible white people be prohibited from gaining a foothold in this Territory.

Promiscuous and free intercourse is most prejudicial to the interests of peace and quiet, both as regards the Indians and the whites themselves.

I consider that the violations of the intercourse law cannot be too highly reprehended.

Very respectfully submitted:

J. W. DUNN,
U. S. Indian Agent for Creeks.

Hon. JAMES WORTHAM,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 112.

WICHITA AGENCY, KANSAS,
September 1, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the department, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report:

The past year the Indians under my charge have had no reason to complain on the part of the government, having received a sufficient amount of goods to keep them comfortable, and ample subsistence to prevent suffering.

It was the intention of the department to remove them in November last to their new home in the leased district, but was found to be impracticable, on account of the season being too far advanced, and the great distance to travel.

In January last I was directed by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to proceed to Washington, in company with a delegation of refugee Shawnee Indians, to establish their claim to the lands on the Shawnee reservation, in Kansas, known as the absentee lands, and to make a new treaty with the government. It is to be hoped the treaty made last winter will be ratified by the Senate, as it will be the means of uniting the different bands of Shawnees into one tribe, and relieve the government of the expense of clothing and subsisting the absentee Shawnees.

In April last I received instructions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior to remove the Indians in Kansas under my charge to their former home in the leased district, and funds were placed in my hands for their removal and subsistence *en route*. Supplies were purchased and arrangements made for transportation, but the unprecedented rainy season caused the Arkansas and all the streams south to remain bank-full until the latter part of June, when the first crossing was effected by means of a boat hauled here a distance of nearly 100 miles. In attempting this crossing one of the Indians was drowned. I then concluded not to make any further attempt until such times as the streams could be crossed with safety. Every effort was made on my part to comply with instructions, but poor progress was made in battling with the elements.

On the 26th June I received instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to report to Superintendent James Wortham the cause of delay in removal, and from whom I would receive further instructions, and under whose directions the removal of the Indians was placed.

The latter part of July preparations were again made for their removal, under the direction of Superintendent Wortham. A few days before the time of departure the cholera broke out with fearful violence among the Wichitas—eighteen deaths in five days. The Wacoes, Keechies, and Towacaries, although living in close proximity, were not affected for some days after this terrible disease made its appearance. The Absentee Shawnees, Caddoes and Delawares, living on Dry creek, some ten miles distant, were in good health. A physician was sent for and directed to render all the aid he could to the afflicted. He reported the disease to be *cholera morbus*, caused by their eating green plums and melons, recommending their breaking up camps and moving immediately as the most effective means to restore them to health. The day following several of the Towacaires were sick, and it became apparent that a panic had spread among the bands afflicted—refusing to be moved at this time, giving as their reason, at this late hour, that the Great Spirit had given them strength to plant some corn in the spring, and if they neglected to gather it, would not give them strength to plant in the future. My impression was that undue influence had been used by some unprincipled persons, but am satisfied, upon inquiry with a number of the Indians, that they wished to remain a short time, to mourn over the graves of their departed friends. They now express a willingness to move at any time the superintendent may direct.

The Absentee Shawnees, Caddoes, and Delawares had broke camp and made every preparation for removal. Supplies and transportation being ready, it was thought advisable to move those bands that were not as yet afflicted with the disease.

On the 3d of August they left the south bank of the Arkansas, in apparent good health, for their new home. I learn from Captain C. F. Garrett, issuing commissary, who accompanied them, that the cholera broke out among the Shawnees at Buffalo Springs, and that over fifty deaths occurred before they reached the False Washita, also that forty-seven Caddoes had fallen victims to this terrible scourge.

The past year there has been some change for the better, both physically and morally; but there is still great room for improvement. To effectually break up their pernicious habits of horse-stealing will require strict watchfulness and care, and can only be wholly prevented by a rigid pass system after their removal on the reservation assigned them.

For several years past they have been placed by circumstances in a community where their presence was obnoxious to most of the citizens, on account of their demoralization. This was caused by intercourse with the lowest class of the white population, as they eagerly adopt all the vices of civilization. This class of persons can be kept off the reservation allotted them, and I am satisfied of the result being beneficial to the Indians. The only method to raise the Indian from degradation and vice is to remove them as far as possible from vicious influences and instruct them in the social habits and comforts of civilization.

Some of them have become despondent and careless, owing to their unsettled condition for the past few years, and can see no bright future for themselves or children. Formerly the owners of vast tracts of land, they are now the helpless wards of the government, which recognizes no rights to the lands they formerly possessed. This dependency they feel keenly. The reason of discouragement is the fear of government again removing them at some distant day, after they have been to the trouble of building homes and opening up their fields.

The best policy I can conceive would be to give them a small reservation in the leased district, in the immediate vicinity of their old home, as they appear to have a great attachment for it; furnish them with suitable agricultural implements and seeds; give each family a small number of cows and young cattle, and compel them to raise sufficient to subsist themselves. They did so formerly and ought to be compelled to do so now. I would recommend the establishing of schools for the education of the children as the means of assisting materially in their advancement in civilization and self-dependence.

The agency will be located on or near the old site, unless otherwise ordered; there being a large amount of land already broke and good springs of water in the vicinity.

It is to be hoped we will reach our new home at an early day, to prepare proper shelter before the coming winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY SHANKLIN,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Colonel JAMES WORTHAM,
Sup't Indian Affairs Southern Superintendency,
Fort Smith, Ark.

No. 113.

BALDWIN CITY, KANSAS, *September 5*, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the rules of the Indian Office, and your instructions, I would respectfully submit the following annual report:

I have under my charge four tribes of Indians, as follows, viz: the Senecas, Senecas and Shawnees, Quapaws, and Osages.

The Senecas have a reservation of sixty-seven thousand acres, between the southwest corner of Missouri and Grand river.

They made a treaty with the government last winter, in which they ceded to the Wyandotts twenty thousand acres off the north side of their reservation.

If their treaty can be ratified by the United States Senate next winter, it will greatly assist these people in recovering from the effects of the war.

Last year their crops were principally destroyed by the floods; their corn being planted in the bottoms or low lands. This year they are farming with more success, although the fore part of the season was very wet.

The Senecas and Shawnees had a reservation of sixty thousand acres, north of the Seneca land. The Senecas who have been allied with the Shawnees have sold their half of the reservation to the Miamies and Peorias of Kansas, and have united themselves with the Senecas and moved on their reservation. This agreement still needs the action of the Senate. If their treaty is approved by the Senate, it will greatly assist them in recovering from the dire effects of the war. They (the Senecas and Shawnees) are doing all they can in farming this year, and have accomplished much, considering their lack of farming implements.

With a very little assistance from the government now, these people will become a self-sustaining and happy people. They have reached a degree of civilization and industry which is not common among this class of people.

The Quapaws are located on a reservation of ninety-six thousand acres, north of the Senecas and Shawnees, and between the Missouri line and the Neosho river. When the southern line of Kansas came to be established, it was found to extend one half mile south through the Quapaw lands. In their treaty last winter with the government they ceded to the United States this strip of land. As soon as this treaty was made the whites covered that strip with "claims," and it has been impossible for Major Mitchell to keep people from squatting on their lands.

These Indians have suffered severely the last year for food and clothing. Their crops were quite all destroyed last year by the floods, and they have no annuities from the government.

Although the fore part of this season has been very wet, and the latter part dry, I think they will raise corn enough to keep them from starving until they can get the expectant aid by the ratification of their late treaty. I bought three hundred dollars' worth of ploughs and harness last spring for these people, out of money in my hands appropriated to pay a farmer; also, three hundred dollars' worth of corn meal from the same appropriation. As they have no farmer, they made arrangements in their treaty to have this money applied as above. Thinking the treaty would be ratified, and to keep them from starving, I gave the order. If their treaty does fail in the Senate, *they must have some assistance from the government.*

The Quapaws seem to be more interested in education than the Senecas and Shawnees. They keep from 14 to 18 pupils at school at the Catholic mission, and are very anxious to have a school established on their own reservation. These small tribes are surrounded by many bad men. They have lost a great many of their best horses in the last two years.

Agency buildings for the Neosho agency were formerly located on the east end of the Quapaw reservation. These buildings were burned down about the close of the war.

Prior to the last Osage treaty the southeast corner of the Osage lands was within about three miles of the northwest corner of the Quapaw reservation. Since the last Osage treaty these reservations are over 30 miles apart, and the principal Osage camps and the Quapaw settlements are near 100 miles from each other. An agent cannot have the influence that it is intended he should have, unless he lives among the Indians for whom he is agent.

The Osage Indians depend on the chase for a living. They have made but little advancement in civilization. They still dress in the "blanket," and use the bow and arrow for killing the buffalo, without whose flesh and tallow they cannot subsist. Their wealth consists in horses, "wampum," and trinkets.

They go on the hunt twice a year, the light of the moon in September or October, and about the 10th of June.

They now have to go much further to secure a full supply of meat, robes, and furs than they did a few years ago. They take all their families, horses, &c., on the fall or winter hunt. They return to their camps in February, and trade their robes for flour, coffee, sugar, and such articles as they need for dress and ornaments. Their women plant small patches of corn, and hoe it over before time to go on the summer hunt, then it is left, and when they return, which is about the middle of August, this corn is fit for use, most of it being used while soft. Some of the more industrious have some to "cache," or put away in the ground for winter use. On their return from the summer hunt they have but little to trade, except ponies. They are often so hard run for something to eat that they trade their last pony. Then they cannot go on their next hunt without a horse; and if they cannot buy one on credit, they are forced to steal. Many of their horses are stolen by white men and neighboring tribes. One man, a short time ago, had 24 head taken from near his camp. They are too timid to follow their horses far into the white settlements, when they find that they are being run off by white men. They hold the whites accountable for all the horses they lose. These Indians are accused of stealing many more horses than they get.

The Osage treaty, of September 29, 1865, had been signed by the Indians two years before, and thought by many to be ratified. This, with certain letters and a message from the governor of Kansas, started immigration to pouring in by thousands among these Indians. They were compelled to leave those lands long before the time allotted them by the treaty. Since the war, horse stealing has been carried on to an alarming extent. There is not a horse lost by these new settlers but what the "Osages have got it." The people of Neosho, Labette, Wilson, Greenwood, Woodson, and Allen counties claim that they have lost about 80 head of horses this spring and summer. A large proportion of these "horses" were Osage ponies, bought of irresponsible traders, renegade Indians, and thieving white men for a mere trifle. Many of these "horses" stray away from their pretended owners and go back to the Indians. Most that are stolen are taken by white men who go to the Indian camps, so the theft may be charged to the Indians.

THE OSAGE DIMINISHED RESERVATION.

It has not been two years yet since these Indians relinquished near 2,000,000 acres of their lands to the white settler. Still they are not satisfied. Immigration rolls on, like the tornado which meets nothing to check it. They have overrun all the trust lands, and are now settling on the diminished reservation. I visited 40 or 50 of these intruders about two weeks ago. I notified them to leave. They were not the least surprised, and all agreed that they would go when I got sufficient force to drive them off. They all seem to be well-disposed men. They say that laws always have been made to protect the squatter, and they think they will not be left out in the cold when the governor of the State is "determined to protect them at all hazards." There are about 60 or 70 families on these lands. Two or three traders have made up lands and had them approved by the district judge, and came to me to grant them licenses. This I could not do, as I was not sufficiently acquainted with the parties.

These and other unauthorized traders are making trouble by trying to get the Indians opposed to taking goods for their annuities. I am satisfied that a few soldiers, properly used, would have a very healthy effect in quieting both whites and Indians. Four companies of "militia" have been organized on the border by the State authority, who are threatening the Indians with "extermination."

I am building a small house at my own expense in the northeast corner of the Osage diminished reservation, where I intend to remove my headquarters this fall. I think, if the proper means were used, these Indians could be induced to cede their lands in Kansas to the government and take a reservation in the Indian territory more remote from white settlements. This should be accomplished, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. C. SNOW,
United States Neosho Indian Agent.

Hon. J. WORTHAM,
Superintendent Southern Superintendency, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 114.

CATHOLIC MISSION, NEOSHO COUNTY, KANSAS,
September 6, 1867.

SIR: We have only 40 Osage and 12 Quapaw boys in our Osage manual-labor school. The Sisters of Charity educate 33 Osage and two Quapaw girls, a small number indeed compared to preceding years. You having lately visited us, I need not describe in detail what they are taught. I simply say that the natural talents of the Indian children are not surpassed by an equal number of white children. Their proficiency, particularly in reading and writing, can be testified by a large number of competent and admiring visitors of our schools. It is much to be regretted that upwards of 300 children are running wild in the Osage villages, and grow up in ignorance, never to be useful to themselves nor to society. The Osage educational fund being small, a large number cannot be taken into our schools.

Before 1861, some 25 Osage families had commenced to farm successfully. These began to value the benefit of education, and children entered our schools in number beyond our means. The fourth of the nation, after seeing the fast increase of domestic animals on these Indian farms, seemed convinced that industry, accompanied by light labor, brings more comforts into families than the accustomed long and painful journeys after buffalo meat.

The first enterprise of these Indians unfortunately failed. During the two following years they lost all their improvements, their hogs and cattle, and were obliged to resume the semi-annual hunts for the support of their families. I suppose you yourself, and all others who have observed the Indian's mode of living, will agree with me that no Indian tribe can be brought to civilization while they live by hunting, receiving an annuity merely sufficient to indulge indolence. Since the treaty of September, 1865, they have all moved to their new reservation, from 40 to 60 miles distant from our school establishments. Being divided into five or six Indian towns, and deprived of regular advisers, they are becoming wild, and are fast returning to their savage customs. A party spirit being raised, their young men meet in councils to overrule the little remaining authority of their chiefs. These destructive tendencies are regretted by a few families, who desire to separate themselves from the Indian towns with a view to make farms and raise stock. The uncertainty of retaining permanent homes on the new reservation discourages the greater part of the Osages, while it has a tendency to lead the young warriors into mistaken notions. The Osages, as a nation, are, like children, easily controlled. Only let the government extend to them a fatherly hand, and encourage industry and farming. Nothing is more feasible than to employ their own annuities (hitherto only productive of great evil,) for a lasting benefit to these Indians, namely, industrious families should be remunerated proportionably to their improvements. This done, other

families would be stimulated to imitation. A similar plan once commenced, the Indian department would soon be enabled to use a very large revenue, namely, the proceeds of the Osage trust lands, to the real advantage of these Indians. I am convinced by long experience that while the Osages live in idleness, and raise their children in their wild towns, which are nests of savage dances and corruption, these children must, by necessity, follow and take delight in the bad examples of the nation. It may be said that the education of children ought to effect civilization, but I say that the examples of the majority will always prevail among young people. There are not a few aged Osages of sober habits, who disapprove the wild Indian customs and ask often for advice, wishing to train their children to farming. All that seems needed is a helping hand from government, not that farms should be made for them and houses built on the like similar superficial plans as experience teaches only serve the interests of speculators, but I do mean that the Osage Indians should make their own improvements, their fields and houses, &c., and be paid for these improvements; moreover, that premiums be promised and timely given proportionably to their exertions and success. Indians unaccustomed to discipline will object to stringent laws, yet the sober and better-minded Osages feel the void of suitable laws. The chiefs and some of the leading men regret that the Indian fields and produce are unprotected against thieving neighbors, and would willingly accept laws of their own liking.. They often advise in their councils the adoption of laws. To effect such salutary reforms government officers should strengthen the authority of your Osage chiefs, and assist them in selecting suitable laws. Where there is no law there is no transgression. No wonder, then, that the Indians retaliate for the loss of their horses, this very thing being a trait of their industry and wit. The Osages at home are and have always been peaceable and friendly, but on the plains they seek for titles of bravery. Therefore, reform their customs by suitable laws and you put the Osages on the way of civilization.

Yours, respectfully,

JOHN SCHOENMAKER.

Major G. C. Snow.

No. 115.

We-wo-ka Seminole Agency,
August 28, 1867.

Sir: The condition of the Seminole Indians under my charge has been very much improved since the date of my last annual report. At that time a large majority of them were refugees in camp on the west bank of the Arkansas river, nearly 150 miles from the country that had been provided for them by treaty concluded the 21st day of March, 1866. On my return from Washington to the temporary agency at Fort Gibson on the 1st day of October, 1866, I found them all in camp, eager to go to their new country, but without any means whatever to enable them to reach their future home. They were removed to their new reservation during the month of October, and were furnished with rations of corn and beef, in accordance with the provisions of their late treaty, until their crops could be raised and matured, as they were in a country where no crops have been grown, and the preceding year had been spent in refugee camp, without the means of raising anything for subsistence. They at once commenced the erection of cabins and providing themselves with suitable places for winter. The land on which they were located was new, uncultivated, and for the greater part covered with timber. On this land and without any farming implements, except such as had been transported with them from Kansas and Fort Gibson, and

without any seeds furnished them except corn, they were told that they must raise sufficient for their own subsistence after the 1st day of July, 1867, as the government had determined to furnish no more supplies after that time. Using every exertion possible with the means at my command I procured them sufficient axes, wedges, and other tools, so that each band could fence a field in common. During the winter they made more than 100,000 rails; some bands of 100 persons fencing 500 acres, by carrying the rails on their backs. The accompanying statistical report will show that notwithstanding all the discouraging circumstances that surrounded them, they raised more than 110,000 bushels of corn, and a correspondingly large amount of vegetables and garden produce. By a system of government enforced by the chief and headman, every man and woman was compelled to work; and any neglect on the day appointed was visited with a fine of five dollars per day, and the amount was immediately collected, even though it took the last blanket the person slept on, or the last penny in the family. There has been a large surplus of corn raised this year. They have been careful of the moneys paid them, and have invested all in their power in hogs and stock, and the coming year will show a prosperous, contented people. Understanding the intention of the department in requiring an annual report to be, to make such suggestions as may present themselves to improve the condition of the Indians, I shall briefly give my opinion, deduced from several years connection with Indian service and knowledge of Indian character. For some time past I have been thoroughly convinced that the payment of annuities in money does no good whatever to a majority of the Indians, and in many instances is a positive injury to them. It encourages idleness and is a temptation to dishonesty. In almost every case the amount of their annuity is anticipated in debt to the trade; and the greater number of places the worthless ones can obtain credit upon the strength of the payments, the less amount of work he is willing to do. The small amount usually paid to the tribe per capita will not provide them with sufficient funds to procure them necessary clothing and blankets, and, like all indolent persons, they have no stimulant for exertion, while they have or can anticipate a few dollars of annuity money. To the Indians at all advanced in civilization, pastoral pursuits and farming afford the best field for encouragement and advancement. In a country so well adapted to stock-raising as the Indian territory, there is no pursuit so well suited to the Indians as the raising of stock, accustomed from infancy to spend the most of his time astride the back of a pony. They naturally take care of their stocks, and in the Indian country, where no necessity exists to provide feed for stocks in the winter, many Indians have become among the largest stock-growers in the United States. What they were before the war they may become again if all their funds, except such amounts as might be required to carry on their local government, was invested in stock, farming implements, &c., and the whole system of annuity payments were done away with.

The same policy applied to other Indians than those living in this superintendency I believe would be found to improve the condition of the Indians.

On the score of economy, if upon no other, I would provide them with the means of subsistence, and in every way encourage him in habits of industry and civilization. On the score of humanity, Christianity and the honor of the enlightened nation, a determined, patient effort should be made to save not only spiritually, but physically, the few remaining remnants of a nation that once owned all these broad prairies and fertile valleys. They are susceptible of a degree of civilization, and it is the duty of this government and honor demands that it use every exertion to accomplish this result. Considerable impatience has been manifested by the Indians at the delay in making the survey required under late treaties, but now that the work is soon to be begun, schools will be commenced, the mills erected, the agency buildings completed, and other progressive enterprises inaugurated that cannot but be beneficial to the welfare of the Seminole

people. There is a large party in favor of progress, of internal improvements, of advancement and cultivation, and is steadily increasing each year. The years of the late war have brought them all more or less in contact with the whites and face to face with the march of improvements, and they see that labor is rewarded by increased ease and comfort, and the surroundings of pleasant homes.

During the past year the Presbyterian board of home missions has sent a missionary among these people (Rev. Mr. Ramsey) who has labored with zeal and fidelity, and his labors have been crowned with gratifying success. The religious element is large among the Seminoles, and many of them are consistent, devout members of some church denomination. Sunday schools are established in every neighborhood, and the old and the young are instructed in the elements of religious and secular education.

About the 1st of August the cholera broke out at this agency and raged for some two weeks with considerable violence. Some 40 or 50 persons died, but the disease has almost entirely disappeared from the Indian territory.

The Indians of this agency and of the Territory have remained peaceful and faithful to their treaty obligations. Situated as these people are on the western portion of the country and next the wild Indians of the plains, they have had frequent cause of complaint at the depredations committed by irresponsible parties of Indians attached to the tribe at the west of us; but they have listened to the counsels I have given them, and with commendable patience and forbearance have avoided any conflicts whereby disturbances with surrounding tribes might be engendered, and have maintained peaceful relations with the whites and neighboring Indians.

Hoping that your efforts for improvement and elevation of the Indians of this Territory will meet with success, I have the honor to submit this as my third annual report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE A. REYNOLDS,
United States Indian Agent for Seminoles.

Hon. JAMES WORTHAM,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

No. 116.

NORTH FORK, C. N., *October* 1, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I can but submit a very brief report of the school, &c., lately placed under my care. The necessary repairs of the buildings, &c., have not yet been commenced other than the procuring of a portion of the materials, &c., necessary thereto. As for the reason of this delay you are fully aware, the means, in sufficient amount to push forward the work, not having yet come into my hands. This institution is located on the North Fork of the Canadian river, and within three miles of its junction with the same, a fine location surrounded with the best of lands. This institution is generally known as the Asbury Manual Labor School. The buildings and other improvements were commenced here nearly 20 years ago under a contract with the United States government and the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, made and entered into by Commissioner Medill and Rev. J. C. Perryman. The most of the time since its establishment it was kept in active operation until stopped by the war. Of its former students many are now taking the lead among their people, industrious, trustworthy, and capable of filling important places in the councils of the nation.

The outbuildings, such as stables, cribs, &c., were all burned during the war, and the property belonging to the institution, which a short time before was

estimated at over $7,000, including both inside and outside, was either all destroyed or carried away. The soldiers on both sides did a great deal of this, but the Indians themselves (including Cherokees) carried away and destroyed more than the soldiers, so we are left nothing to begin with. The main buildings, which now, owing to the great abuse they have received and the time they have been standing, need thorough repairing. This will cost, including the repairs of the farm, not less than some $6,000, $1,000 of which we have received, as provided for by the treaty—an amount quite insufficient to commence with.

The original expenditures in the erection of the buildings and other necessary improvements amounted to some $12,000, and that at a time and under circumstances when such an amount of work could be done at a much less cost than now. The one-half of the above amount was paid by the Methodist mission board. The cost per annum of carrying on the school was about $6,000, $2,000 of which was met by the mission board.

The location has heretofore proved a very healthy one, and so too is that of the country around. This district of the Creek nation embraces a very large proportion of the most fertile lands, which, when and in whatever manner cultivated, will repay the tiller's toil. The very finest beef and pork were heretofore to be found in this part of the Indian country. Many of the Indians have been, and a few are still, large stock-raisers, others of them good farmers, perhaps dependent more in years past upon their success in these things than they have of late. The Creeks are mostly inclined to be industrious, but have hitherto labored under many disadvantages for want of machinery and men of enterprise among themselves to work these things. The condition of the Indians who occupied this district previous to the war has, since their return to their old homes again, been very hard; they found little or no stock of any kind in the country, the most of their houses burned, their fields, whether large or small, all laid waste, the entire country bordering on a state of desolation. Many of their friends, whether they went north or south, for one or the other way they were forced to go, never returned again, being either carried off by diseases or the war; some of whom on the eve of leaving buried their effects, not soon to be resurrected. Notwithstanding all this, when they returned at the close of the war, they went to work in right good earnest, so that by last fall they had several thousand bushels of corn to exchange with the merchants for such other things they most needed, while many elsewhere, not in worse condition at the end of the conflict, remained almost entirely destitute. It may not be out of place to add that both Baptist and Methodist have each a goodly number of native church members in this nation. There are also a respectable number of district schools carried on under the direction of the council, several of them taught by native teachers.

Yours, very respectfully,

THOS. B. RUBLE,
Sup't A. M. L. School.

Col. JAMES WORTHAM,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for the Southern Superintendency.

No. 117.

FORT SMITH, ARKANSAS,
October 19, 1867.

SIR: On receipt of your letter of instructions having date July 19, 1867, I immediately started for the agency of the Wichitas and affiliated bands for the purpose of obeying your orders in the removal of the Indians pertaining to the said agency, from Butler county, Kansas, to their former homes, on that part of

the Indian territory known as the leased district. I had supposed, and by my orders I judge you had the same impression, that all of these people were anxious and ready to remove at once, but I found on my arrival at the agency that the tribes known as the Wichitas, Wacoes, Towacaries, and Kitchas were unwilling to go until such times as they could gather their corn, of which they had a considerable quantity. I used every means in my power to convince them that it was for their interest as well as the wishes of the government that they should remove at once, but they persisted in their determination of not abandoning their crops. The cholera breaking out among them, and the Shawnees, Delawares, Caddoes, and Ionies being willing to go, (they having no crops planted in consequence of their expectations of being removed,) I thought it my duty and in accordance with my instructions to remove them at once from a place where there seemed every prospect of their numbers being decimated by disease.

I according made my arrangements and started from the Arkansas with 313 Shawnees, 92 Caddoes, 58 Delawares, and eight Ionies, making an aggregate of 471 people, a large proportion of whom were women and children, comprising the most destitute in the agency. The prevalence of the cholera among these people necessitated a larger outlay than would otherwise have been required, as I was obliged to use wagons exclusively for the use of the sick. The cost of this removal was, inclusive of medical attendance and extra rations of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, $1,832 13, or less than $4 per capita, and if it had not been for the sickness among them, the expenses would have been considerably less. I regret to inform you that although these people had every attendance consistent with the circumstances, 34 of them died en route and on their arrival at the Wachita.

A part of the Indians wishing to remain on the Canadian on account of sickness, I accordingly left them, removing the balance to Cottonwood grove, near Fort Cobb.

These people are industrious, and with a little assistance of stock and farming implements could be made self-sustaining.

They say that the Buffalo are disappearing very fast, and they are anxious to be in position to help themselves. I would respectfully suggest that immediate measures be taken so that these people will no longer burden the government, and this can be accomplished at a comparatively small expense by furnishing them the means to make crops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. CHOLLAR,
Special Agent for removing Wichitas, &c.

Colonel JAMES WORTHAM,
Sup't Indian Affairs, Fort Smith, Ark.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.

No. 118.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Green Bay, Wisconsin, September 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my second annual report as agent for the Indians in the vicinity of Green Bay.

The Stockbridge and Munsee tribe reside upon the two townships of land for disposal of which they treated in February last. They have, during the ten years they have been located on this tract, gained but a meagre subsistence.

The land is principally valuable for the pine timber which grows upon it; the soil is thin, and much of the country entirely valueless for cultivation, and a majority of the tribe have abandoned their homes upon it and sought employment or leased farms in other parts of the State. The number enrolled at the date of the treaty of 1856 was 407, of whom only 149 are now resident upon the reservation. The latter number embrace all who prefer to retain their tribal character, the balance desiring to become citizens. In their present position the Indian party require the constant care of the government, their farming operations affording poor returns, and they are constantly asking for supplies of provisions to feed their families.

The Stockbridges were formerly an intelligent and industrious tribe; they lived in comfortable dwellings, labored diligently upon their farms, and annually produced enough for their own consumption and a surplus for market. Since they settled upon their present location their condition seems much changed; their families are destitute of the comforts they formerly enjoyed; their morals are far from improving, and if compelled to remain the remnant of the tribe will relapse into barbarism, or adopt habits of idleness and dissipation which will degrade them still lower in the scale of human beings. It is, therefore, of vital importance to the welfare of these people that provision be made for their removal to some point where they would have no alternative but to subsist themselves. There are good farmers and skilful mechanics among them, and most of their females are intelligent and frugal housekeepers; nearly all of them speak, read, and write the English language, and they should not, by neglect, be allowed to lose the culture which is the result of many years of patient teaching.

ONEIDAS.

This tribe, located upon a tract of good farming land, are advancing more rapidly in intelligence and the arts of civilized life than any others of this agency. Their statistics of farming during the past year show a small increase in the number of acres cultivated, as also in the value of the crop raised. They have a manliness and energy of character superior to any other Indians of this vicinity, and giving promise of proficiency in any pursuit they may select. Those of them who have farms and depend on agricultural labor for support are industrious, enterprising, and intelligent farmers, and the appearance of their improvements bears favorable comparison with those of a white community. Those who prefer a vagrant life are equally successful in acquiring the worst habits of civilized life. Take the tribe entire, place them upon a limited quantity of land, give them the laws and police regulations of civilized communities, and there is little doubt that they would sustain themselves much better than they now do, and prove an orderly, intelligent, and thriving people. They are now in a state of advancement almost equal to the same number of whites, and are far better qualified to enjoy political rights than the freedmen, or even the poorer of the white race who mingle with them.

Since my last annual report I have endeavored to learn the true condition of this tribe by visiting and consulting their most intelligent men, and to ascertain their views and wishes for the future. They are now, and have been for several years, steadily advancing in the customs and arts of civilized life. Their young people are fast becoming familiar with the use of our language, and many, advanced in lefe, speak, read, and write the English. They have so far lost their Indian manners and customs as to prefer that laws should be extended over them for the protection of life and property, and the punishment of crimes committed among them, rather than to depend upon their Indian customs and tribunals for the administration of justice. A large portion of them also express a wish to hold their lands in severalty, so that each may be able to guard his own against waste or depredation, which some of the vagrant members are dis-

posed to commit. In their present condition, however, owning over sixty thousand (60,000) acres, of which less than four thousand (4,000) are in cultivation, and probably not over eight thousand (8,000) needed for every purpose, it would be unwise, in my judgment, to allot the whole quantity among them. At their past rate of increase, and of clearing and putting land under cultivation, it would take centuries to reduce the whole reservation to the condition of improved farms. They have occupied their present home for 40 years, and have only the present limited quantity of land in use; if their reservation should be cut down to one-fifth its area there would still be abundant room for the coming generations of this tribe, until they shall have entirely disappeared or become incorporated with the white race which now surrounds them. They have no disposition to remove to the Indian territory, west of the Mississippi, and the best plan for their present and future welfare would be to curtail their reserve by extinguishing their claim to the large portion of it, allot the remainder among them, and let each feel his dependence upon his individual exertions and resources to supply the comforts of life. The proceeds of such as they may dispose of could be profitably invested as a fund for the support of schools, of which they need an increased number. They report between the ages of 8 and 18 three hundred and sixteen (316) souls, and should have at least three common schools for the accommodation of those who need instruction.

MENOMONEES.

The condition of this tribe is quite as favorable as the limited means for their improvement will admit. The sterile character of the lands upon which they are located, and the shortness of the season for maturing their crops, will not allow the trial of a fair experiment in gaining subsistence adequate to their necessities from farming. A large portion of the tribe, therefore, place more dependence upon their hunts than upon the cultivation of the soil to provide for their families. Of the whole number very few can be called farmers, and such as are disposed to abandon the chase and to clear and till their lands, find little encouragement to do so. They are, in fact, compelled to depend on the issues of provisions made from time to time, and without them would frequently be reduced to a starving condition. During the present season their crops have proved better than the average, and their success may in a measure be attributed to a better system of culture introduced by the farmer, but mainly to the very favorable weather during the summer months. It will, however, be impossible to make good farms in the character of soil on which they are located, without a degree of industry and perseverance of which they seem incapable. The main hope for their improvement would be in the introduction of a system among them, of giving employment and wages to such as are disposed to work, and have them all under the guidance and instruction of intelligent white men. Many of them are willing to labor either in mechanical or agricultural pursuits, but are destitute of experience and skill, and fail in self reliance to accomplish what they undertake. They need an overseer and director to lay out their work and show them how to manage most advantageously in its execution.

During the present season, the miller (who is also an experienced mill-wright) has superintended a gang of Menomonees who have entirely renovated the old saw-mill on the reservation and will soon have it in fine running order. The farmer has in like manner enlarged the central farm by clearing and putting under fence and plough some 20 acres more of land, thus giving employment to those inclined to labor and learn, and at the same time making their labor valuable to the tribe.

The schools have been continued during the past year and been attended with usual success. They are all in the centre of the reservation, and those who live

at a distance derive no benefit from them. If two additional schools were provided, to be located at convenient points so that all could have access to them during all seasons of the year, it would in my judgment add greatly to the improvement of the children of the tribe and afford opportunity for all to secure the advantages of early instruction. A high school should also be established for scholars more advanced, instead of mingling the children of all ages in one department. Though the Menomonees have had schools established among them for more than 20 years past, very few can boast even a limited acquaintance with the English language, and still fewer can read or write it. In early youth they spend perhaps a portion of the year in attending school, the effect of which is soon obliterated on their return to and mingling with their savage and uneducated associates. If a higher department of instruction were established, where they would be lodged, fed, clothed and kept constantly engaged in their studies, there would grow up among them young men and women who would be capable of instructing others of their tribe, and would afford examples of the advantages of knowledge and refinement which would stimulate others to acquire them. By thoroughly educating a small number, the foundation would be laid upon which the permanent advancement of the whole tribe would eventually be secured.

For more specific details of the farming operations of the several tribes, I respectfully refer to the table of statistics herewith enclosed, and to the reports of the several employés.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. MARTIN,
Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 119.

ONEIDA INDIAN RESERVATION,
June 30, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit the following report of the M. E. Mission School for the past year:

The school commenced on the 17th day of July, 1866, and continued in session with the usual vacations up to the 31st day of May, 1867, when it closed for five weeks' vacation. The whole number of days taught is 180; whole number of scholars attending the school is 52, of which 29 were males and 23 females; average daily attendance is 18¼. The children who attended regularly made commendable progress. The studies pursued are reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, and English grammar. During the last quarter we have spent a portion of our time each day in learning the children to sing as a preparatory for the exercises of our annual exhibition at the close of the year.

While I have a great respect for the missions and schools among us, and believe they have done and are doing a great deal of good for the Indians, yet I must say that as a tribe we are manifestly deteriorating both in property and in morals. Our old chiefs, our old men, and the old white settlers around the reservation all agree to this lamentable fact. One plain reason for this, our downward tendency, is the manner in which we hold our land. This old Indian and savage system of holding land in common, is now a great detriment to the interests of our people and to their advancement in civilization. By this system no individual Indian can call any piece of land his own, and when he has cleared and cultivated a portion of the land, there is no law to protect its crop from being injured by some of his mischievous neighbors, and consequently a great dis-

couragement to labor and improvement on the farm. By this system every individual claims every sandstone, plant, and tree on the whole reservation, and any one can just as well stop working on his farm altogether, let his fences go down and let briers grow in his fields instead of corn and wheat, and leave the fallen gates around his house, and the doors of his barn unfixed, for he can live by cutting down his neighbor's choicest trees and hauling them to town to sell. He would much rather be employed in this way than in cultivating the soil, because he would then have some excuse for going to town every day, where he can get his whiskey.

On account of this system, drunkeness, idleness, paupers, and thieves are in a fearful rate of increase among us. With no allotments of land, no laws for the protection of property and the punishment for crimes, our advancement in civilization is absolutely impossible.

Yours, respectfully,

HENRY CORNELIUS.

Hon. M. L. MARTIN,
United States Indian Agent.

MICHIGAN AGENCY.

No. 120.

OFFICE MACKINAC INDIAN AGENCY,
Detroit, August 28, 1861.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit for your consideration my third annual report of the number and present condition of the Indians within this agency.

According to the latest census reports made by the department, the Indian population of the United States numbers at the present time about 300,000 souls—8,000 of which are now under my charge.

Once, and it may be for a long period of time, the Indians, it is thought by many, were the sole and only occupants of its widely extended territory. The white man of right, it is claimed, came among them to find and make himself a home, and to do that which the Indians left to themselves would not do, namely, subdue its forests, cultivate its soil, and develop its resources for his own and the benefit of mankind.

For this purpose, treaty after treaty has been made with them, to extinguish what was conceded to them, their rights of occupancy, until the possession of nearly all of its territory has passed from the inferior to the superior race.

This appears to be the way in which human ability in its efforts for improvement has ever manifested itself, and I do not hesitate to say that it is entirely right and is as it should be. For it cannot be that Almighty God ever intended that this great country, with its diversified soil and climate and other sources of subsistence and comfort, should be and always remain the mere hunting ground for savages.

Nor is it presumption in us to say, that the present indications of his providence, in the rapid progress of civil, social, and religious liberty, not only in our own country, but also in other parts of the world, all go to confirm this view of the subject.

And it is also clearly right, in my opinion, that in the efforts now being put forth in the western part of it to reach and possess its immense mineral wealth, and to otherwise develop its vast resources, its savagery and barbarism should promptly be made to give way to the superior force and skill and civilization of the white man.

What then becomes the duty of the government towards this portion of its population? Most assuredly not, as many have demanded, and I regret to say some high in authority have recommended, to exterminate it or a part of it. To do so would be to make a very bad use of our civilization, as well as to render us justly liable to the charge of being civilized savages.

May it not be well for such and perhaps for us all to remember, that the Indian has the same Father in heaven which we ourselves have; that justice and judgment are the habitation of His throne; and that He visits, and sometimes promptly and terribly too, for wrongs done to earth's oppressed and needy ones? "If thou seest the oppression of the poor and violent perverting of justice and judgment in a province, marvel not at the matter, for He that is higher than the highest regardeth, and these be higher than they." Without pausing to inquire into the causes which led to the recent outbreak among the western Indians, it is undoubtedly the duty of the government, by any and all of the means it can command, promptly to put it down, and to give to the Pacific Railroad Company in its laudable efforts to construct its road, and to all settlers and sojourners in that part of the country, the most ample protection. And in doing so it may be good and humane policy to chastise the guilty ones with considerable severity, and perhaps take the lives of some of its leaders in punishment for their awful crimes, and in order to deter others from following their example; but to punish in like manner the innocent women and children, never. The idea is cruel and abhorrent, and should not be entertained for a moment.

The United States having dispossessed the Indians of their former homes and hunting grounds, they are, it seems to me, under the most solemn obligations to provide them with new homes within its ample bounds, and to give to them all necessary protection therein. And not to do so will be to incur guilt and bring dishonor upon the country, if it does not provoke and call down the judgment of Heaven upon us.

In regard to the policy to be pursued towards them I have respectfully to say that eighteen years of observation and experience among the Michigan Indians leave no doubt upon my mind that the reservation system, for the present at least, is the best method yet devised to rescue them from their wild and savage state, and for their advancement in civilization.

The allotment thereon to each Indian in severalty of an inalienable home of a certain number of acres of land, so soon as he shall arrive at a proper age, is, I believe, the true way to civilize them, giving them inducements to cultivate it free from molestation of the whites, and guarding them against too frequent contact with them for the time being.

That the Indians are susceptible of improvement must be apparent to all the thoughtful; and to put the case still stronger, that under favorable circumstances, and especially where Christianity is permitted to exert its transforming influence upon them, they are capable of attaining a high degree of civilization, I have not the shadow of a doubt.

The work undoubtedly will be a difficult one and the progress in it slow; but steadiness of purpose and persevering effort will in the end, I confidently believe, command success.

Having made these general observations, which were prompted by what is now transpiring in the country touching its Indian affairs, I will now proceed to lay before you the present condition of the Indians under my immediate charge.

As before stated in this report the Indians in Michigan number at the present time 8,000, as follows: Chippewas of Lake Superior, 1,060; Ottawas and Chippewas, 5,120; Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river, 1,550; Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawotomies, 232; Pottawotomies of Huron, 46; of which number 3,823 are males, and 4,185 females; total, 8,008, including mixed bloods. They are divided into about 70 bands, each having a chief, and nearly all of whom have ceased to be what are called Blanket Indians, and to a less or

greater extent have adopted the costumes, habits and customs of the whites. They have erected and now live in 179 frame and 821 log houses, many of which are quite comfortable dwellings.

The government having in its generosity heretofore withdrawn from sale for that purpose about 1,300 square miles of its lands in different parts of the State, they have already selected over 2,000 homes thereon, of 80 and 40 acres each, portions of which they have cleared and are now cultivating.

Indian farming, it may be remarked, is not conducted in a manner to meet the approval of the skilled and scientific agriculturist; but such as it is, it is the chief means of support to a large proportion of them; hence, whatever tends to deter them from improving and cultivating their lands is a serious obstacle in the way of their progress in civilization. And whatever induces them to apply themselves more closely to agricultural pursuits, tends to wean them from barbarism and to elevate and improve them.

Like the white man, the Indian wishes to know that he owns the land he improves. He wishes to be sure that his labor is to inure to his own benefit. If there is a doubt about that fact he will be slow to work, if he does not abandon his land altogether.

I have been led to this remark in view of the condition of the Chippewas of Lake Superior located at L'Anse. Their reservation is situated in the Lake Superior mineral regions. It is now reported and believed that valuable deposits of iron and copper exist in that reservation.

This fact, taken in connection with the provision of the treaty made with them in 1854, authorizing the government to dispossess the Indians of all mineral lands and assign them other lands in their stead, has led to a very uneasy and unsettled state of feeling among them.

They say, "there are minerals here; they may extend all through our reservation. As fast as discovered these lands will be taken from us. If we clear the lands and build houses all will go when the land goes." No satisfactory answer can be made to these statements, and in this way they are liable to lose their lands when valuable minerals are discovered thereon. Why, then, should they spend their time and money in building houses and making improvements?

In view of these facts I deem it important that a new treaty be made with these Indians which shall secure to them homes beyond all contingencies. This is a simple act of justice which is due them, and which is essential to their prosperity and further advancement, and the sooner it is done the better it will be for them.

There is also another matter of which these Indians complain, and which with other causes of discontent could be satisfactorily arranged if another treaty is made with them. I refer to the clause in the treaty of 1854 providing for an examination of their accounts made with the government under former treaty stipulations, and the payment to them of such balances as may be found due. That provision has never been complied with, notwithstanding the attention of the department has on several occasions been called to this too long delayed act of justice towards them.

This office has also on several occasions heretofore deemed it its duty to call the attention of the department to the land matters of the Ottawas and Chippewas, and I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without again referring to the subject.

Their reservations are 14 in number, and cover in the aggregate an area of about 1,000 square miles. One of these reservations in the counties of Oceana and Mason, embracing 144 square miles, and another in the county of Leelenaw, covering about 150 square miles, are very much in the way of the advancing white population.

Both of these reservations are now surrounded on all sides by whites, and on both many whites have settled in anticipation of an early opportunity to purchase.

These settlers are regarded by the Indians as trespassers who have no business on the reservations. The white population on and around them is constantly increasing in number and influence, and hence the necessity every day becomes more and more important for some arrangement to be made which, while it shall secure all the rights of the Indians, will not operate with undue severity on the surrounding white population.

These reservations were set apart for the sole benefit of the Indians. This fact should never be forgotten, and whatever the wants and demands of the whites may be in any arrangement that may be made, good faith should be kept with the Indians, and their rights and interests fully protected.

The Indians have rights in these reservations in addition to that of making individual selections. Among these is the exclusive right to purchase on their own account the unselected lands for five years, which they have not yet enjoyed. It is quite probable that a pecuniary compensation might be made for this right-of-purchase claim which would be entirely satisfactory to them, and which would leave the government free to deal with the whites who have settled on the reservations with such lenity and generosity as might be deemed desirable; but until such arrangements are made with the Indians, and full compensation guaranteed to them for the relinquishment of that right, this office must continue to hold all sales made since the ratification of the treaty of 1855 as illegal, whether made directly or through the intervention of Indians, and all settlers thereon are trespassers.

The few bands of Ottawas and Chippewas located on Garden island and on the island in the vicinity Mackinac give very little attention to the lands granted to them by that treaty, and have made but slight improvements thereon, nor are they likely to do so. There is, in my opinion, no hope for them but in their removal from the evil influences which surround them, and I have no hesitation in saying that they should be required to surrender the present location and settle on the Little Traverse reservation where there is plenty of land and room for them.

A general feeling exists among the Ottawas and Chippewas of the State, that an oversight occurred at the making of the treaty of 1855, in not providing homes for their young men as they arrive at the age of 21 years. They now wish to make provision for them, and with so much unselected land on some of their reservations I see no reason why this may not be done. I would not, however, deem it advisable to open all the reservations for additional selections. But one or two of the larger ones might thus be opened without detriment to the whites and with great benefit to the Indians.

Another cause of uneasiness among them is the fact that patents have not been issued to them for the lands already selected by them as provided for in the treaty referred to. The certificates issued to them are not satisfactory to them. They say they want something to show that they are the owners in fact of the lands they claim and occupy. They say that they want a white man's deed, with power to sell or dispose of it as their interest may require. Much of this feeling, I am inclined to think, is caused by interested and meddlesome white men who desire to get the control of their lands, and who would doubtless succeed were the Indians authorized to sell them.

These Indians also complain of the small amount paid them as annuity last year, and of the limited sum they are to receive this year. They insist that they should have had the first instalment last year of the $206,000 still due them by the treaty and made payable in not less than four equal annual payments, and that the second instalment should have been paid this fall, which they very much needed. It will be recollected that I urged this course upon the department.

These Indians, like all others, expect that the government will fulfil its treaty stipulations with them and keep its promises made outside of treaty stip-

ulations, and are disappointed and discouraged if it is not done, and I hardly need say that where this is the case it is sometimes very embarrassing to do business with them; and I am constrained to add that under such circumstances it is doubtful whether much progress can be made in the difficult work of their civilization.

In view of all these facts and others which might be mentioned relative to the land and other matters of the Ottawas and Chippewas, I also deem it highly important that measures be immediately taken to convene the leading chiefs of these tribes in council at the earliest day practicable for the purpose of a final settlement of all these disturbing questions.

My predecessor in office, as well as myself, repeatedly urges the holding of a convention with the Ottawas and Chippewas, and more than once they, from the assurances given them, have been led to believe that such a course would be taken with them, and they have been disappointed and are displeased that it has not been done. I earnestly hope that it may be done without further delay.

There are 15 schools now in operation among the Indians within this agency, two of which are supported by the individual contributions of the Indians, and seven others having been closed during the year on account of the want of interest on the part of parents to send sufficient number of their children to warrant their continuance.

The attendance of scholars at different times during the year was, males, 439; females, 325; total, 764. I have only to say, in regard to these schools, that I believe they have been as successful as usual, and although failing to accomplish all that was hoped during their operations for the last 10 years, yet they have been, I doubt not, productive of immense good to them; for without education, little can be done by way of improving their condition, and anything in this direction may be considered as gain.

It is to be regretted that the educational fund of the Ottawas and Chippewas is so nearly exhausted, and should any further treaty be made with them it is to be hoped their educational interests will again be carefully considered and well provided for. Unless this is done the remaining schools among them will soon have to be discontinued.

The smith-shops of the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river, are still in successful operation, much to their benefit, while those of the Ottawas and Chippewas, (four in number,) were, in the early part of the year, on account of the exhaustion of the funds set apart for their support, discontinued, greatly to their detriment. They were of great service to them, and the money paid for their support was well and judiciously expended.

The following exhibit of the farming and other operations of the Indians within this agency for the year now last past is taken from the accompanying agricultural and educational reports, and to which I beg leave to refer the department:

Acres of land cultivated, 10,792. Bushels of wheat raised, 3,443; estimated value, $7,970. Bushels of corn, 30,951; value, $27,917. Bushels rye, 25; value, $33. Bushels oats, 13,975; value, $7,436. Bushels peas, 100; value, $200. Bushels potatoes, 98,789; value, $62,561. Bushels turnips, 697; value, $234. Bushels rice gathered, 1,000; value, $2,000. Tons hay cut, 1,943; value, $32,072. Horses owned, 1,094; value, $72,764. Cattle owned, 694; value, $30,899. Swine owned, 1,503; value, $10,471. Sheep owned, 20; value, $60. Pounds sugar made, 335,086; value, $43,572. Gallons sirup made, 1,547; value, $1,159. Barrels fish sold, 10,560; value, $99,869. Value furs sold, $52,419. Lumber sawed, 892,971 feet, and wealth in individual property, $376,595.

From this exhibit it would appear that their labors in the cultivation of the

soil have been well rewarded, and perhaps better than those of any previous year. General good health has also prevailed among them.

From my own personal observation, as well as from the testimony of the friends of temperance throughout the State, it is gratifying to be able truthfully to state that there has been much less drunkenness among the Michigan Indians during the past year than at any former period of the agency.

Among the reasons for this may be mentioned the somewhat vigorous enforcement of the act of Congress passed June 30, 1834, and amended February 13, 1862, which provided, among other things, that if "any person shall sell, exchange, give, barter, or dispose of any spirituous liquors or wines, to any Indians under the charge of any Indian superintendent or Indian agent, appointed by the United States, on conviction thereof, he shall be imprisoned for a period not exceeding two years, and shall be fined not more than three hundred dollars."

Quite a number of prosecutions have been made, and several convictions had, under this stringent and wholesome act, during the year, and a goodly number of suits are still pending, and the prospect is fair that if these well-meant efforts are persistently followed up, this nefarious traffic will be greatly diminished, if not pretty effectually suppressed. It shall not be my fault if it is not done.

And in this connection I desire cheerfully to bear testimony to the prompt action, whenever it has been invoked, of the federal courts and their officers, whose jurisdiction extends over this agency, in the enforcement of this most righteous law of the land. Their influence has uniformly been on the right side.

There are 17 missionaries now employed among the Michigan Indians, who are laboring with zeal and earnestness to promote their present and future welfare. They have nobly seconded the efforts put forth to suppress intemperance, and to prohibit the liquor traffic among the Indians, and in everything calculated to instruct, elevate, and improve them, their influence, too, has been on the right side.

These missionaries, with all others laboring among the Indians of the country, I commend to the favorable consideration of the governmental authorities. They are, in my judgment, performing a very important part in the civilization of this class of our population, and in their self-denying labors they merit, and should not fail to receive, the countenance and liberal support of the wise and good everywhere.

In conclusion, I have to say, that while some of the Indians of the country are behaving badly, the Indians in Michigan continue to be loyal and peaceable towards the government, and towards the citizens of the State in which they are located and reside. They are generally well disposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD M. SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

No. 121.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Chippewa Agency, Minnesota, September 30, 1867.

SIR: In pursuance of the rules of the Indian department I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report:

It affords me great pleasure to report that the Indians of this agency, embracing the Chippewas of the Mississippi, the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish, and Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa Indians, continue on the most friendly terms with the whites.

The liberality of the government, and the promptness of the department in forwarding my efforts to assist them in farming, has I think inspired them with increased confidence, and a disposition seems manifested to try and become self-sustaining by means of cultivating the soil. There are many difficulties to overcome, and the process of elevating them must be slow, but I think, with constant and persevering effort, improvement in their condition can be made.

One great obstacle is their scattered condition and the difficulty of reaching many of their places of settlement. The want of protection heretofore to those who have attempted to subsist by raising crops has induced them to leave those neighborhoods where the Indians are in the habit of spending their summer, and to seek places less frequented and more difficult of access. For this reason it has been impossible to render them as much assistance as might be were they settled nearer together.

My purpose is to collect these and such others as desire to become farmers at accessible points, where the land is most suitable for cultivation, and where more can be done for them, and they at the same time be better able to protect themselves from the depredations of those who have heretofore driven them almost into exile.

The Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish and Red Lake bands being on permanent reservations, my efforts have been particularly directed the present season to the improvement and enlargement of their farms.

The Pillagers have about sixty acres of new breaking besides plowing all the land heretofore under cultivation, most of which has been planted. I have recently visited many of their gardens and found their crops of corn and potatoes looking finely. I intend to break forty acres more for these bands this fall, and if this practice can be continued a few years they will soon have land enough under cultivation to raise crops sufficient for their subsistence. My instruction to the Red Lake farmer was to pursue the same course, but the amount of his improvements I am not able to state. I am informed that their crops are in a good condition and a prospect of an abundant harvest of corn and potatoes, to which their products are chiefly confined.

The Chippewas of the Mississippi being very soon to be removed from their present reservations, I have not deemed it advisable to expend very much beyond what was necessary to plant the ground heretofore in cultivation. This was all plowed and mostly planted, and their crops are also looking well.

The lateness of the season, and the scarcity of feed, as also the scarcity and high price of seed in the spring were serious obstacles to my success.

Of the number of acres under cultivation it is very difficult to form a correct estimate owing to the extensive territory over which it is scattered and the great number and variety of shapes of their gardens, which vary from one-fourth to four or five acres. For the approximate amount, as near as I have been able to estimate, I refer you to my statistical report herewith.

In consequence of the heavy rains and unusually high waters in the lakes

and streams, the rice crop appears likely to be almost an entire failure. This is a great calamity to the Indians, as they depend largely upon it for subsistence, and I fear suffering will ensue in consequence.

In pursuance of your instructions of the 16th ultimo I have taken the necessary steps to prepare homes for those who are to remove, on their new reservations, and I hope soon to have them located where the land is better adapted to their wants and more remote from the white settlements.

The schools within this agency are in a very unsatisfactory condition. Only one school has been opened this season, and that located at the agency, under the care of a very estimable lady, Mrs. Julia H. Spears, who is doing all she can under the circumstances.

The funds placed in my hands for the support of schools for the Pillagers and Lake Winnebagoshish bands I have seen no way yet to expend with reasonable prospect of satisfactory results, but I am now in correspondence with a gentleman whose knowledge of the Indian character and language, and whose lively interest in their welfare, should I succeed in securing his services, affords a hope that something may be done to elevate the condition at least of some of the rising generation.

Of the sanitary condition of the Indians you are respectfully referred to the reports of Dr. A. Barnard and Dr. J. M. Weeks, herewith submitted.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. BASSETT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

No. 122.

AGENCY CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR,
Bayfield, October 25, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my seventh annual report of the condition of the Indians within this agency.

The payments for the present year were made at Fond du Lac September 18, Grand Portage September 23, and at Bad River September 30.

The Bois Fort bands were paid at Fond du Lac.

They made the request "that hereafter their payment be made on their new reservation near Net lake."

The treaty made with them April 6, 1866, article 6, says: "It is further agreed, that all payments of annuities to the Bois Fort band of Chippewas shall be made upon their reservation if upon examination it shall be found practicable to do so."

I promised to lay their request before the department.

The annuity goods can be transported from Fond du Lac to Net lake at an expense of about $400 per ton, if done in the winter.

They also made a request that lines of their reservation be changed so as to take in a portion of Pelican lake. They propose to take off four miles in width on the west side of the reservation, and add the same amount on the east side.

The reservation was surveyed after the snow had fallen last November, and the Indians say, "they did not have a chance to see the land."

It seems to me reasonable that their request be granted.

The treaty provides for the selection of two reservations within one year from the date of the treaty. Only one was selected and surveyed on account of the appropriation having been exhausted in making survey of the first one.

The Indians "*insisted* upon the treaty stipulations being carried out as soon as possible." I would respectfully recommend that you ask Congress at its next session for an appropriation of $1,000 for this purpose.

These Indians live almost altogether by the chase. The cultivation of a few patches of land with potatoes is the extent of their agricultural operations.

The treaty provides for the erection of eight houses for chiefs, a school-house, a blacksmith shop, and an agency building on their new reservation.

I have made the specification, and advertised for proposals to erect all the buildings the coming winter, except the agency building.

The treaty made with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, in 1842, expired last year, and they find themselves in very destitute circumstances.

The amount of the annuities in money and goods paid to these Indians is $13,000, to be divided among over 5,000 Indians, who are scattered over several hundred miles of country. The amount being so small, will not pay the Indians to come after. These Indians have always been loyal and peaceable, and deserve favorable consideration from the government. Many of them have adopted the customs of the whites, and are willing and anxious to find employment, and they deserve to be encouraged and assisted. They have a good saw-mill and plenty of timber, but there is no appropriation to run the same. They desire to make farms, and learn agricultural pursuits, but for lack of means they find it impossible. Many who lead a roving life would willingly settle on one of their reservations if they could receive assistance in building houses, clearing land and have seed furnished, but to remove their families on the reservation without any assistance to get started would result in their starving.

The appropriation of $3,000 annually, under the treaty of 1854, for agricultural purposes, &c., is divided among Indians living on seven different reservations. This amount is all they have to provide them with such articles as are absolutely necessary for them to have, such as ploughs, scythes, rakes, hoes, chains, working oxen and subsistence for same, salt, lime, lumber, nails, glass, &c., &c., &c.

A delegation of the chiefs have asked permission to visit Washington the coming winter, to investigate regarding their accounts, and for the purpose of laying their condition before the department.

I would respectfully recommend that permission be given them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. WEBB,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK AGENCY.

No. 123.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENCY FOR THE INDIANS OF NEW YORK,
Buffalo, September 30, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian department I have the honor herewith to submit this my first annual report relative to the affairs of this agency.

It has been necessary for me in the discharge of my official duties to visit the several bands of Indians embraced within this agency, and it gives me great pleasure to report that as a general rule I found a higher state of civilization among these people than I had expected, although the older men and women cling with great tenacity to their ancient manners and customs. They are willing and often anxious that their children should be educated and enjoy the privileges and benefits to be derived therefrom; while all are making greater or less proficiency in educational matters, it is reasonable to conclude that some bands will advance and improve faster than others. Much credit is due, especially to the Cattaraugus people, not only for the interest manifested in education, but also the improvement of their lands. Many have pleasant homes and are enterprising and thrifty farmers. The same can be said for the other bands, but perhaps none can be said to be doing as well as the Cattaraugus band. Their annual fair has just closed, and I am told that much interest was manifested; however, I was not able to attend. The Tonawanda band purchased a bell with the money you appropriated to them for that purpose, and have hung it in their new church and they are very much pleased with it.

The annuity goods for the last year were handed over to me by my predecessor, C. B. Rich, on the 22d day of last May, and immediately distributed among the several bands of Indians of this agency *pro rata*. They seemed highly gratified, and I think the class of goods sent them were more valuable than the same amount of money would have been, expended in any other class of goods, and probably you could do no better than send about the same next year. I would suggest, however, that a greater variety in the pattern of prints would be more acceptable. I received from the United States Treasurer for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the Senecas residing on the Cattaraugus, Allegheny and Tonawanda reservations, $11,890 06, which has been paid over to said bands and vouchers taken therefor, agreeable to your instructions; also the further sum of $6,245, trust fund interest, which I have paid to the Tonawanda band of Senecas, and taken vouchers therefor, agreeable to your instructions.

Herewith I submit the report of the trustees of the Thomas Asylum for orphan and destitute Indian children. I have visited this institution during the past summer and take great pleasure in recommending it to your favorable consideration. Here a large family of destitute and homeless children are cared for and properly trained and educated, as you will learn from their report. The State contributes largely for their support; individuals are liberal in their donations, and the receipt of $1,000 from your department is gratefully acknowledged. Still the trustees are in debt. You will please notice that in their report the trustees suggest that the allowance they are expecting at your hands will, when received, greatly reduce their present indebtedness.

I think it highly proper to submit in this connection a copy of the report made to me by Eben M. Pettit, esq., treasurer of the Thomas Asylum. He says that "the number of school districts in which schools have been taught during the year closing on the 30th day of September, 1867, is on the Cattaraugus reservation 10, and on the Allegheny reservation 6. The number of weeks taught in each, 24; the whole number of children registered in all the schools, 565;

average attendance, 321. Five of the teachers are Indian girls, some of whom are qualified to teach any district school. Nearly all the other teachers have first-class certificates from county superintendents, and are in all respects first-class teachers. It is to be regretted that the funds appropriated for their support has not permitted longer terms. I am able to report excellent progress in all the schools, with but one or two exceptions, where they were interrupted by sickness, notwithstanding the limited time the schools were taught. The fund for the support of these schools has been increased about 25 per cent., and the length of the terms will be extended accordingly."

The benefits resulting to this people from the system of schools established for them by the State of New York cannot well be estimated. Their mental and moral elevation, their social comforts, their better industrial and social habits, better houses, furniture and food, for which the New York Indians are mainly indebted to the faithful self-denying labors of their missionaries and school teachers, are ample compensation for all the effort, time and money expended for their benefit.

Your communication under date of January 2, 1867, relative to the "subject of erecting a building upon the Tonawanda reservation for a council house," was immediately submitted to the chiefs or head men of that band; but at that time and for some time after there was considerable effort being made to abolish the office of chiefs, and organize under a different form of government with a new set of officers. This movement, however, was unsuccessful, but delayed any action in the premises until recently. I shall soon be able to forward to you some statements and estimates in regard to this matter.

Herewith I respectfully submit two statistical reports, one of them agricultural, the other educational. They are made from the most reliable information I could obtain.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

No. 124.

SIR: The trustees of the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children respectfully beg leave to report to you, and through you to the Indian department at Washington, the condition of the asylum for the year ending the 30th of September, 1867.

The number of children reported in the institution at the close of last year was 52, of whom three were then dismissed, leaving to commence the current year 49, of whom 45 remained through the year.

There were received during the year 38, making the total number 87, of whom 50 are boys and 37 are girls. Dismissions during the year are seven; died, one; number remainining at the close of the year, 79, of whom 45 are boys and 34 are girls. The average of the whole year is $58\frac{119}{365}$.

The financial statistics are as follows:

Receipts from all sources	$8,843 97
Of which from the State of New York for the support of children	$2,652 50
Share of general appropriation to incorporated asylums	291 12
Board of teachers	68 00
Special appropriation for building	2,000 00
Balance of appropriation for 1865	870 00
Total from the State	5,891 62

United States Indian appropriation of 1866	$1,000 00
From friends in New York and Baltimore	262 00
From friends in Philadelphia	140 00
Proceeds of concerts of Indian singers	771 05
Hon. H. H. Van Dyck	100 00
A. B. C. F. M. for support of matron	100 00
Annuities of Indian children	231 42
Various collections and donations	347 88
	8,843 97

The amount of expenses during the year has been $9,777 45, viz:

For meat	$457 11
For bread and breadstuffs	1,553 89
For groceries and other provisions	685 81
For clothing	547 97
For labor, including superintendent and matron	1,393 50
For house finishing and repairs	1,109 76
For fuel and lights	118 68
For tools and blacksmithing	94 82
For stock and feed for stock	235 12
For seed and manure	47 69
For new building	2,040 00
For insurance	18 75
For travelling expenses	94 04
For medicine and funeral	26 30
For stationery and postage	4 39
For unclassified items	2 55
For exchange	2 45
For old debts paid	1,344 62
Amount of expense	9,777 45
Deduct receipts of the year	8,843 97
Balance of expenses above receipts	933 48
To which add balance of unpaid debt as reported last year	160 36
Add old debt not ascertained at the time of last year's report	116 02
Total present indebtedness	1,209 86

From the above it will be seen that the debt of last year has been reduced $311 14, and when the appropriation from the civilization fund for the present year shall have been received it will be reduced so low as not to occasion serious inconvenience.

In this result the trustees find abundant cause for gratitude, especially in view of the large increase of debt during the preceding year, and considering the extravagant cost of almost every article of food during the greater part of the year now under review.

In the report of last year allusion was made to the appropriation from the State of New York for enlarging the accommodations, so as to admit of increasing the number of children to 100. In carrying out this plan an additional building has been erected. The original buildings have been repaired, and most of the additional furnishing accomplished, and about three-fifths of the contemplated number of children have been received. The remainder will come in as soon as the furnishing shall be accomplished.

The sanitary condition of the institution during the year has been far more favorable than could have been anticipated. The proficiency of the children has for the most part been quite satisfactory.

Grateful for past aid, while realizing more than ever the increasing weight and responsibility of their charge, the trustees would respectfully beg leave to commend this growing institution to the fostering care of the government.

All of which is respectfully submitted in behalf of the trustees.

B. F. HALL, *Clerk.*
E. M. PETTIT, *Treasurer.*
ASHER WRIGHT,
Executive Committee.

H. S. CUNNINGHAM, Esq.,
United States Agent for the New York Indians.

SACS AND FOXES IN IOWA.

No. 125.

AGENCY OF THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS
RESIDING IN THE STATE OF IOWA,
Toledo, Iowa, August 24, 1867.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations of the Indian Department, and in obedience to instructions contained in your circular letter of date May 7, 1867, I have the honor to submit my first annual report.

That part of the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, who reside in the State of Iowa, have existed here for a long time—probably twelve or fifteen years—without help or aid from the general government, making their home during the summer season in Tama county, on an eighty-acre piece of timber-land, purchased by them in the year 1857. They have lived by cultivating small patches of land here and there, wherever they could get the privilege of doing so from the white people, in summer seasons, and by dividing themselves into small parties and trapping on the several rivers throughout the State during the winter seasons, and by begging when it became a matter of necessity. While they have done considerable begging in times when they considered it a necessity, but seldom, I think, in a manner offensive or annoying to the white people.

The payment commenced by me in April, and completed on the first day of June last—with the exception of a small amount of blankets and clothing furnished the year before—is the first that the Indians under my charge have received from the government since they separated from the balance of the tribe. From the fact of their extreme poverty all this time, and the want of an agent or friend in whom they could trust, to advise, look after, and care for them, I am unable to report any considerable degree of progress in civilization.

On the 31st day of May last the census of the Sac and Fox Indians residing in Iowa, taken with a view to their per capita payment of annuities, shows the whole number of Indians at that time to have been 264, viz: 84 men, 91 women, and 89 children, or 125 males and 139 females. The funds for the third and fourth quarters of 1866, returned to me from the department for payment to these Indians, were received in the latter part of January last, at a time when the Indians were all absent, scattered over the State in their winter quarters, on their trapping grounds.

My efforts to get them together for payment the first of April—as I knew they were in great need of their money—was only a partial success. I did not succeed in getting more than two-thirds of them together. On account of the dis-

tance they were away, high waters and bad state of the roads, it was impossible for them all to come. However, I made those present on the 8th of April a partial payment, and completed the payment on the first day of June last.

This payment was a great relief, and enabled them to provide themselves with necessaries of life, which otherwise they had not the means of doing.

Before making the payment on the 8th, to wit., on the 6th of April, those present made of me a written request to retain from their tribal fund, then in my hands, $2,000 for the purchase of a certain piece of land adjoining their timber, containing 99 acres. The request was signed by all those who were not present at the time when the payment was completed, June 1, 1867.

The land so purchased at their request is on the Iowa river bottom. On account of unusual high water during the spring and early summer but a small part could be worked this season. Could it all have been worked, as it doubtless will be in the future, it would then be entirely inadequate for the wants of so many. They are quite disposed to work when they can see that they are to realize the avails of their labor, and should be encouraged.

They should have at least a section of good prairie bought, fenced and broke for them, which might be done at an expense not to exceed $10,000. This would provide them all with remunerative labor, and I am confident would in a short time create among them industrious habits, a taste and desire for agricultural pursuits, and at the same time do away with the necessity or desire for moving from place to place over the State for trapping purposes.

The personal property of these Indians consists almost entirely in ponies. They have 316 ponies; at $40, $12,640. Their mode of life necessarily compels them to keep a large number of ponies to assist in moving in spring and fall.

From the best information attainable, they have sold in the last year furs to the value of $1,994. Not having kept accurate accounts, the above is as near as they can approximate to it. Their last year's farming was of such a character that it is impossible to arrive at anything like a correct estimate of what was done.

Wherever they could get the use of half an acre, an acre, or less or more, they would put it into corn. They have very little idea as to the amount of land worked, and as their corn was gathered green, and what was not used at the time dried, so they have no better idea as to the amount raised. Probably in the aggregate they cultivated 50 acres; at 30 bushels of corn per acre, 1,500 bushles; at 30 cents per bushel, $450.

As a general thing these Indians have little or no trouble with the white people, with whom they are almost constantly brought in contact. While they do not seem to see any beauty in civilization, but are inclined to adopt the vices rather than the virtues of civilized society, still, in all their intercourse with the white people they are friendly and peaceful.

A large majority of them are sober and steady in their habits. But still, I am obliged with regret to acknowledge that there are quite a large number who, when they have the means to gratify their appetite for strong drink, do so to excess. It is seldom that they can get whiskey here, but we have at times had a good deal of drunkenness on lager beer.

An unfortunate affair occurred here on the night of the 16th of July last. A smart young Indian, who could talk English pretty well, some twenty-five or six years old, was crushed to death by the cars while in a state of intoxication. There was nothing made to appear on the investigation that he had drank anything stronger than beer. This doubtless produced the intoxication. Five or six arrests were made, and we succeeded in binding over four persons to answer for selling intoxicating drinks to Indians, contrary to the statute of Iowa.

I have no statistics of education to transmit. No mission or other schools have ever been established, nor do I think an effort was ever made by any

denomination to christianize these Indians by sending missionaries among them, or otherwise.

The chiefs and headmen, who ought to see some of the benefits of civilization, jealously oppose its encroachments among them, at least so far as relates to schools or any kind of mental culture. A correct sentiment in favor of education and progress can only be produced by a well-directed and persistent effort.

The payment of annuities to these Indians for the first and second quarters of 1867 was made by me in money on the 17th instant, for which they express to me their grateful acknowledgments for this evidence of the guardian care of a good and beneficent government.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEANDER CLARK,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. N. G. TAYLOR,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WINNEBAGOES AND POTTAWATOMIES IN WISCONSIN.

No. 126.

U. S. SPECIAL AGENCY,
Stray Bands of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians in Wisconsin, August 20, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my annual report in reference to the Indians under my charge.

The number of those Indians composing the different bands does not materially vary from last year, being some 1,300 or 1,400.

They are scattered about in several counties, making their more permanent stopping places in unsettled localities, where they find the best opportunities for hunting, fishing, and picking berries.

They have engaged for the last season quite largely in picking and selling berries, which with the game they kill, and the amounts they receive from me, makes them quite comfortable.

They have considerable corn and potatoes planted this year on Little Wolf river, and in Juneau county, which looks well, though they make corn-raising but a temporary business.

I take great pleasure in reporting the fact that since my last annual report there has not been an instance which has come to my knowledge of any difficulty between them and the whites, but they have been uniformly peaceable and quiet.

They have no desire for education, and have but crude ideas of religion; are generally controlled in their religious faith by the Catholic half-breeds.

Their disposition seems to be to lead a nomadic life, a portion of the year wandering from place to place.

They make quite a business of raising ponies for sale. Their horses or ponies are a small but hardy animal, valuable only for riding.

There are no other facts or statistics in reference to them that I am now aware of that would be desirable for you to be informed of.

Hoping that this brief report may prove satisfactory,

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

O. H. LAMONEUX,
U. S. Special Agent.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

STATISTICS.

No. 127.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, November 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to report several changes that have been made in the Indian trust fund since the 1st of November, 1866.

The statement of the condition of the Indian trust fund accounts, as presented in the annual report of 1866, although correctly exhibiting the amount and proper classification of the fund held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, yet no special reference was made to the detail of changes occurring in the character of the fund during that year.

In order, therefore, to present you with a more complete exhibit of the trust fund transactions of the current year, it will be necessary to refer to some changes made in the fund prior to the date of the report of 1866.

Previous to August, 1866, the Secretary of the Interior held in trust $183,000 in five per cent. bonds of the State of Kentucky, said bonds maturing in 1871, with privilege of redemption five years prior to that date. On the 29th of August, 1866, $89,000 of these bonds were paid by the agent for that State, and on the 30th of the same month United States 10-40 bonds were purchased amounting to $89,000, and placed to the credit of the tribes for which the same amount of Kentucky bonds were held in trust, viz:

Cherokee national fund	$88,000 00
Senecas and Shawnees	1,000 00
Total	$89,000 00

Application was made to the department on the 28th of August, 1866, by the president of the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, (now Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division,) to pay one of the bonds of that company, said bond being held in trust for the Delaware general fund.

The bond referred to being for $6,742 15 was subsequently paid, with interest on the same to date of application, and the amount of the principal of said bond ($6,742 15) covered into the United States treasury under the head of Fulfilling treaties with Delawares—proceeds of land—and brought on the books of the office under that head by appropriation warrant, dated July 1, 1867. By the 7th article of the treaty made with the Delaware Indians, which treaty was concluded May 6, 1854, it is stipulated that these bonds, (when sold, or paid on maturity) shall from time to time be invested by the President of the United States in safe and profitable stocks, the principal to remain unimpaired, and the interest to be applied annually for the civilization, education, and religious culture of the Delaware people, and such other objects of a beneficial character as in his judgment are proper and necessary.

On the 23d of February, 1867, $1,700 in United States registered bonds, and $88,000 in coupon bonds, held in trust for the Cherokee national fund, were sold as provided for under the 23d article of the treaty with said Indians, concluded July 19, 1866, and the avails of the sale amount to $90,914 01, which sum, it is understood, is being expended, in accordance with the provisions of said article of the treaty, in paying the obligations of the tribe.

On the 19th of July, 1867, $30,000,000 in bonds of United States six per cent. issue to the Union Pacific Railway Company, eastern division, were received in payment for the same amount of bonds of the Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company, held in trust for the Delaware general fund.

$27,500 in United States 7-30 bonds held in trust for the following tribes, viz:

Chippewa and Christian Indians	$6,700 00
Iowas	7,000 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	6,800 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	7,000 00
Total	$7,000 00

Are now on deposit in the United States treasury for the purpose of being converted into United States 5-20 bonds.

The accompanying statements Nos. 1, 2, and 3, exhibit in detail the present condition of the trust fund.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Clerk in charge of the Indian Trust Fund.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

No. 128.

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS.

List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of the treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest upon the same.

Tribe.	Treaty.	Amount of stock.	Amount of interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Interest on abstracted bonds.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	$360,500 00	$20,390 00	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835	45,000 00	2,700 00	.....	.....
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819 Dec. 27, 1835	215,000 00	12,608 00	15,000 00	900 00
Chickasaw, incompetents	May 24, 1834	2,000 00	100 00	.....	.....
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 16, 1859	30,300 00	2,139 10	.....	.....
Creek orphans	Mar. 24, 1832	218,800 00	12,778 00	.....	.....
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	121,000 00	7,260 00	.....	.....
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	454,800 00	27,240 00	.....	.....
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	687,300 00	41,828 00	.....	.....
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	11,000 00	660 00	.....	.....
Iowas	May 17, 1854	92,100 00	6,013 00	.....	.....
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	28,100 00	1,596 00	.....	.....
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854	142,600 00	9,305 40	.....	.....
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	162,000 00	8,760 00	.....	.....
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	41,000 00	2,460 00	.....	.....
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	22,300 00	1,328 00	.....	.....
Pottawatomies, (education)	Sept. 26, 1833	166,100 00	9,296 00	1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomies, (mills)	Sept. 26, 1833	50,100 00	3,006 00	.....	.....
Senecas	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	5,000 00	250 00	.....	.....
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	16,400 00	889 00	.....	.....
Stockbridges and Munsees	Sept. 3, 1839	6,000 00	360 00	.....	.....
Tonawanda band of Senecas	Nov. 5, 1857	86,950 00	3,217 00	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 26, 1863	7,000 00	511 00	.....	.....
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf	June 24, 1862	12,350 00	901 55	.....	.....
Total	.....	2,983,000 00	177,596 05	84,000 00	5,030 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

No. 2—*Statement of stock account, exhibiting in detail the securities on which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stock.	Per centum.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
Florida	7	$7,000 00	.....	$7,000 00	$490 00
Georgia	6	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	90 00
Kentucky	5	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	300 00
Louisiana	6	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	420 00
Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00	.....	.....
North Carolina	6	20,000 00	13,000 00	7,000 00	420 00
South Carolina	6	117,000 00	.....	117,000 00	7,020 00
Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00	.....	.....
Tennessee	5	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	6,250 00
Virginia	6	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	5,400 00
		428,500 00	68,000 00	360,500 00	20,390 00
CHEROKEE ORPHAN FUND.					
Virginia	6	.....	.....	$45,000 00	$2,700 00
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
Florida	7	$7,000 00	.....	$7,000 00	$490 00
Louisiana	6	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	120 00
Missouri	5½	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	550 00
Missouri	6	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	300 00
North Carolina	6	21,000 00	$8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
South Carolina	6	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	60 00
Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....
Virginia	6	135,000 00	.....	135,000 00	8,100 00
United States loan of 1862	6	10,800 00	.....	10,800 00	648 00
United States loan of 10-40s	5	31,200 00	.....	31,200 00	1,560 00
		230,000 00	15,000 00	215,000 00	12,608 00
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
Indiana	5	.....	.....	$2,000 00	$100 00
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
Missouri	6	.....	.....	$5,000 00	$300 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	600 00	36 00
United States loan of 7-30s	7.3	.....	.....	24,700 00	1,803 10
		.....	.....	30,300 00	2,139 10
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
Missouri	6	.....	.....	$2,000 00	$120 00
Virginia	6	.....	.....	450 000 00	27,000 00
United States loan of 1862	6	.....	.....	2,000 00	120 00
		.....	.....	454 000 00	27,240 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.					
Missouri	6			$19,000 00	$1,140 00
United States loan of 1862	6			102,000 00	6,120 00
				121,000 00	7,260 00
CREEK ORPHANS.					
Kentucky	5			$1,000 00	$50 00
Missouri	5½			28,000 00	1,540 00
Missouri	6			28,000 00	1,680 00
Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
Virginia	6			73,800 00	4,428 00
United States loan of 1862	6			68,000 00	4,080 00
				218,800 00	12,778 00
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
Florida	7			$59,000 00	$4,130 00
Georgia	6			2,000 00	120 00
Louisiana	6			4,000 00	240 00
Missouri	6			10,000 00	600 00
North Carolina	6			121,000 00	7,260 00
South Carolina	6			1,000 00	60 00
United States loan of 1862	6			210,300 00	12,618 00
Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company	6			250,000 00	15,000 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railway, E. D.	6			30,000 00	1,800 00
				687,300 00	41,828 00
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States loan of 1862	6			$11,000 00	$660 00
IOWAS.					
Florida	7			$22,000 00	$1,540 00
Kansas	7			17,600 00	1,232 00
Louisiana	6			9,000 00	540 00
North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			12 500 00	750 00
United States loan of 7-30s	7.3			7,000 00	511 00
				92,100 00	6,013 00
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
Missouri	5½			$18,000 00	$990 00
Missouri	6			2,000 00	120 00
United States loan of 1862	6			8,100 00	486 00
				28,100 00	1,596 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
Missouri	6			$7,000 00	$420 00
United States loan of 1862	6			34,000 00	2,040 00
				41,000 00	2,460 00
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, WEAS, AND PIANKESHAWS.					
Florida	7			$37,000 00	$2,590 00
Kansas	7			28,500 00	1,995 00
Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			9,400 00	564 00
United States loan of 7-30s	7.3			6,800 00	496 40
				142,700 00	9,305 40
MENOMONEES.					
Kentucky	5			$77,000 00	$3,850 00
Missouri	6			9,000 00	540 00
Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States loan of 1862	6			57,000 00	3,420 00
				162,000 00	8,760 00
OTTOWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
Missouri	6			$10,000 00	$600 00
Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
Virginia	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			8,300 00	498 00
				22,300 00	1,328 00
POTTAWATOMIES, (EDUCATION.)					
Indiana	5			$67,000 00	$3,350 00
Missouri	6			5,000 00	300 00
United States loan of 1862	6			94,100 00	5,646 00
				166,100 00	9,296 00
POTTAWATOMIES, (MILLS.)					
United States loan of 1862	6			$50,100 00	$3,006 00

INDIAN TRUST FUNDS—Continued.

Stock.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount abstracted and not provided for by Congess.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
SENECAS.					
Kentucky	5			$5,000 00	$250 00
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
Kentucky	5			$5,000 00	$250 00
Missouri	5½			7,000 00	385 00
Missouri	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States loan of 1862	6			400 00	24 60
United States loan of 10-40s	5			1,000 00	50 00
				16,400 00	889 00
STOCKBRIDGES AND MUNSEES.					
United States loan of 1862	6			$6,000 00	$360 00
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.					
United States loan of 7-30s	7.3			$7,000 00	$511 00
TONAWANDA BAND OF SENECAS.					
United States loan of 1862	6			$86,950 00	$5,217 00
OTTAWAS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BŒUF.					
United States loan of 7-30s	7.3			$12,350 00	$901 55

No. 3.—*Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes; showing the amount now on hand, also the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount abstracted.
State of Missouri	6	$105,000 00	$50,000 00
State of Missouri	5½	63,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee	5	165,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee	6	.....	12,000 00
State of Indiana	5	69,000 00	* 1,000 00
State of Virginia	6	796,800 00	.....
State of Kentucky	5	94,000 00	.....
State of Florida	7	132,000 00	.....
State of South Carolina	6	125,000 00	21,000 00
State of North Carolina	6	205,000 00	.....
State of Louisiana	6	37,000 00	.....
State of Kansas	7	46,100 00	.....
State of Georgia	6	3,500 00	.....
Leavenworth, Pawnee, and Western Railroad Company	6	250,000 00	.....
United States loan of 1862	6	771,550 00	.....
United States loan of 10-40s	5	32,200 00	.....
United States loan of 7-30s	7.3	* 57,850 00	.....
United States issue to Union Pacific railway, eastern division	6	30,000 00	.....
		2,983,000 00	84,000 00

* Bond in hands of Hon. G. N. Fitch.
† 27,500 of the 7-30 bonds on deposit in the United States treasury for conversion into 5-20's.

No. 129.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the financial transactions in Indian trust lands, occurring since November 1, 1866, as appears from the trust land accounts.

KANSAS LAND ACCOUNT.

The last regular sale of Kansas trust land occurred in June, 1865; a few tracts, awarded at the last sale, were held in suspense until May, 1866, when, in compliance with permission granted by the department, a portion of the same were paid by surrender of Kansas certificates of indebtedness, of the 1st class. By a careful revision of the Kansas trust land account, it is shown that the total number of acres remaining unsold, on the 1st of November, 1866, was 130,908.80

There having been awarded, at the sale of June, 1865, certain tracts, for payment of which Kansas certificates of class No. 3 were filed in this office, the tracts were held in suspense until April 20, 1867, when permission was granted to pay for the same, in certificates of class No. 1, interest being allowed on said certificates only until July 31, 1865.

The number of acres awarded and paid for as above stated is 2,055.49

Total number of acres unsold November 1, 1867 ..... 128,853.31

The whole amount of the principal of Kansas certificates of indebtedness, unredeemed November 1, 1866, was		$120,807 75
The amount of principal, since surrendered in payment for land, is	$2,332 38	
Less new certificate, issued for difference in price of land	121 75	
		2,210 63
Total amount of the principal of Kansas certificates, unredeemed November 1, 1867		118,597 12

A treaty was made with the Kansas Indians on the 13th of February, 1867, under the provisions of which, if the said treaty be hereafter approved by the United States Senate, and confirmed by the President, the government will assume the liabilities of said Indians, and pay them for the land, now held trust for their benefit.

WINNEBAGO LAND ACCOUNT.

On the 1st of November, 1866, this account exhibited a suspension of payment on 359.95 acres, awarded at sales prior to that date, on which partial payment had been made. On a review of these cases the balance due on the same has been received, amounting to $615 85.

The number of acres of Winnebago trust land, remaining unsold on the 1st of November, 1866, was		33,299.35
which was offered for sale on the 15th of March, 1867.		
Number of acres unawarded		3,669.95
Number of acres awarded amounted to		29,629.40
Number of acres paid for November 1, 1867	16,144.69	
Number of acres on which partial payment has been made at this date	13,204.71	
Award in suspense	120.00	
Award forfeited	160.00	
		29,629.40
Number of acres unawarded, as above stated		3,669.95
Number of acres awarded and since forfeited		160.00
Number of acres subject to sale November 1, 1867		3,829.95

There has been received for sale of Winnebago lands since the 1st of November, 1866, as follows:

Amount received on awards made prior to November 1, 1866, and paid in since that date		$615 85
Amount received in payment of 16,144.69 acres awarded and paid for during the present year		40,076 52
Received since November 1, 1866		40,692 37
Amount deposited in United States Treasury	$35,783 79	
Amount in safe	4,908 58	
		40,692 37
The Winnebago certificates of indebtedness, outstanding November 1, 1867, exclusive of interest due on the same, amounted to		$7,404 90
Amount of principal since paid	$4,767 60	4,767 60
Amount of interest paid on same	1,262 75	
Amount paid for certificates and interest	6,030 35	2,637 30

which was paid by requisition of the Secretary of the Interior on the Secretary of the Treasury, from funds received for sale of Winnebago trust lands prior to September 1, 1866.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, by his letter of October 29, reports 1,759.07 acres of Winnebago Indian lands sold, under the direction of that office, during the interim of October 1, 1866, and September 30, 1867, for which there was received $4,017 91.

The Winnebago lands, sold by the General Land Office, were sold under the act of February 23, 1863.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office also reports the sale of

SIOUX INDIAN LANDS.

These lands were sold under the act of March 3, 1863.

Number of acres sold during the interim of October 1, 1866, and September 30, 1867	6,101.40
Amount received for the same	$9,276 21

SAC AND FOX MISSOURI LAND ACCOUNT.

None of the lands held in trust for these Indians have been sold since the 1st of November, 1866.

Number of acres remaining unsold November 1, 1867	6,762.83

SAC AND FOX OF MISSISSIPPI LAND ACCOUNT.

None of this land sold since November 1, 1866.

Number of acres subject to sale November 1, 1867	43,970.10

Certificates of indebtedness outstanding November 1, 1867, as follows:

Trader's script (principal)	$13,006 76
Stevens's script (principal)	13,467 83
Amount of outstanding certificates	26,574 59

A treaty was made with these Indians February 18, 1867, which treaty is yet subject to the action of the Senate of the United States, and to the confirmation of the President. Under the provisions of this treaty the government proposes to assume the liabilities of these Indians and pay them for their land.

CHIPPEWA AND MUNSEE LAND ACCOUNT.

None of this land sold since November 1, 1866.

Number of acres remaining unsold November 1, 1867	1,113.37

DELAWARE DIMINISHED RESERVE.

Number of acres contained in the diminished reserve	100,092.41
Number of acres reserved from sale by treaty stipulations	7,494.08
Leaving balance of	92,598.33

The treaty with the Delaware Indians, concluded July 4, 1866, provides for the sale (under certain conditions) of the balance of this land, with the improvements thereon, to the Missouri River Railroad Company or its assigns. On the

18th of October, 1867, payment was received by the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the stipulations named in said treaty, as follows:

For 92,598.33 acres, at $2 50 per acre		$231 495 83
For improvements on allotted lands	$38, 181 40	
Less improvements on lands taken by citizen Indians included in appraiser's report on allotted lands	289 50	
		37, 891 90
For improvements on unallotted lands		4, 810 00
For log council-house		100 00
Amount received		274, 297 73
The treaty above referred to, provides that the amount received for allotments abandoned	$10, 280 18	
Unallotted lands	6, 580 47	
Improvements on unallotted lands	4, 810 00	
		21, 670 65
shall be invested in stocks, and held in trust as a part of the Delaware general fund.		
The balance		252, 627 08

to be paid to those Indians to whom the allotments and improvements thereon belong, as stipulated in said treaty.

OTTAWA INDIAN RESERVATION.

Sales made under the provisions of the 9th article of the treaty concluded with the Ottowas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, June 24, 1862.

The sales of these lands were commenced in June, 1864, under the supervision of a special agent, and it is shown from the reports of sales transmitted to the department prior to the date of this report, that the agent had received on land sold	$45, 022 10
Amount transmitted to this office and deposited in the United States treasury	14, 418 16
The balance	30, 603 94

will be accounted for on a final settlement of the agent's accounts.

For a more concise exhibit of the trust land accounts as above reported in detail, I submit herewith a consolidated statement of the same, which I trust, will be found as complete as the nature of this report will admit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Clerk in Charge of Indian Trust Funds.

Hon. CHARLES E. MIX,
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Consolidated report of Indian trust lands, November 1, 1867.

Name of tribe for whose benefit lands are held in trust.	Treaty under provisions of which lands are sold.	Date of sale.	Number of acres unsold November 1, 1866.	Number of acres on which payment has been made since November 1, 1866.	Number of acres subject to sale November 1, 1867.	Amount of certificates unredeemed November 1, 1866.	Certificates redeemed since November 1, 1866.	Amount of interest allowed on certificates redeemed since November 1, 1866.	Certificates unredeemed November 1, 1867.	Avails of sales.
Kansas	Mar. 16, 1863	June, 1865	130,908 80	2,055 49	128,853 31	$120,807 75	$2,210 63	$370 72	$118,597 12	*$2,581 35
Winnebagoes	Apr. 15, 1859	Feb. 14, 1866	359 95	359 95						†615 85
Winnebagoes	Apr. 15, 1859	Mar. 15, 1867	33,608 75	16,144 69	3,829 95	7,404 90	4,769 60	1,262 75	2,637 30	†40,076 52
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 26, 1863		6,762 83		6,762 83					
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Oct. 1, 1859		43,810 10		43,810 10	26,574 59			26,574 59	
Chippewas and Munsees	July 4, 1866		1,113 37		1,113 37					
Delawares, (diminished reserve)	July 4, 1866	Oct. 18, 1867	92,598 33	92,598 33						†231,495 83
			309,162 13	111,158 46	184,369 56	$154,787 24	$6,980 23	$1,633 47	$147,809 01	$274,769 55
Indian lands sold under the direction of the General Land Office.										
Winnebagoes	Act of Feb. 23, 1863.	Interim of Oct. 1, 1866, and Sept. 30, '67.		1,759 07						$4,017 91
Sioux	Act of Feb. 23, 1863.	Interim of Oct. 1, 1866, and Sept. 30, '67.		6,101 40						9,276 21
				7,860 47						$13,294 12
Land sold by special agent of Interior Department.										
‡Ottawas	July 28, 1862	Since June, 1864.								$45,022 10

*Certificates and interest. †Cash. ‡The avails of the Ottawa lands represent the amount received by the agent up to April 1, 1867.

No. 130.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under stipulations of treaties, &c.*

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Assinaboines	Twenty instalments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended at the discretion of the President in such articles, goods, and provisions as he may from time to time determine, $10.000 of which may be expended in the purchase of stock animals, &c., &c.	.....	Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 18, 1866; nineteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $30,000 each.	.....	$570,000 00	.....	.....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Twenty instalments to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended in such goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, $5,000 of which to be expended in stock animals, &c.	.....	Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 27, 1866; nineteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $40,000 each.	.....	760,000 00	.....	.....
Apaches	Forty instalments, being an amount equal to $20 per capita for 800 persons, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	* Page 33, sec. 2	2d article treaty Oct. 17, 1865; thirty-eight instalments, estimated at $16,000 each, yet unappropriated.	.....	608,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary for transportation of goods, provisions, &c.	....do	2d article treaty Oct. 17, 1865	$3,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoes and Cheyennes of Upper Arkansas river.	Forty instalments, being an amount equal to $20 per capita for 2,800 persons, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	....do	7th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; thirty-eight instalments unappropriated, estimated at $56,000 each.	.....	2,128,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For transportation of goods, provisions, &c.	.....	7th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Calapooias, Molallas, and Clackamas of Willamette valley.	Five instalments of the third series of annuity for beneficial objects	Vol. 10, page 1144	2d article treaty Jan. 22, 1855; one instalment unappropriated.	.....	6,500 00	.....	.....
Comanches and Kiowas.	Forty instalments, being an amount equal to $10 per capita for 4,000 persons.	* Page 39, sec. 5	5th article treaty Oct. 18, 1865; thirty-eight instalments unappropriated, estimated at $40,000 each.	.....	1,520,000 00	.....	.....
Do	For transportation of goods, provisions, &c.	.....	5th article treaty Oct. 18, 1865	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....

* Pamphlet copy of Laws, 1st session, 39th Congress.

No. 130.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limite dannuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Chasta, Scoton, and Umpquas.	$2,000 annually for fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1122	3d article treaty Nov. 18, 1854; two instalments yet to be appropriated.		$4,000 00		
Do	Support of schools and farmer fifteen years	Vol. 10. page 1123	Same treaty, 5th article, estimated for schools, $1,200; farmer, $1,000; two appropriations due.		4,400 00		
Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek, and Black river.	For this amount to be placed to the credit of the educational fund of the Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan creek and Black river.	*Page 4, sec. 4	4th article treaty Oct. 18, 1860	$20,000 00			
Chippewas, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and New York Indians.	Education during the pleasure of Congress.	Vol. 7, page 304	5th article treaty Aug. 11, 1827	1,500 00			
Cheyennes of the Upper Platte.	This amount to be placed at the disposal of the President, to be expended by him or under his direction, in such manner as will best tend to sustain peaceable relations with said Indians.		Not published	10,000 00			
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Twenty instalments in coin, goods, implements, &c., and for education.	Vol. 10, page 1111	4th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; seven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $19,000.		133,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants and for iron and steel.	....do	5th article treaty Sept. 30, 1864; seven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $6,360 each.		44,520 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for the seventh smith, &c.	....do	Nine instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,060 each.		9,540 00		
Do	For support of a smith, assistant, and shop, and pay of two farmers during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 10, page 1112	12th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; and 3d article treaty April 7, 1866; estimated at $2,260 per annum.	2,260 00			
Do	For insurance, transportation, &c., of annuities and provisions.		Estimated at $5,762 63 per annum	5,762 63			

Chippewas, Bois Forte band.	Twenty instalments for support of one blacksmith and assistant, and for tools, iron, &c.	*Page 82, sec. 3....	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each.	.....	27,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for the support of schools, and for the instruction of the Indians in farming and purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	....do.....	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; eighteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,600 each.	.....	28,800 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments of annuity in money, goods, and other articles, in provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	....do.....	3d article treaty April 7, 1866; annuity, $3,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, ammunition, and tobacco, $1,000; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	198,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For transportation, &c., of annuity goods.....	†Page 82, sec. 6....	6th article treaty April 7, 1866	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Money, goods, support of schools, provisions, and tobacco; 4th article treaty Oct. 4, 1842; 8th article treaty Sept. 30, 1854; and 3d article treaty May 7, 1864.	Vol. 7, page 592, and vol. 10, page 1111. †Page 86, sec. 3.	Ten instalments of the second series, at $9,000 01; nine instalments to be appropriated.	.....	81,000 09	.....	.....
Do.....	Two farmers, two carpenters, two smiths, and assistants, iron and steel; same article and treaty.	....do.....	Ten instalments of the second series, at $1,400; nine instalments unappropriated.	.....	12,600 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments in money, of $20,000 each..	Vol. 10, page 1167..	3d article treaty Feb. 22, 1855; seven unexpended.	.....	140,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty-six instalments of $1,000 each, to be paid to the Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Vol. 9, page 904....	3d article treaty Aug. 2, 1847; and 5th article treaty Mar. 19, 1867; four instalments unappropriated.	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	This amount to be expended in the erection of school buildings.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Ten instalments for support of schools, in promoting the progress of the people in agriculture, and assist them to become self-sustaining, support of physician, and purchase of medicine.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867; ten instalments unappropriated.	.....	115,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	This amount for the erection of a saw-mill, with a grist-mill attached.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	This amount to be expended in the erection of houses.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	This amount to be expended in the purchase of cattle, horses, and farming utensils, &c., for opening farms, with the advice of the chiefs.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	This amount to pay for provisions, clothing, or such other articles as the President may determine.	.....	Laws not published; 3d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	This amount or so much as may be necessary, to pay the expenses of locating the reservation set apart by the 2d article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	.....	Laws not published; 6th article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	2,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	This amount to pay the expenses of negotiating treaty.	.....	Laws not published; 6th article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For insurance, transportation, &c., of annuities and provisions.	.....	Laws not published; 6th article treaty Mar. 19, 1867.	5,000 00	.....	.....	.....

*Pamphlet copy of laws, 1st session 39th Congress.

†Pamphlet copy of laws, 2d session 38th Congress.

No. 130.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands.	Money, $10,666 66; goods, $8,000, and purposes of utility, $4,000; 3d article treaty Feb. 22, 1855.	Vol. 10, page 1168..	Thirty instalments; seventeen unappropriated, estimated at $22,666 66.	.....	$385,333 32	.....	.....
Do.....	For purposes of education; same article and treaty.	....do.....	Twenty instalments of $3,000 each; seven unappropriated.	.....	21,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For support of smiths' shops; same article and treaty.	....do.....	Fifteen instalments of $2,120 each; two unappropriated.	.....	4,240 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For engineer at Leech lake; same article and treaty.	....do.....	Ten instalments of $600 each; two unappropriated.	.....	1,200 00	.....	.....
Chippewas of the Mississippi and Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewas in Minnesota.	Ten instalments of $1,500 each, to furnish Indians with oxen, log chains, &c., 5th article treaty May 7, 1864.	Vol. 15, page 694...	Six instalments unappropriated...	.....	9,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Support of two carpenters, two blacksmiths, four farm laborers, and one physician, ten years.	....do.....	Estimated at $7,700 per annum; six instalments to be appropriated.	.....	$46,200 00	.....	.....
Do.....	This amount to be applied for the support of a saw-mill, as long as the President may deem necessary.	....do.....	6th article treaty May 7, 1864; annual appropriation.	$1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, not more than five persons, to attend annuity payments to the Indians, &c.	....do.....	7th article treaty May 7, 1864.....	650 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of female teachers employed on the reservation.	Vol. 15, page 695...	13th article treaty May 7, 1864....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas.	$10,000 as annuity to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band, and $5,000 to the Pembina band, during the pleasure of the President.	*Pages 44 and 49, secs. 2 and 3.	3d article treaty Oct. 2, 1863, and 2d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; annual appropriation required.	15,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Fifteen instalments of $12,000 each, for the purpose of supplying them with gilling twine, cotton maitre, linsey, blankets, sheetings, &c.	Vol. 49, page 3.....	3d article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864, estimated for Red Lake band, $8,000; Pem-	.....	132,000 00	.....	.....

			bina band, $4,000; eleven instalments unappropriated.				
Do	One blacksmith, one physician, &c., one miller, one farmer, $3,900; iron and steel and other articles, $1,500; carpentering, &c., $1,000.	Vol. 50, page 4	4th article supplementary treaty April 12, 1864; fifteen instalments, eleven unappropriated, at $6,400 each.		70,400 00		
Do	To defray the expenses of a board of visitors, not more than three persons, to attend the annuity payments of said Chippewa Indians.	Vol. 44, page 6	6th article treaty Oct. 2, 1863; fifteen instalments of $390 each; eleven unappropriated.		4,290 00		
Do	For insurance and transportation of annuity goods, &c., and material for building mill, including machinery, iron and steel for blacksmith.	Page 272	Pamphlet copy of laws, 1st sess. 39th Congress.	10,000 00			
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods	Vol. 1, page 619	Act of Feb. 28, 1790; $3,000 per year.			$3,000 00	$60,000 00
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 99 and 614; vol. 11, pages 213 and 236.	2d article treaty Nov. 16, 1805, $3,000: 13th article treaty Oct. 18, 1820, $600; 2d article treaty Jan. 20, 1825, $6,000.			9,600 00	192,000 00
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	Vol. 7, page 212	6th article treaty Oct. 18, 1820; and 9th article treaty Jan. 20, 1825, say $920.			920 00	18,400 00
Do	Interest on $500,000, articles 10 and 13 treaty Jan. 22, 1855.	Vol. 11, pages 613 and 614.	Five per cent. for educational purposes.			25,000 00	500,000 00
Confederated tribes and bands in middle Oregon.	For beneficial objects at the discretion of the President; 2d article treaty June 25, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 964	Five instalments of $6,000 each, of the second series; two unappropriated.		12,000 00		
Do	For farmer, blacksmith, and wagon and plough maker for the term of fifteen years.	Vol. 12, page 965	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; seven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $3,500 each.		24,500 00		
Do	For physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school teacher, fifteen years.	....do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; seven instalments unappropriated, estimated at $5,600 each.		39,200 00		
Do	Salary of head chief of the confederated bands, twenty years.	....do	4th article treaty June 25, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.		6,000 00		
Do	This amount to be expended in the purchase of teams, agricultural implements, and other articles.	†Page 154, sec. 5	5th article treaty November 15, 1865.	3,500 00			
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 36, 69, and 287; vol. 11, page 700.	4th article treaty August 7, 1790, $1,500; 2d article treaty June 16, 1802, $3,000; 4th article treaty January 24, 1826, $20,000.			24,500 00	490,000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	Vol. 7, page 287	8th article treaty January 24, 1826 say $1,110.			1,100 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Vol. 7, p. 287, and vol. 11, page 700.	8th article treaty January 24, 1826, say $600.			600 00	12,000 00
Do	Allowance during the pleasure of the President	Vol. 7, pages 287 and 419.	5th article treaty February 14, 1833, and 8th article treaty January 24, 1826.	4,710 00			

*Pamphlet copy laws, 1st session 38th Congress.

†Pamphlet copy laws, 2d session 39th Congress.

No. 130.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amounts held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Creeks—Continued	Interest on $200,000 held in trust; 6th article treaty August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 700.	Five per centum for education			$10,000 00	$200,000 00
Do	Interest on $775,168 held in trust; 3d article treaty June 14, 1866.	*Page 102, sec. 3	Five per centum to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.			38,758 40	775,168 00
Do	For transportation of such articles as may be purchased for the Creek nation.	do	3d article treaty June 14, 1866	$5,000 00			
Crows	Twenty payments, to be made during the pleasure of Congress, to be expended for such useful goods, provisions, and other articles as the President may from time to time determine; $8,000 of which payment may be expended in the purchase of stock, animals, agricultural implements, &c.		Laws not published; 6th article treaty July 16, 1866; nineteen payments unappropriated, estimated at $25,000 each,		$475,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of nineteen half-breeds, in goods or money, at the discretion of the President, $50 each.		Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 16, 1866; nineteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $950 each.		18,050 00		
Do	This amount to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for pay of half-breeds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868.		7th article treaty July 16, 1866	150 00			
Do	This amount to be paid Pierre Chien, in consideration of the friendship and services rendered by him to the Crow Indians.		Laws not published; 7th article treaty July 16, 1866.	200 00			
Delawares	Life annuity to chiefs		Private act to supplementary treaty September 24, 1829, to treaty October 3, 1818.	100 00			
Do	Interest on $46,080, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 327, and vol. 10, page 1049.	Senate resolution January 19, 1838; 5th article treaty May 6, 1856.			2,304 00	46,080 00
Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	For $150,000, under the direction of the President, in twenty instalments.	Vol. 12, page 928	6th article treaty January 22, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated.		90,600 00		

Do	Twenty instalments for an agricultural school and teacher; 14th article treaty January 22, 1855.	Vol. 12, page 929	Twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at $3,000 each.		36,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for smith and carpenter shops and tools; 14th article treaty January 22, 1855.	do	Twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	do	Twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at $4,600 each.		55,200 00		
Flathead and other confederated tribes.	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 976	4th article treaty July 16, 1855; one instalment unappropriated.		5,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c., and for the employment of suitable instructors therefor.	Vol. 12, page 977	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; (agricultural and industrial school, &c., $300; pay of instructors, $1,800;) twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at $2,100 each.		25,200 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one gunsmith, one tinsmith, carpenter and joiner, and wagon and plough maker, $7,400; and keeping in repair blacksmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor, $500.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at $7,900 each.		94,800 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair flouring and saw-mill, and supplying the necessary fixtures.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at $500 each.		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of physician, $1,400; and keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing the necessary medicines, $300.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,700 each.		20,400 00		
Do	For keeping in repair the buildings of employés, &c., for twenty years.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated, estimated at $300 each.		3,600 00		
Do	For $500 per annum for twenty years for each of the head chiefs; 5th article treaty July 16, 1855.	do	Twelve instalments, unappropriated, estimated at $1,500 each year.		18,000 00		
Do	For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions.	do	5th article treaty July 16, 1855	11,920 41			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance of $157,500.	Vol. 10, page 1071	9th article treaty May 7, 1854			2,875 00	57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 9, page 842	2d article treaty January, 1846			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $100,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 10, page 1079	2d article treaty May 18, 1854			5,000 00	100,000 00
Do	Gradual payment on $200,000	do	2d article treaty May 18, 1854; $166,000 heretofore appropriated; due.		34,000 00		
Klamaths and Modocs.	Five instalments of $8,000, to be applied under the direction of the President.		2d article treaty October 14, 1864; three instalments unappropriated.		24,000 00		
Do	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and buildings for blacksmiths carpenter, wagon and plough maker, manual labor school, and hospital for twenty years.		4th article treaty October 14, 1864; nineteen instalments unappropriated, estimated at $1,000 each.		19,000 00		

* Pamphlet copy of laws, 1st session 39th Congress.

No. 130.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Klamaths and Modocs—Continued.	For purchase of tools and materials for saw and flouring mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plough maker's, shops, and books and stationery for the manual-labor school.	.....	4th article treaty October 14, 1864; twenty instalments of $1,500 each; eighteen unappropriated.	.....	$27,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plough makers, fifteen years.	.....	5th article treaty October 14, 1864; thirteen instalments of $6,000 each unappropriated.	.....	78,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	For pay of physician, miller, and two school teachers for twenty years.	.....	5th article treaty October 14, 1864; eighteen instalments of $3,600 each unappropriated.	.....	64,800 00	.....	.....
Makahs.....	Four instalments of $30,000 for beneficial objects under the direction of the President, (being the fourth series.)	Vol. 12, page 940	5th article treaty January 31, 1855; two instalments of $1,500 each unappropriated.	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for an agricultural and industrial school and teachers.	Vol. 12, page 941	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; twelve instalments of $2,500 each unappropriated.	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for smith, carpenter shops, and tools.	....do.....	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; twelve instalments of $500 each unappropriated.	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Twenty instalments for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer and physician.	....do.....	11th article treaty January 31, 1855; twelve instalments of $4,600 each unappropriated.	.....	55,200 00	.....	.....
Menomonees	Pay of miller for fifteen years	Vol. 10, page 1065	3d article treaty May 12, 1854; three instalments of $600 each unappropriated.	.....	1,800 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Fifteen equal instalments to pay $242,686 for cession of lands.	....do.....	4th article treaty May 12, 1854, and Senate amendment thereto; thirteen instalments of $16,179 06 each unappropriated.	.....	210,327 78	.....	.....
Miamies of Kansas..	Permanent provision for Smith's shop, &c., and miller.	Vol. 7, pages 191 and 194; vol. 10, page 1095.	5th article treaty October 6, 1818; 5th article treaty October 23, 1834; and 4th article treaty June	.....	.....	$1,540 00	$38,800 00

			5, 1854; say $940 for shop and $600 for miller.				
Do	Twenty instalments upon $200,000; 3d article treaty June 5, 1854.	Vol. 10, page 1094	$150,000 of said sum payable in twenty instalments of $7,500 each; twelve unappropriated.		90,000 00		
Do	Interest on $50,000, at 5 per centum	do	3d article treaty June 5, 1854			2,500 00	50,000 00
Miamies of Indiana	Interest on $221,257 86 in trust	Vol. 10, page 1099	Senate amendment to 4th article treaty June 5, 1854.			11,062 89	221,257 86
Miamies of Eel river	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 51, 91, 114 and 116.	4th article treaty 1795; 3d article treaty 1805; and 3d article treaty September, 1809, aggregate.			1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels	For keeping in repair saw and flouring mill, and furnishing suitable persons to attend the same for a period of ten years.	Vol. 12, page 981	2d article treaty December 21, 1855; two instalments of $1,500 each unappropriated.		3,000 00		
Do	For pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and for subsistence of pupils and necessary supplies.	do	2d article treaty December 21, 1855; amount necessary during the pleasure of the President.	$3,000 00			
Do	For carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings, making furniture, &c., for ten years.	Vol. 12, page 982	2d article treaty December 21, 1855; two instalments of $2,000 each unappropriated.		4,000 00		
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians	For payment of $32,500 in graduated payments	Vol. 10, page 1133	4th article treaty December 26, 1854; still unappropriated.		6,450 00		
Do	Pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, &c., twenty years.	Vol. 10, page 1134	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; seven instalments of $6,700 each unappropriated.		46,900 00		
Do	For support of an agricultural and industrial school, and support of smith and carpenter shop, and providing the necessary tools therefor.	do	10th article treaty December 26, 1854; seven instalments of $1,500 each unappropriated.		10,500 00		
Nez Percés	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 958	4th article treaty June 11, 1855; two instalments of $8,000 each unappropriated.		16,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of two schools, &c., and pay of one superintendent, teaching, and two teachers.	Vol. 12, page 959	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of $3,700 each unappropriated.		44,400 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of $9,400 each unappropriated.		112,800 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and providing the necessary tools.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of $500 each unappropriated.		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments of pay of physician, and keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing necessary medicine, &c.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of $1,700 each unappropriated.		20,400 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of $300 each unappropriated.		3,600 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for salary of head chief	do	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		6,000 00		

No. 130.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Nez Percés	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair the blacksmith, tinsmith, gunsmith, carpenter, and wagon and plough maker shops, and providing necessary tools therefor.	Vol. 12, page 959	5th article treaty June 11, 1855; twelve instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		$6,000 00		
Do	Four instalments to enable the Indians to remove and locate upon the reservation, to be expended in ploughing land and fencing lots.		4th article treaty June 9, 1863; two instalments of $20,000 each, unappropriated.		40,000 00		
Do	Sixteen instalments for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing school and boarding houses with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c., and for fencing lands as may be needed for gardening purposes, &c.		4th article treaty June 9, 1863; fourteen instalments of $3,000 each, unappropriated.		42,000 00		
Do	For salary of two subordinate chiefs		5th article treaty June 9, 1863	$1,000 00			
Do	Fifteen instalments for repair of houses, mills shops, &c., and providing necessary furniture, tools, &c.		5th article treaty June 9, 1863; fourteen instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.		35,000 00		
Do	For salary of two matrons to take charge of the boarding-schools, two assistant teachers, one farmer, one carpenter, and two millers.		5th article treaty June 9, 1863	7,600 00			
Omahas	Fifteen instalments, being the third series in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1044	4th article treaty March 16, 1854; still unappropriated at $20,000 each.		300,000 00		
Do	Ten instalments for pay of one engineer and assistant, one miller and assistant, farmer, and one blacksmith and assistant.	do	Estimated: engineer and assistant, $1,800; miller and assistant, $1,200; farmer, $900; blacksmith and assistant, $1,200; eight instalments of $5,100 each, unappropriated, 8th article treaty March 16, 1854, and 3d article treaty March 4, 1865.		40,800 00		
Do	Ten instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mills, and support of blacksmith shop	do	8th article treaty March 16 1854, and 3d article treaty March 6.		4,800 00		

	and furnishing tools for the same.		1865; eight instalments of $600 each, unappropriated.				
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per centum, for educational purposes.	Vol. 7, page 242	Senate resolution Jan. 19, 1838; 6th article treaty Jan. 2, 1835; 1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865.			$3,456 00	$69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300.000, at 5 per centum, to be paid semi-annually in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	*Page 135, sec. 1	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865			15,000 00	300,000 00
Do	For transportation of goods, p ovisions, &c	do	1st article treaty Sept. 29, 1865	3,590 00			
Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan	Four equal annual instalments of the sum of $206,000, being the unpaid part of the principal sum of $306,000.	Vol. 11, page 624	3d article treaty July 31, '55; unappropriated, at $51,500 each, to be distributed per capita in the usual manner of paying annuities.		206,000 00		
Do	For interest on $154,500, at 5 per centum, being the balance of $2 6,000.	do	3d article treaty July 31, 1855			7,725 00	154,500 00
Otoes and Missourias.	Fifteen instalments, being the third series, in money or otherwise.	Vol. 10, page 1039	4th article treaty March 15, 1854; unappropriated, at $900 each.		135,000 00		
Pawnees	For annuity goods and such articles as may be necessary for them.	Vol. 11, page 729	2d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857			30,000 00	
Do	For the support of two manual-labor schools during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 11, page 730	3d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857	10,000 00			
Do	For pay of two teachers, under direction of the President.	do	3d article treaty Sept. 24, 1857	1,200 00			
Do	For purchase of iron, steel, and other necessaries for the shops during the pleasure of the President.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857	500 00			
Do	For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be gunsmith and tinsmith.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriation.	1,200 00			
Do	For compensation of two strikers or apprentices	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriation.	480 00			
Do	For farming utensils and stock during the pleasure o the President.	do	4 h article treaty Sept. 24, 1857	1,200 00			
Do	For pay of farmer	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriation.	600 00			
Do	Ten instalments for pay of miller at the discretion of t e President.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; one instalment unappropriated.		600 00		
Do	Ten instalments for pay of an engineer at the discretion of the President.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; one instalment unappropriated.		1,200 00		
Do	For compensation to apprentices to assist in working the mill.	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriation.	500 00			
Do	For keeping in repair grist and saw mills	do	4th article treaty Sept. 24, 1857; annual appropriation.	300 00			
Poncas	Ten instalments of the second series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Vol. 12, page 997	2d article treaty March 12, 1858; six instalments of $10,000 each, unappropriated.		60,000 00		
Do	Ten instalments for manual-labor school	Vol. 12, page 998	2d article treaty March 12, 1858; one instalment unappropriated.		5,000 00		
Do	Ten instalments during the pleasure of the President, for aid in agricultural and mechanical pursuits.	do	2d article treaty March 12, 1858; one instalment due.		7,500 00		

* Pamphlet copy of laws, 2d session 39th Congress.

No. 130.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Poncas	This amount to pay the Ponca tribe of Indians for indemnity for spoliation committed upon them.	*Page 128, sec. 3	2d article treaty March 12, 1858; 3d article supplementary treaty March 10, 1865.	$15,080 00			
Do	This amount to defray the expenses of negotiating a treaty with said Indians.	*Page 128, sec. 4	4th article supplementary treaty March 10, 1865.	4,010 00			
Pottawatomies	Life annuities to chiefs	Vol. 7, pages 379, 433.	3d article treaty of Oct. 20, 1832, $200; 3d article treaty of Sept. 26, 1837, $700.	900 00			
Do	Permanent annuity in money	Vol. 7, pages 51, 114, 185, 317, 320 and 855.	4th article treaty 1795, $1,000; 3d article treaty 1809, $500; 3d article treaty 1818, $2,500; treaty 1828, $2,000; 2d article treaty July, 1829, $16,000; 10th article treaty June, 1846, $300.			$22,300 00	$446,000 00
Do	Education during the pleasure of Congress	Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, and 401.	3d article treaty Oct. 16, 1826; 2d article treaty Sept. 20, 1828, and 4th article treaty Oct. 27, 1832, $5,000.	5,000 00			
Do	Permanent provisions for three smiths	Vol. 7, pages 296, 318, and 321.	2d article treaty Sept. 20, 1828; 3d article treaty Oct. 16, 1826, and 2d article treaty July 29, 1829	2,820 00			
Do	Permanent provisions for furnishing salt	Vol. 7, page 320	2d article treaty July 29, 1829; estimated at $437 50.	437 50			
Do	Interest on $643,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 9, page 854	7th art. treaty June 5 and 17, 1846			32,150 00	643,000 00
Pottawatamies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 106	2d article treaty Nov. 17, 1807			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	Provision for education and for smith and farmer and smiths' shop during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 425	3d article treaty May 13, 1833, $1,000 per year for education, and $1,660 for smith, farmer, &c., $2,660.	2,660 00			
Qui-nai-elts & Quil-leh-utes.	For $25,000, being the fourth series, to be expended for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, four instalments.	Vol. 12, page 972	4th article treaty July 1, 1855; two instalments of $1,300 each, unappropriated.		$2,600 00		

Do	Twenty instalments for support of agricultural and industrial school and for the employment of suitable instructors.	Vol. 12, page 973	10th article treaty July 1, 1855, twelve instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.		30,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter shop and tools.	do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; twelve instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for the employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician	do	10th article treaty July 1, 1855; twelve instalments of $4,600 each, unappropriated.		55,200 00		
Rogue Rivers	Sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock.	Vol. 10, page 1019	3d article treaty Sept. 10, 1853; two instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.		5,000 00		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 85	3d article treaty Nov. 3, 1804			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 541	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 596	2d article treaty Oct. 11, 1842			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per centum	Vol. 7, page 513	2d article treaty Oct. 21, 1837			7,870 00	157,400 00
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, per 8th article treaty, August 7, 1856.	Vol. 11, page 702	$25,000 annuities			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per centum	†Page 72, sec. 3	3d article treaty March 21, 1866; for support of schools, &c.			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, pages 161 and 179.	4th article treaty Sept. 29, 1817, $500; 4th article treaty Sept. 17, 1817, $500.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provisions for smith and smith's shop and miller, during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 349	4th article treaty Feb. 28, 1831, say $1,660.	1,660 00			
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	Vol. 4, page 442	Act Feb. 19, 1841, $6,000			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 9, page 35	Act June 27, 1846, $3,750			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Act June 27, 1846, $2,152 50			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuities	Vol. 7, page 119	4th article treaty Sept. 17, 1818			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Provisions for support of smiths and smiths' shop during the pleasure of the President.	Vol. 7, page 352	4th article treaty July 20, 1831	1,060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuities for education	Vol. 7, pages 51 and 160, and vol. 10, page 1056.	4th article treaty Aug. 3, 1795; 3d article treaty May 10, 1854, and 4th art. treaty Sept. 29, 1817			3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per centum	Vol. 10, page 1056	3d article treaty May 10, 1854			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones—Eastern bands.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, to be applied under the direction of the President.	‡Vol. 1, page 107	5th article treaty July 2, 1863; sixteen instalments unappropriated.		160,000 00		
Shoshones — Goship bands.	Twenty instalments of $1,000 each, to be applied under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, page 682	7th article treaty Oct. 7, 1863; sixteen instalments unappropriated.		16,000 00		
Shoshones — Northwestern bands.	Twenty instalments of $5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 13, page 663	3d article treaty July 30, 1863; sixteen instalments unappropriated.		80,000 00		
Shoshones — Western bands.	Twenty instalments of $5,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the President.	§Vol. 2, page 557	7th article treaty Oct. 1, 1863; sixteen instalments unappropria'd.		80,000 00		

* Pamphlet copy of laws, 2d session 39th Congress.
‡ Pamphlet copy of laws, 1st session 38th Congress.
† Pamphlet copy of laws, 1st session 39th Congress.
§ Pamphlet copy of laws, 2d session 38th Congress.

No. 130.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Sioux of Dakota—Blackfeet band.	Twenty instalments of $7,000 each, to be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	.....	4th article treaty Oct. 19, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	$126,000 00	.....	.....
Sioux of Dakota—Lower Brulé band.	Twenty instalments of $6,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	.....	4th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	108,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Five instalments of $2,500 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	.....	6th article treaty Oct. 14, 1865; four instalments unappropriated.	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
Do.	For pay of farmer	*Page 30, sec. 3	6th article treaty October 14, 1865	$1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Do	For support of one blacksmith, and for tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop.	....do	6th article treaty October 14, 1865	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Minneconjou band	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 26, sec. 4	4th article treaty October 10, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	180,000 00	.....	.....
Onk-pah-pah band	Twenty instalments of $9,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 69, sec. 4	4th article treaty October 20, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	162,000 00	.....	.....
Ogallalla band	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 68, sec. 4	4th article treaty October 28, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	180,000 00	.....	.....
Sans Arc band	Twenty instalments of $8,460 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 52, sec. 4	4th article treaty October 20, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	151,200 00	.....	.....
Do	Five instalments of $950 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and for improvements.	*Page 52, sec. 5	5th article treaty October 20, 1865; four instalments unappropriated.	.....	3,800 00	.....	.....
Two Kettles band	Twenty instalments of $6,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 44, sec. 4	4th article treaty October 19, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.	.....	108,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Five instalments of $2,825 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements.	*Page 44, sec. 5	5th article treaty October 19, 1865; four instalments unappropriated.	.....	11,300 00	.....	.....

Do	For pay of farmer, the erection and support of blacksmith shop, and furnishing tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop.	*Page 44, sec. 6	6th article treaty October 19, 1865; for farmer, $1,000; erection of blacksmith shop, $500; support of blacksmith, &c., $1,500.	3,000 00			
Upper Yanctonais band.	Twenty instalments of $10,000 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 64, sec. 4	4th article treaty October 28, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.		180,000 00		
Yanctonais band	Twenty instalments of $10,500 each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	*Page 56, sec. 4	4th article treaty October 20, 1865; eighteen instalments unappropriated.		185,000 00		
Do	Five instalments of $2,875 each, to be expended in agricultural implements and improvements.	*Page 56, sec. 5	5th article treaty October 20, 1865; four instalments unappropriated.		11,500 00		
Do	For pay of farmer, the erection and support of blacksmith shop, and furnishing tools, iron and steel, and other articles necessary for the blacksmith shop.	do	5th article treaty October 20, 1865; for farmer, $1,000; erection of blacksmith shop, $500; support of blacksmith, &c., $1,500.	3,000 00			
Do	For transportation and delivering articles purchased for the several bands of Sioux Indians.			20,000 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Vol. 7, page 46	6th article treaty November 11, 1794, $4,500.			$4,500 00	$90,000 00
Sklallams	For instalments on $60,000, being the fourth series, under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 934	5th article treaty January 26, 1855; two instalments of $3,000 each, appropriated.		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for teachers.	Vol. 12, page 935	11th article treaty January 26, 1855; twelve instalments of $2,500 each, unappropriated.		30,000 00		
Do	Twenty years' employment of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	do	11th article treaty January 26, 1855; twelve instalments of $4,600 each, unappropriated.		55,200 00		
Tabequache band of Utahs.	Ten instalments of $20,000 each	Vol. 13, page 675	8th article treaty October 7, 1863; (goods, $10,000; provisions, $10,000;) six instalments unappropriated.		120,000 00		
Do	Five instalments of $10,000 each, for the purpose of agriculture and purchase of farming utensils, stock, &c.	do	10th article treaty October 7, 1863, and Senate amendment thereto; one instalment unappropriated.		10,000 00		
Do	For purchase of iron, steel, and tools for blacksmith shop, and pay of blacksmith and assistant.	do	10th article treaty October 7, 1863; iron and steel, &c., $220; blacksmith and assistant, $1,100.	1,320 00			
Do	For insurance, transportation, &c., of goods, provisions, and stock.			5,000 00			
Umpquas and Calapooias of Umpqua Valley, Oregon.	Five instalments of the third series of annuities for beneficial objects under the direction of the President.	Vol. 10, page 1126	3d article treaty November 29, 1854; two instalments of $1,700 each, unappropriated.		3,400 00		
Do	Support of teachers, &c., twenty years	Vol. 10, page 1127	6th article treaty November 29, 1854; seven instalments of $1,450 each, unappropriated.		10,150 00		
Do	Support of physician fifteen years	do	6th article treaty November 29, 1854; two instalments of $2,000 each, unappropriated.		4,000 00		

*Pamphlet copy laws, 1st session 39th Congress.

No. 130.—*Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Names of tribes.	Description of annuities, stipulations, &c.	Reference to laws; Statutes at Large.	Number of instalments yet unappropriated, explanations, remarks, &c.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which five per cent. is annually paid; and amounts which, invested at five per cent., would produce permanent annuities.
Umpquas, Cow Creek band.	Twenty instalments of $550 each	Vol. 10, page 1027	3d article treaty September 19, 1853; six instalments yet due.		$3,300 00		
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	Five instalments of the second series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Vol. 12, page 946	2d article treaty June 9, 1855. two instalments of $6,000 each, unappropriated.		1,200 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for pay of two millers, one farmer, one superintendent of farming operations, two school teachers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, and one carpenter and joiner.	Vol. 12, page 947	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of $11,200 each, unappropriated.		134,400 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for mill fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	....do	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of $3,000 each, unappropriated.		36,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments of $1,500 each, for the head chiefs of these bands, ($500 each.)	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments unappropriated.		20,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for salary of son of Pio-pio-mox-mox.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of $100 each, unappropriated.		1,200 00		
Winnebagoes	For interest on $1,000,000 at five per centum	Vol. 7, page 546, and Vol. 12, page 628.	4th article treaty November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment July 17, 1862.			$50,000 00	$1,000,000 00
Do	Thirty instalments of interest on $85,000	Vol. 9, page 879	4th article treaty October 13, 1846; nine instalments of $4,250 each, unappropriated.		38,250 00		
Wall-pah-pe tribe of Snake Indians.	Five instalments of $2,000 each, under the direction of the President.	*Page 22, sec. 7	7th article treaty August 12, 1865; four instalments unappropriated.		8,000 00		
Yakamas	Five instalments of the second series for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Vol. 12, page 953	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; two instalments of $8,000 each, unappropriated.		16,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for support of two schools, one of which to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping them in repair, and providing furniture, books, and stationery.	....do	4th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		6,000 00		

Do	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of teaching and two teachers.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of $3,200 each, unappropriated.		38,400 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one farrier, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of $11,400 each, unappropriated.		136,800 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair hospital and furnishing medicines, &c., and pay of physician.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of $1,700 each, unappropriated, (physician, $1,400; hospital, &c., $300.)		20,400 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair grist and saw mill, and furnishing the necessary tools therefor.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of $300 each, unappropriated.		3,600 00		
Do	For salary of head chief for twenty years	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plough maker's shops, and furnishing tools therefor.	....do	5th article treaty June 9, 1855; twelve instalments of $500 each, unappropriated.		6,000 00		
Yaneton tribe of Sioux.	Ten instalments of $65,000 each, to be paid to them or expenced for their benefit.	Vol. 11, page 744...	4th article treaty April 19, 1858; one instalment unappropriated.		65,000 00		
	Total			277,280 54	12,458,251 09	421,673 79	7,833,475 86

* Pamphlet copy laws, 2d session 39th Congress.

No. 131.—*Statement showing the population, wealth, and education of the different tribes of Indians within the United States for* 1867.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Northern superintendency.														
Winnebagoes	.....	.....	1,695	$26,270	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omahas	.....	.....	995	82,400	1	.....	40	22	...	1	Presbyterian	$2,554	.....	6 missionaries
Ottoes and Missourias	.....	.....	487	20,000	....	.....	45	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawnees	.....	.....	2,935	100,000	2	.....	40	28	1	1	Episcopal	.....	.....	.....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	.....	.....	77	3,000	....	Iowa Reserves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowas	.....	.....	254	14,000	....	.....	26	14	....	1	Methodist	.....	.....	1, Rev. N. Williams
Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux*	.....	.....	7,885	.....	1	Fort Laramie	30	20	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyennes*	.....	.....	1,800	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoes*	.....	.....	750	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee Sioux	.....	.....	1,340	9,163	2	Agency & St. John's	171	130	6	8	A. B. C. F. M	1,400	$50	3 Presbyt'n, 7 Episcop.
Central superintendency.														
Pottawatomies of the Mississippi	1,092	1,088	2,180	235,700	1	St. Mary's Pot watomie Reserve.	141	112	5	5	Catholic	.....	.....	13 male, 12 female
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	281	434	715	43,259	1	Mission at agency	12	6	1	1	Methodist	.....	.....	1, Rev. Jas. Rogers
Chippewas and Christians	32	52	84	10,839	1	Mis'n at reservat'n	7	5	1	....	Moravian	.....	.....	1, Rev. G. Roming
Miamies of Kansas	36	81	117	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas.	98	120	218	20,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnees†	315	406	721	880,103	....	Shawneetown	22	20	1	....	Friends	.....	.....	.....
Delawares	432	620	1,052	135,390	1	.....	42	39	....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas or Kaws	248	360	658	.....	1	.....	35	29	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoos‡	144	138	282	41,507	....	.....	13	5	....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawas*	.....	.....	200	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowas and Comanches*	.....	.....	4,000	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Apaches*	.....	.....	800	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arapahoes and Cheyennes	.....	.....	2,800	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern superintendency.														
Creeks	5,737	6,557	12,294	120,000	14	Neighborhood	250	250	8	6	.....	.....	.....	Mission not yet fully in operation.
Cherokees*	.....	.....	14,000	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Choctaws*			12,500										
Chickasaws*			4,500										
Seminoles	1,086	1,150	2,236	25,000							Presbyterian		1, Rev. I. R. Ramsey.
Osages	1,275	1,137	2,412	34,445	1		40	33	2				
Quapaws	122	143	265	15,600	1	Kansas	12	2	2		Catholic		3 missionaries.
Senecas and Shawnees	90	111	201	11,000									
Senecas	45	47	92	7,000									
Wichitas			364										
Keechies			127										
Wacoes			124										
Tawaccaras			143										
Caddoes and Ionies			347										
Shawnees			486										
Delawares			98										
Indians belonging to some of these tribes not at their agencies*			1,000										
New Mexico superintendency.													
Mohuache Utes	256	338	594	18,135									
Jicarilla Apaches	451	462	1,045	16,965									
Navajoes	3,480	3,840	7,320	15,930									
Pueblos* §			7,000								Catholic		
Capote Utes & Webinoche Utes*			1,050										
Wamenuche Utes* ‖			1,100										
Mescalero Apaches and Mimbres*			750										
Captives in peonage*			2,000										
Colorado superintendency.													
Tabequache Utes Grand River and Uintah Utes	2,500	2,500	5,000										
Idaho superintendency.													
Nez Percés	1,220	1,670	3,000	218,000	1	Agency	15	1	1				
Coeur d'Alenes and Kootenays			700										
Boise and Bruneau Shoshones, &c			400										
Kammas Prairie Shoshones, &c			2,000										
Dakota superintendency.													
Lower Brulé Sioux	800	800	1,600	33,000									
Lower Yanctonias Sioux ¶	1,125	1,125	2,250	41,250		Agency¶	10	15		1			
Two Kettle Sioux	375	375	750	13,750									
Blackfeet Sioux	600	600	1,200	22,000									
Minneconjou Sioux	1,530	1,530	3,060	55,000									
Oncpapas	1,500	1,500	3,000	55,000									
Ogallallas	1,500	1,500	3,000	55,000									

* Report of April, 1867. † Manual labor; No. of scholars given is the average attendance. ‡ This school was established by government in 1866. § Not time allowed to take census.
‖ Agent proposes to start industrial school. ¶ Taught by agent's wife; this school clearly demonstrates that Indians can be instructed.

No. 131.—*Statement showing the population, wealth, and education of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Upper Yanctonais	1,200	1,200	2,400	$44,000										
Sans Arcs	360	360	720	13,200										
Poncas*			980											
Yanctons	1,204	1,296	2,500	20,000										
Arickarees*			1,500											
Gros Ventres*			400											
Mandans*			400											
Assinaboines*			2,640											
Montana superintendency.														
Flatheads*			558											
Upper Pend d'Oreilles*			918											
Kootenays*			287											
Blackfeet*			2,450											
Piegans*			1,870											
Bloods*			2,150											
Gros Ventres*			1,500											
Crows*			3,900											
Washington superintendency.														
Yakamas, &c			3,400	$90,000	2	Fort Simcoe	11	9	2	1	M. E. Church	$100	‖$800	
Quinaielts, Quillehutes, Quoets, &c.	242	332	574	2,000										
Sklallams and others	390	410	800	40,000			9	4	1	1	Methodist			
Lummi and others	428	410	838											
Tulalip and others	886	910	1,796		1		52				Roman Catholic			
Puyallup and others	625	676	1,301		1		18				No denomination		4,000	No missionaries.
Makahs and others	320	360	680		1		13	6	1					
Colville, Spokane, Pend d'Oreilles, &c			3,000											
California superintendency.														
Round Valley*			1,389											

Hoopa Valley	330	220	550		1	Pr'y sch'l Hoopa val					Congregational	75		
Smith River	170	225	395	360										
Tule River	559	646	1,205	1,000										
Mission Indians*			3,300											
Coahuilas and others*			4,400											
King's River*			14,900											
Oregon superintendency.														
Umatilla Reserve	321	428	759	185,000			15	25	2					
Warm Springs Reserve‡	394	532	926	56,450	1		15	9	1					
Grande Ronde Reserve	709	698	1,407	52,384	2		15	14	1	1	Roman Catholic			
Alsea agency			525											
Siletz agency	1,078	1,210	2,288	5,570	1		7	7	1					
Klamath, &c. §			2,000											
Tribes not under supervision of agents			5,100											
Utah superintendency.														
Eastern Shoshones			2,000											
Northwestern Shoshones			1,800											
Western Shoshones			2,000											
Goship and Weber Utes			1,750											
Utahs			11,300											
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, &c			2,400											
Nevada superintendency.														
Bannacks†			1,500											
Shoshones*			2,000											
Pi-Utes*			4,200											
Washoes*			500											
Arizona superintendency.														
Papagos	3,000	3,000	6,000	125,000										
Pima	3,000	3,000	6,000	12,000										
Maricopa	400	400	800	100,000										
Tame Apaches	30	40	70											
Yumas, Yavapais, Mohaves, Hulapais			9,500											
Apaches			10,000											
New York agency.														
Cattaraugus	707	667	1,374	85,000	10		190	190	1	10				3 Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian.
Cayugas with Senecas	62	97	159	9,000										None
Onondagas with Senecas	70	73	143	9,500										3 Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian.

*Report of April, 1867. † No schools last year. ‡ Largest number of scholars attending during the year was twenty-four. § Manual-labor system adopted. ‖ To build churches.

No. 131.—*Statement showing the population, wealth, and education of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Population.			Wealth in individual property.	Schools.		No. of scholars.		No. of teachers.		Under charge of what denomination.	Amount contributed by any religious society.	Amount contributed by individual Indians.	Number of missionaries and their names and denominations.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Number.	Location.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
Allegheny	444	453	897	$56,000	6		106	79	....	6				2 Presbyt'n & Method.
Tonawanda	274	307	581	70,000	2		45	50	....	2				1 Baptist
Tuscaroras	175	192	367	68,000	2		47	46	....	2				2 Baptist & Presbyt'n.
Oneidas	87	105	192	15,000	2		40	14	....	2				1 Methodist.
Oneidas with Onondagas	39	59	98	5,000	....		....	....	....	....				1 Methodist
Onondagas	157	168	325	17,000	1		85	69	....	1				1 Methodist
Michigan agency.														
Chippewas of Lake Superior	509	551	1,060	12,000	2	Nuse Bay	59	63	1	1	Catholic, Methodist	$750	$196	2 Missionaries
Ottawas and Chippewas	2,419	2,701	5,120	272,498	13	Sheboygan	237	160	5	8	Methodist, Presbyt'n	1,550	328	10 Missionaries*
Chippewas of Saginaw	756	794	1,550	38,807	5	Isabella county	116	80	1	4	Methodist	850	160	4 Missionaries
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	117	115	232	50,000	2	Botash creek	27	22	1	1	Catholic	200	400	
Pottawatomies of Huron	22	24	46	3,290	....		....	....	....	....		....	....	
Green Bay agency.														
Stockbridges and Munsees	....	....	492	3,290	1	Reserve	....	....	....	....	Presbyterian	750	....	1. Jere. Slingerland
Oneidas	553	580	1,133	72,500	2		93	81	2	....	Methodist	....	....	1. E. A. Goodnough
Menomonees	625	768	1,393	27,890	3		56	83	....	3	Catholic	400	....	1. Father Cajetan
Chippewas of Lake Superior.														
Various bands	....	....	4,500	....	1		19	33	....	1		....	....	

* Three Methodist, four Catholics, two Presbyterians, and one Congregational.

No. 132.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1867 *of the different tribes of Indians in connection with the United States.*

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley raised		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Northern superintendency.																					
Winnebagoes	*200	500	400		2	10,000	$10,000	15,000	$7,500							3,500	$1,750	2,500	$625		
Omahas	*540	400		35	17			12,000	6,000							250	250				
Otoes and Missourias	*450	250	120	11	2	500	1,000	4,600	4,000												
Pawnees		1,000	114	8	3	240	240	21,400	10,700			240	$120			75	75				
Sac and Foxes of Missouri	†16,000	40		2				400	120												
Iowas	†16,000	450		8	12			7,500	2,150							300	150	50	10		
Santee Sioux	*130	150	50		8																
Upper Platte Indians								5,700	8,550							300	450				
Central superintendency.																					
Pottawatomies		1,995		8	610	2,600	5,200	7,000	3,500			4,000	2,000			7,000	7,000	400	200		
Sac and Foxes of Mississippi	*135	350		90	‡65			10,000	7,500							150	225				
Chippewas and Munsees	15,760	273		7	17			6,000	4,500			540	324			600	900				
Osage river agency Indians	†111,880	1,800		27	31			4,500	4,500												
Shawnees	†200,000	2,567		61	71	2,147	32,200	52,263	26,131			3,018	1,400			3,680	1,840				
Delawares	†105,000	2,000		75	225	2,125	4,250	50,000	25,000			2,500	1,250			10,000	5,000	700	350		
Kansas	†80,640	300	70	137	5			5,800	2,780							600	600				
Kickapoos	†28,585	1,082	67	3	49	544	816	42,320	10,580			270	108			2,740	1,370	560	140	320	320
Ottawas	†76,000																				
Kiowas and Comanches																					
Arapahoes																					
Southern superintendency.																					
Creeks	*5,074	6,000		50	3,500			130,000	130,000			1,000	1,000			2,000	3,500	500	500		
Cherokees	*21,400																				
Choctaws	*10,427																				
Chickasaws																					
Seminoles	†200,000	1,850			275	100	300	111,000	83,250			300	300			4,800	6,200	2,300	1,150		
Osages	†4,38	600			35	700	1,400	3,000	3,000			150	75			200	300				
Quapaws	†960,000	400			50			1,500	1,500							200	200				
Senecas and Shawnees	†65,000	300			40			6,000	6,000							200	200				
Senecas	†65,000	200			25			400	400							125	125				
Wichitas		25						500	500												

* Square miles. † Acres. ‡ Stone.

No. 132.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1867 *of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley raised		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Keechies		10						200	$200												
Wacoes		10						200	200												
Tawaccaras		12						240	240												
Caddoes and Ionies																					
Shawnees																					
Delawares																					
New Mexico superintendency.																					
Mohuache Utes																					
Jicarilla Apaches	†1,280	5																			
Navajoes	*1,600	1,000	3,000					3,596	30,716												
Pueblos	†439,664																				
Capote Utes																					
Wamenuche Utes																					
Mescalero Apaches																					
Colorado superintendency.																					
Tabequache Utes																					
Grand River Uintah Utes	*8,800																				
Dakota superintendency.																					
Lower Brulé Sioux		30		13	4			900	3,150							300	$1,500				
Lower Yanctonias Sioux		30						900	3,150							305	1,500				
Two Kettle Sioux		40						1,200	4,200							300	1,500				
Blackfeet Sioux		10						300	1,050							5	250				
Minneconjou		10						300	1,050							50	250				
Oncpapas		5						150	525							25	125				
Ogallallas																					
Upper Yanctonias																					
Sans Arcs		10						300	1,050												
Poncas	†57,600	250	30	5	12			12,000	15,000												
Yanctons	†400,000	1,000		6	50			30,000	30,000							50	100				
Arickarees																					
Gros Ventres																					
Mandans																					

Assinaboines																						
Idaho superintendency.																						
Nez Percés	*10,000	4,200	85	13	14	15,000	$30,000	11,500	23,000			3,500	$5,250			20,000	20,000	650	$1,000		
Cœur d'Alenes																					
Boise & Bruneau Shoshones																					
Kammas Prairie Shoshones																					
Montana superintendency.																					
Flatheads, Upper Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenays	*5,950																				
Washington superintendency.																					
Klikatats, Yakamas, &c	*2,000	1,800	100	50	25	8,000	12,000	2,000	2,000			2,000	2,000			6,000	3,000	2,000	500		
Lummies and others		255	8	170	5	150	15									13,000	9,000	100	50		
Puyallup and others	ǂ4,480	280	8	63	8	300	300							50	$37	12,400	6,200	600	300		
Sklallam		40	60	54	1											2,000	1,000	500	100		
Quinaielts and Quillehutes	ǂ3,840	26	10		5											3,000	2,000	100	35		
Makahs	*20	13	30	12	70											3,500	3,500	50	50		
Colville		1,010		2	61	2,705	5,310					750	750			1,175	1,773				
California superintendency.																					
Round Valley	ǂ25,000		1,360	9	14	8,500	7,650	10,000	8,400			3,200	5,000	3,500	2,500	4,000	4,800	6,000	1,800		
Hoopa Valley	ǂ38,400		1,000	7	17	4,127	9,904	100	200			70	1,400			1,600	3,998				
Smith River	ǂ1,387	250		50	2	1,125	1,000	20	30			1,350	1,200			4,500	2,000	250	350		
Tule River	ǂ1,280		350	11	12	3,963	4,200	400	533	1,000	$1,066			800	766	68	84	100	133		
Mission Indians																					
Coahuillas																					
King's River																					
Oregon superintendency.																					
Warm Springs Reserve	*1,800	435	50	25	27	6,400	6,400	460	575					180	170	1,025	768	600	600		
Grande Ronde Reserve	*1,683	1,209	117	30	145	7,718	11,577	12,100	12,100							5,900	4,400	770	385		
Siletz Reserve, Alsea Reserve	*1,720	1,095	426	43	225	1,525	1,975					12,800	10,240			49,800	49,800	770	924		
		175	31	41	53	308	390	750	750							26,250	26,250	8,500	10,200		
Umatilla Reserve	*800	1,300	60	2	24	7,700	5,775	2,000	1,500			1,800	1,350			3,000	2,250				
Klamath	*1,200		16		4	10	15							120	180	150	135	160	100		
Utah superintendency.																					
Eastern Bannacks and Shoshones, Northwestern Shoshones, Goships, and Weber Utes, Utahs		100				1,400	2,800									800	800	2,000	2,000		

* Square miles. ǂ Acres.

No. 132.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1867 *of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Size of reserve.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley rais'd.		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
						Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Nevada superintendency.																					
Bannacks	*500																				
Shoshones																					
Pi-Utes	*500																				
Washoes																					
Arizona superintendency.																					
Pimo Papagos, Tame Apaches.	†64,000	8,400				39,500	$47,799	14,933	$16,919												
Mohaves, Yumas, &c	†75,000																				
New York agency.																					
Cattaraugus	†21,680	5,000		90	98	4,000	10,000	8,000	9,000			8,000	$4,800			4,000	$3,200	100	$100		
Alleghany	†3*,469	2,000		120	50			4,000	4,500			300	1,800			3,000	2,400	50	25		
Tonawanda	†7,000	2,500		30	100	3,500	7,825	3,000	3,300	500	$500	5,000	3,000	400	$320	3,500	2,800	50	25		
Tuscarora	†6,000	3,500		40	60	6,000	13,250	7,000	6,300	200	200	4,000	2,400	300	240	3,500	2,800	70	35		
Oneida	†288	260		15	8	500	1,050	1,000	900			2,000	1,200			500	400				
Onondaga	†61,000	1,650		45	40	2,000	4,500	3,500	3,500			1,600	750			600	480				
Green Bay agency.																					
Stockbridges and Munsees	†46,080	170		1	31	120	210	776	465	88	110	690	276			1,265	632	50	17		
Oneidas	†61,000	3,444		43	109	5,040	9,230	11,145	6,965	945	945	10,480	4,192			12,945	6,472	732	219		
Menomonees	†230,400	487		94	100			6,400	3,840	450	462	1,500	600			6,000	3,000	500	125		
Michigan agency.																					
Chippewas of Lake Superior	*100	460		2	76			500	1,000							6,200	6,200	100	50	1,000	$2,000
Ottawas and Chippewas	*1,000	7,946		137	503	1,851	3,994	21,832	18,047	25	33	13,730	7,191			86,674	51,469	306	78		
Chippewas of Saginaw, and Swan Creek and Black River.	*200	1,612		34	138	792	2,376	3,343	6,686			245	245			4,263	4,263	266	100		
Chippewas, Pottawatomies, and others.	(‡)	654		5	39	800	1,600	5,140	2,109							1,550	579				
Pottawatomies of Huron	(‡)	120		1	5			100	75							100	75	25	6		

Agency of the Chippewas of the Mississippi.																					
Mississippi Indians	*3,200	150	1	.....	12	.....	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish.	*400	350	10	.....	9	.....	.....	3,000	4,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Lake Indians Pembina Indians	*5,000	200	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	4,000	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox agency of Iowa.																					
Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1,500	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Special agency, Wisconsin.																					
Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies.	.....	70	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	.....	76,065	7,572	1,791	7,258	151,182	25,886	687,668	584,336	3,208	3,316	85,033	60,223	5,350	4,213	334,917	301,178	30,429	20,322	1,320	2,320

* Square miles. † Acres. ‡ No reserve.

No. 132.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1867 *of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine owned		Sheep owned		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce—remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Northern superintendency.																	
Winnebagoes	1,800	$9,000	250	$18,000	134	$12,620	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250,000	
Omahas	100	500	1,200	72,000	90	3,150	20	$150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5,000	19,600	
Otoes and Missourias	100	1,100	257	18,275	6	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	$30	.....	.....	4,000	33,560	
Pawnees	50	250	1,400	84,500	6	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000	7,000	
Sac and Foxes of Missouri	20	65	60	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Iowas	100	350	110	3,300	150	4,600	100	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Santee Sioux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Upper Platte Indians	500	3,000	75	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	
Central superintendency.																	
Pottawatomies	2,000	8,000	2,300	92,000	2,100	46,200	1,100	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	3,000	$5,000 worth garden vegetables.
Sac and Foxes of Mississippi	100	400	1,100	3,300	89	1,780	118	354	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	
Chippewas and Munsees	75	300	55	2,200	95	1,900	125	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Osage river agency Indians	230	720	270	13,500	260	2,600	180	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Shawnees	540	2,500	367	23,135	310	6,180	637	4,477	40	$140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Delawares	400	3,000	550	38,500	925	18,500	2,000	15,000	500	2,500	4,000	1,000	.....	.....	2,800	250,000	
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	
Kickapoos	400	2,000	237	12,850	159	6,360	577	1,731	31	62	*1,220	610	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Ottowas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Kiowas and Comanches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Arapahoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Southern superintendency.																	
Creeks	3,000	15,000	3,500	52,500	15,000	150,000	8,000	16,000	800	1,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	1,000 gallons sorghum syrup.
Cherokees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Choctaws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Chickasaws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Seminoles	175	1,750	525	10,500	1,300	7,800	1,000	3,000	50	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800	.....	Vegetable crop large.
Osages	100	700	1,200	240,000	75	1,400	40	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000	.....	
Quapaws	50	250	250	6,250	3	100	35	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	
Senecas and Shawnees	50	250	100	2,600	100	2,500	50	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Senecas	30	150	65	1,950	50	1,000	50	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wichitas	.....	.....	225	3,375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Keechies	.....	.....	100	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Wacoes	.....	.....	170	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	
Tawaccaras	.....	.....	120	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Caddoes and Ionies	.....	.....	130	1,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			

Shawnees			200	3,000													
Delawares			60	900													
New Mexico superintendency																	
Mohuache Utes			279	18,175											2,000		The products issued to military.
Jicarilla Apaches			261	16,965											3,000		
Navajoes			550	11,000					940	1,880							
Pueblas																	
Capote Utes																	
Wamenuche Utes																	
Mescalero Apaches			300	1,500											2,000		
Colorado superintendency.																	
Tabequache Utes																	
Grand river Uintah Utes			6,000	180,000	200	6,000			5,000	15,000					8,000		
Dakota superintendency.																	
Lower Brulé Sioux			300	30,000											5,000		
Lower Yanctonais Sioux			375	37,500											9,375		
Two Kettle Sioux			125	12,500											1,875		
Blackfeet Sioux			200	20,000											5,000		
Minneconjou			510	51,000											12,750		
Onepapas			500	50,000											12,500		
Ogallallas			500	50,000											12,500		
Upper Yanctonais			400	40,000											1,000		
Sans Arcs															3,000		
Poncas	250	1,500	160	8,000	35	2,600									3,000		
Yanctons	250	1,500	500	15,000	350	14,500											300 cows to be delivered.
Arickarees																	
Gros Ventres																	
Mandans																	
Assinaboines																	
Idaho superintendency.																	
Nez Percés	20	500	10,000	100,000	3,500	105,000	100	1,000							500	21,900	
Cœur d'Alenes																	
Boise & Bruneau Shoshones																	
Kammas Prairie Shoshones																	
Montana superintendency.																	
Flatheads, Upper Pend d'Orellles, Kootenays																	

*Sorghum.

No. 132.—*Statement showing the farming operations for* 1867 *of the different Indian tribes, &c.*—Continued.

Tribes.	Hay Cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine own'd.		Sheep own'd.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Other produce, remarks, &c.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.			
Washington superintendency.																	
Klikatats, Yakamas, &c	150	$1,500	10,000	$150,000	1,400	$3,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	$2,000	$300	95,000	
Lummis and others	55	500	9	550	35	900	50	$250	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	100	350	50,000	
Puyallup and others	400	4,000	110	5,500	70	1,200	.....	.....	228	$684	.....	.....	75	375	1,300	.....	
Skiallam	60	720	200	5,500	20	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	5,000	.....	
Quinalelts and Quilehutes	.....	.....	25	1,250	11	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	2,000	1,500	.....	
Makahs	.....	.....	.....	250	20	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000	3,000	.....	$4,000, oil.
Colville	33	480	515	12,875	86	3,440	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
California superintendency.																	
Round Valley	320	3,200	26	780	334	6,600	369	2,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hoopa Valley	8	240	11	880	45	2,200	135	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,890	1,100 pounds peas, $700.
Smith River	110	1,100	34	2,000	93	2,000	130	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Tule River	50	666	23	1,150	26	1,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Mission Indians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Coahuillas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
King's River	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Oregon superintendency.																	
Warm Spring Reserve	.....	.....	1,550	43,000	313	8,410	121	484	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Grande Ronde Reserve	190	3,800	454	22,200	61	2,130	58	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	275	1,000	63,000	
Siletz Reserve	85	1,700	56	1,795	55	1,575	8	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	355	2,35	.....	$640 value.
Alsea Reserve	50	1,000	86	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	1,400	.....	
Umatilla Reserve	100	2,500	75	150,000	700	21,000	50	500	16	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$2,400 worth of vegetables.
Klamath	.....	.....	632	12,640	8	475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	2,800	.....	
Utah superintendency.																	
Eastern Bannacks and Shoshones, Northwestern Shoshones, Goships and Weber Utes, Utahs	40	1,000	*2,290	68,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	.....	
Nevada superintendency.																	
Bannacks Shoshones	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Pi-Utes																	
Washoes																	
Arizona superintendency.																	
Pimas Papagos, Tame Apaches, Mohaves, Yumas, &c.			4,700	97,000	3,300	67,000											Beans, $5,199; pumpkins, $1,150; never established on a reserve.
New York agency.																	
Cattaraugus	350	3,500	280	22,400	350	10,000	300	1,500	40	100	2,500	$500			75		2,000 pounds hops.
Alleghany	200	2,000	90	4,500	180	5,400	150	650			1,600	320			8		
Tonawanda	300	3,000	100	5,000	200	6,000	250	1,150	100	250	800	160			25		
Tuscarora	500	5,000	120	5,080	225	6,750	250	1,150	80	160	600	120			40		
Oneida	70	700	40	2,000	5	1,500	50	250	50	100					10		
Onondaga	85	850	70	2,100	125	3,750	250	1,000			1,000	200					
Green Bay agency.																	
Stockbridges and Munsees	36	497	26	2,080	43	1,290	59	472			1,570	196					
Oneidas	763	8,400	256	18,200	601	18,120	630	5,040	179	815	900	90			84		
Menomonees	500	5,000	150	4,500	130	8,020	50	250			80,000	10,000			8,000	155,000	
Michigan agency.																	
Chippewas of Lake Superior	19	1,580	6	525	39	1,235					44,200	6,630	2,000	8,000	19,000	209,144	
Ottawas and Chippewas	1,392	23,812	676	35,559	467	23,962	1,278	8,719			312,485	32,480	8,247	69,826	24,588		
Chippewas of Saginaw, and Swan Creek and Black River.	243	4,860	352	31,680	23	1,100	65	520			25,978	4,156	113	1,243	8,396	680,831	
Chippewas, Pottawatomies, and others.	226	1,790	43	4,400	97	2,990	126	1,200	20	60	2,450	306	200	800	270	3,000	
Pottawatomies of Huron	3	30	17	600	3	60	14	32							285		
Agency of the Chippewas of the Mississippi.																	
Mississippi Indians	50	1,200	30	3,000	6	4,200					500	75			1,000		Blueberries and cranberries, $3,200.
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish.	100	1,000	30	3,000	40	2,400					75,000	11,250			20,000	50,000	Blueberries, $1,500.
Red Lake Indians Pembina Indians	50	500	13	130,000	25	1,750					40,000	6,000			10,000		
Sac and Fox agency of Iowa																	
Sac and Fox Indians of Iowa			316	12,640											1,994		
Special agency, Wisconsin.																	
Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies.			250	5,000													
Total	16,758	137,710	56,725	2,004,309	34,041	616,869	18,495	75,489	7,094	23,566	504,453	83,048	10,895	100,374	304,977	1,928,921	

*Ponies.

No. 133.—*Recapitulation of farming statistics, &c., of each superintendency and independent agency for* 1867.

Superintendencies.	Acres cultivated by Indians.	Acres cultivated by government.	Frame houses.	Log houses.	Wheat raised.		Corn raised.		Rye raised.		Oats raised.		Barley raised		Potatoes raised.		Turnips raised.		Rice gathered.	
					Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
Northern superintendency	2,790	684	66	42	10,740	$11,240	66,660	$39,020	.....	.....	240	$20	.....	.....	4,375	$2,675	2,550	$635	.....	.....
Central superintendency	10,367	137	408	1,037	7,416	42,466	177,883	84,491	.....	.....	10,328	5,074	.....	.....	24,770	16,935	1,660	690	320	$320
Southern superintendency	9,407	.....	5	3,925	800	1,700	253,040	225,290	.....	.....	1,450	1,375	.....	.....	7,525	10,525	2,800	1,650	.....	.....
New Mexico superintendency	1,005	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,596	30,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota superintendency	1,385	30	24	66	.....	.....	46,050	59,175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,680	5,325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho superintendency	4,200	85	13	14	15,000	30,000	11,500	23,000	.....	.....	3,500	5,250	.....	.....	20,000	20,000	650	1,040	.....	.....
Montana superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington superintendency	3,424	216	351	175	11,155	17,760	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	2,750	2,750	50	$37	40,075	26,437	3,350	1,035	.....	.....
California superintendency	250	2,710	77	45	17,715	22,754	10,520	9,163	1,000	$1,066	4,620	7,600	4,003	3,266	10,168	10,882	6,350	2,283	.....	.....
Oregon superintendency	4,214	700	144	478	23,653	26,132	15,310	14,925	.....	.....	14,600	11,590	350	350	86,125	83,603	10,820	12,209	.....	.....
Utah superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona superintendency	8,400	.....	.....	.....	39,500	47,799	14,933	16,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Independent agencies.																				
New York agency	14,910	.....	340	356	16,000	36,625	26,500	27,500	700	700	20,900	13,960	700	560	15,100	12,080	270	185	.....	.....
Mackinac agency	10,332	.....	177	745	3,413	7,970	30,405	26,917	25	33	13,975	7,436	.....	.....	92,589	56,381	597	184	.....	.....
Green Bay agency	4,101	.....	138	240	5,760	9,410	18,321	11,270	1,483	1,517	12,670	5,068	.....	.....	20,210	10,104	1,282	361	.....	.....
Chippewas of Lake Superior	460	.....	2	76	.....	.....	500	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,200	6,200	100	50	1,000	2,000
Chippewas of the Mississippi	700	10	.....	46	.....	.....	9,000	12,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin agency	70	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa agency	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	76,035	7,572	1,791	7,258	151,182	253,806	687,668	584,336	3,208	3,316	85,033	60,223	5,350	4,213	334,417	261,178	30,429	20,322	1,320	2,320

No. 133.—*Recapitulation of farming statistics, &c., of each superintendency and independent agency for* 1867—Continued.

Superintendencies.	Hay cut.		Horses owned.		Cattle owned.		Swine owned.		Sheep owned.		Sugar made.		Fish sold.		Value of furs sold.	Feet of lumber sawed.
	Tons.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Barrels.	Value.		
Northern superintendency	2,680	$14,265	3,332	$189,475	336	$21,030	120	$650	.....	.....	100	$30	.....	.....	$15,800	310,160
Central superintendency	3,715	16,920	4,874	102,685	3,938	83,520	4,737	26,137	571	$2,702	5,220	1,610	.....	.....	5,700	253,000
Southern superintendency	3,405	18,100	6,645	300,375	16,528	162,800	9,175	19,875	850	1,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,300	.....
New Mexico superintendency	.....	.....	1,390	47,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	940	1,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000	.....
Colorado superintendency	.....	.....	6,000	180,000	200	6,000	.....	.....	5,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000	.....
Dakota superintendency	5,000	3,000	3,570	314,000	385	16,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,600	.....
Idaho superintendency	20	500	10,000	100,000	3,500	105,000	100	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	21,900
Montana superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington superintendency	698	7,000	10,860	175,425	1,612	10,800	50	250	228	684	.....	.....	335	$8,475	11,450	145,000
California superintendency	488	5,206	94	4,810	498	12,100	634	4,160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,890
Oregon superintendency	425	9,000	2,853	231,635	1,137	35,590	237	1,484	18	65	.....	.....	.....	42,030	12,550	63,000
Utah superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada superintendency	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona superintendency	.....	.....	4,700	97,000	3,300	67,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Independent agencies.																
New York agency	1,505	15,050	700	41,080	1,130	33,400	1,200	3,700	270	610	6,500	1,300	.....	.....	230	.....
Mackinac agency	1,864	30,492	1,088	72,239	590	28,112	1,503	10,471	29	60	340,913	37,942	8,560	91,869	33,419	683,831
Green Bay agency	1,239	13,897	332	24,780	777	27,430	739	2,762	197	815	82,470	10,286	.....	.....	8,684	155,000
Chippewas of Lake Superior	19	1,580	6	525	39	1,235	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,200	6,630	2,000	8,000	19,000	209,140
Chippewas of the Mississippi	200	2,700	199	136,000	71	8,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	115,050	25,250	.....	.....	40,000	50,000
Wisconsin agency	.....	.....	250	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa agency	.....	.....	316	12,640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,944	.....
Total	16,758	137,710	57,205	2,044,309	34,041	616,869	18,495	75,489	7,094	23,560	594,453	83,048	10,895	150,374	304,977	1,928,921

No. 134.—*Recapitulation of tables of statistics of* 1867 *compared with* 1866.

	1867.	1866.
Schools reported	76	64
Scholars reported	4,040	2,872
Teachers reported	114	85
Missionaries reported	75	61
Amount contributed by religious societies for education, &c	$8,554	$7,390
Amount contributed by individual Indians for education, &c	$5,934	$2,668
Population of various tribes, from reports in the tribes	295,899	295,774
Wealth in undivided property	$3,868,837	$3,265,688
Acres farmed by Indians	76,065	69,784
Acres farmed by government	7,572	6,593
Frame houses	1,791	1,267
Log houses	7,258	7,167
Stone houses	65	205
Feet of lumber sawed	1,923,921	1,454,561
Bushels of wheat raised	151,182	114,727
Bushels of corn raised	687,668	821,569
Bushels of rye raised	3,208	2,376
Bushels of barley raised	5,350	8,755
Bushels of oats raised	85,033	87,221
Bushels of beans raised	4,700	740
Bushels of peas raised	1,690	2,303
Bushels of potatoes raised	334,417	286,757
Bushels of turnips raised	30,429	13,540
Bushels of rice gathered	1,320	7,700
Bushels of apples raised	400	.....
Bushels of onions raised	100	110
Hops, pounds of, raised	2,000	.....
Pumpkins raised, value of	$1,300	$380
Vegetables raised, value of	$8,050	.....
Small fruits gathered and sold to the value of	$4,200	.....
Oil made and sold to the value of	$4,000	$4,750
Fish dried and sold to the value of	$2,000	.....
Furs sold to the value of	$304,977	$201,307
Fish, barrels of, sold	10,895	6,050
Hay, tons of, cut and made	16,758	13,018
Sugar, pounds of, made	594,453	554,477
Sorghum, gallons of sirup made	3,797	1,515
Gloves made and sold to the value of	$6,200	.....
Canoes made and sold	$400	.....
Horses owned to the number of	57,205	42,821
Cattle owned to the number of	34,041	22,240
Sheep owned to the number of	7,094	14,242
Swine owned to the number of	18,495	12,221
Goats owned to the number of	1,025	450

No. 135.—*Statement showing the population of the various tribes of Indians by superintendencies.*

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
Washington.			
Yakamas, &c	Yakamas, Klikatats, &c	3,400	
Quinaielts, &c	Quinaielts, Quillehutes, &c	574	
Sklallams	Sklallams, &c	800	
Lummis, &c	Lummis, Suwamish, Squamish, &c	838	
Tulalips, &c	Snokomish, Skikomish, and Port Madison	1,796	
Puyallups, &c	Pulyallups and Nisquillies	1,301	
Makahs	Makahs	680	
Colvilles	Colvilles, Spokanes, and Pend d'Orielles	3,000	
			12,389

Statement showing the population of the various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
California.			
Round Valley	Pitt River Wylackies, &c	*1,389	
Hoopa Valley	Various bands	550	
Smith River	Humboldt Wylackies	395	
Tule River	Owen's River and Tule River	1,205	
Mission Indians	Various bands	*3,300	
Coahuilas, &c		*4,400	
King's River and other bands		*14,900	
			26,139
Arizona.			
Papagos	Papagos, Pimos, and Maricopas	12,800	
River tribes	Apaches, Yumas, Mohaves, Yampins, Hualipais, &c	19,570	
			32,370
Oregon.			
Umatilla Reserve	Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, &c	759	
Warm Spring Reserve	Wacoe Deschutes	926	
Grande Ronde Reserve	Fifteen tribes	1,407	
Alsea Agency	Cooses, Umpquas	*530	
Siletz Agency	Fourteen bands and tribes	2,288	
Klamath Snakes, &c	Klamath, Modoc, and four bands of Snakes	*4,900	
			10,810
Utah.			
Eastern Shoshones	Utahs and Utes	*2,000	
Northwestern Shoshones	do	1,800	
Western Shoshones	do	2,000	
Goship and Weber Utes	do	1,750	
Utahs	do	11,300	
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, &c	do	2,400	
			21,250
Nevada.			
Bannacks	Pi Utes	*1,500	
Shoshones	do	*2,000	
Pi Utes	do	*4,200	
Washoes	do	*500	
			8,200
New Mexico.			
Bosque Redondo	Navajoes at reservation and Navajoes at large	7,320	
Cimarron	Maquache Utes	594	
	Jicarilla Apaches	1,045	
Abiquiu	Capote and Webinoche Utes	*2,150	
Pueblos	Pueblos	*7,000	
Mescalero Apaches	Mescalero Apaches, Mimbres, &c	*750	
	Captives held in peonage	*2,000	
			20,859
Colorado.			
Denver	Grand River and Uintah Utes	.....	5,000
Conejos	Tabequache Utes		
Idaho.			
Nez Percés	Nez Percés	3,000	
	Cœur d'Alenes, Kootenays, &c	7,000	
	Boise and Bruneau Shoshone	400	
	Kammas Prairie Shoshone	2,000	
			6,100

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Statement showing the population of the various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
Dakota.			
Yancton	Yancton Sioux	2,500	
Ponca	Poncas	*980	
Upper Missouri Sioux	Lower Brulés	1,600	
	Lower Yanctonais	2,250	
	Two Kettles	750	
	Blackfeet	1,200	
	Minneconjoux	3,000	
	Unepapas	3,000	
	Ogallallas	3,000	
	Upper Yanctonais	2,400	
	Sans Arcs	750	
Fort Berthold	Arickarees	*1,500	
	Gros Ventres	*400	
	Mandans	*400	
	Assinaboines	*2,640	
	Sissetons and other Sioux	3,500	
			29,930
Montana.			
Flathead	Flatheads	*558	
	Upper Pend d'Oreilles	*918	
	Kootenays	*287	
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	*2,450	
	Piegans	*1,890	
	Bloods	*2,150	
	Gros Ventres	*1,500	
	Crows	3,900	
			13,663
Northern.			
Winnebago	Winnebagoes	1,675	
Omaha	Omahas	995	
Ottoe	Ottoes and Missourias	487	
Pawnee	Pawnees	2,935	
Great Nemaha	Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	77	
	Iowas	254	
Upper Platte	Brulé and Ogallalla Sioux	7,885	
	Cheyennes	1,800	
	Arapahoes	750	
	Santee Sioux	1,340	
			18,198
Central.			
Pottawatomie	Pottawatomies	2,180	
Sac and Fox	Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	715	
	Chippewas and Christian	84	
Osage river	Miamies	*127	
	Peorias, Piankeshaws, Kaskaskias, and Weas	*230	
Shawnee	Shawnees	721	
Delaware	Delawares	1,052	
Kansas	Kansas or Kaws	658	
Kickapoo	Kickapoos	282	
Ottawa	Ottawas	*200	
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowas and Comanches	*2,800	
Arapahoe, Cheyenne and Apache	Arapahoes, Cheyennes and Apaches	*4,000	
			13,049
Southern.			
Creek	Creeks	12,294	
Cherokee	Cherokees	*14,000	
Choctaw and Chickasaw	Choctaws	*12,500	
	Chickasaws	*4,500	
	Seminoles	2,236	
	Osages	2,412	

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Statement showing the population of the various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Superintendency and agency.	Tribes.	Population.	Total.
Southern—Continued.			
	Quapaws	265	
	Senecas and Shawnees	201	
	Senecas	92	
Wichita	Wichitas	364	
	Keechies	127	
	Wacoes	124	
	Tawaccaras	143	
	Caddoes and Ionies	347	
	Shawnees	486	
	Delawares	98	
	Other Indians	*1,000	
			51,189
INDEPENDENT AGENCIES.			
Green Bay.			
	Stockbridges and Munsees	149	
	Oneidas	1,133	
	Menomonees	1,393	
			2,675
Chippewas of Mississippi.			
	Misssissippi bands	2,166	
	Pillager and Winnebagoshish	1,899	
	Red Lake bands	1,183	
	Pembina bands	931	
			6,179
Chippewas of Lake Superior.			
	Various bands	4,500	
			4,500
Wandering bands in Wisconsin.			
	Winnebagoes	700	
	Pottawatomies	650	
			1,350
Wandering bands in Iowa.			
	Sacs and Foxes	264	
			264
Mackinac.			
	Chippewas of Lake Superior	1,060	
	Ottawas and Chippewas	5,120	
	Chippewas of Saginaw	1,550	
	Chippewas and Ottawas	232	
	Pottawatomies of Huron	46	
			8,008
New York.			
	Cattaraugus	1,374	
	Cayugas and Senecas	159	
	Onondagas with Senecas	143	
	Allegany	897	
	Tonawandas	581	
	Tuscaroras	367	
	Oneidas	192	
	Oneidas with Onondagas	98	
	Onondagas	325	
			4,136
			295,899

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